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THE ANTIQUARY.

VOL. XLVIII.

THE

ANTIQUARY:

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF THE PAST.

* * *

> "I love everything that's old; old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine."
> GOLDSMITH, *She Stoops to Conquer*, Act i., sc. 1.

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VOL. XLVIII.

JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1912.

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LONDON: ELLIOT STOCK, 7, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1912.

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The Antiquary.

JANUARY, 1912.

Notes of the Month.

THE very important announcement was made at the annual meeting of the British School at Rome, held at Burlington House on November 21, that, with the help of the Royal Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition, the school is to become part of a great centre for the study of Art and Letters and Archæology in Rome. The nature of the scheme is best seen from the memorandum, drawn up by Lord Esher, chairman of the board of management of the Royal Commissioners, which was read to the meeting by the Secretary: "In the early part of the year (1911) the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 resolved to establish a system of travelling scholarships in Architecture, Sculpture, and Decorative Painting on lines somewhat similar to those of the French Prix de Rome, and in the course of their inquiries they were advised to make the scholarships tenable in Rome. They accordingly approached the Archæological Institution, known as the British School at Rome, and arrangements were about to be made with that body for providing facilities for the Commissioners' scholars during their residence in Rome, when information was received that the site of the British Pavilion, erected from the design of Mr. Lutyens for the International Exhibition of Rome, had been offered by the Italian municipal authorities to Sir Rennell Rodd, the British Ambassador, to be used for the purposes of a British Institution of national interest.

"The Commissioners saw an opportunity not only of acquiring a building for the use of their scholars, but also of rendering a substantial service to the higher education of this country. Accordingly, with the concurrence of the British School at Rome, they intimated to Sir Rennell Rodd that, if the site in question were made over to them, they would be willing to purchase and adapt the building for the purposes of an enlarged British School at Rome, which should be made thoroughly representative of Art as well as Archæology. Sir Rennell Rodd, who had in the first instance offered the site to the British School at Rome, subsequently, with their concurrence, made arrangements with the Italian Government for the transfer of the site to three nominees of the Crown—namely, Prince Arthur of Connaught, President of the Royal Commission, Lord Esher, Chairman of the Executive, and himself, Sir Rennell Rodd. Shortly afterwards Colonel Charlton Humphreys, the head of the firm of contractors who built the pavilion, and to whom it will revert at the close of the Exhibition, generously undertook to present the building to the Commissioners. Thereupon the Commissioners, with the co-operation of the British School at Rome, who throughout had acted in a liberal spirit, showing a due sense of the public interests involved, approached various bodies interested in Art, notably the Royal Academy, the Royal Institute of British Architects, and the Royal Society of British Sculptors, with a view to enlisting their support in the scheme, and, being met with favourable replies, proceeded to the work of drawing up a draft Constitution for the new British School.

* * *

"The object of the Commissioners in taking a leading part in the establishment of the new School is to secure the institution from sectional control. While they desire that the artistic and archæological interests of the School should be managed by experts, they consider it essential that the general control of the School should be in the hands of a committee comprising a sufficient proportion of laymen along with representatives of these interests. The full details of the Constitution are not yet completed, as the desirability of drawing into the scheme various bodies other than those already mentioned (as well as individuals who, though not themselves artists, are immediately interested in artistic education) has made the work of adjustment and division of labour within the Constitution a long one.

⁂

"As to the objects of the new School, it is intended to provide a centre in Rome where advanced students of Art and Letters may carry further those studies on which they have been engaged in the art schools and Universities of this country. Existing scholarships in Art enable a student to travel abroad for a short time and gain what inspiration he can from brief periods of study in the great art centres of the world. But it is of the greatest importance that a student should be able, by prolonged study in the atmosphere of a great art centre, to gain a thorough knowledge of the principles underlying the work of the great masters, and by that means to prepare himself for original work in the domain of art he has chosen. Such an opportunity for study and research in Archæology and History is already present in the existing institution at Rome, and the union of these two forces—Art and Letters—is not the least important feature of the new scheme. It is essential that some measure of guidance and supervision should be available for the students during their residence abroad, and it is the object of the School to meet these needs rather than to be in any sense a teaching institution.

"The Commissioners propose to award three scholarships annually, one in Architecture, one in Sculpture, and one in Decorative Painting, and as the scholarships will ordinarily be tenable from two to three years there will be from six to nine scholars of the Commission always in residence. The School will, however, have accommodation for students holding scholarships in the gift of the Royal Academy and the Royal Institute of British Architects and other bodies, as well as for students of Art and Archæology pursuing their researches in and about Rome."

⁂

The Commissioners also propose to provide a hostel for students as an essential part of the scheme. The first director of the new School will be Dr. Thomas Ashby, the director of the present British School at Rome, and it is hoped that Mrs. Arthur Strong will continue to act as assistant-director.

⁂

Mr. H. St. George Gray writes: "On Saturday morning, December 2, the southern of the two large stones at Beckhampton, in the parish of Avebury, North Wilts, fell without giving any warning. Had there been any indication of the likelihood of a fall, the owner of the arable field in which these large sarsens are situated (Mr. George Brown) would have had the stone propped. Within living memory it has always leaned to the south, whereas the stone standing some twenty-five paces to the north-east leans in a northerly direction. The fallen stone is rather the larger of the two. In its prostrate position it measures 18 feet 4 inches in length, its maximum width being nearly 16 feet; approximate thickness, 4 feet 7 inches. Its depth below the surface of the field was found to be only 2 feet 6 inches; any socket-hole there may be cut into the solid chalk must therefore be very shallow. Several small blocks of stones have been revealed by the fall of the monolith.

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"In making an excavation round one of the prostrate sarsens at Avebury in 1909 I found that a socket-hole had been cut into the solid chalk to a depth of only 1 foot 6 inches, roughly shaped to receive the base of the stone; the base was 4 feet 4 inches deep below the present surface of the field. It was found also that for additional support the stone had been packed round with a considerable number of blocks of stones measuring from 4 to 16 inches across. At the Stripple Stones circle in Cornwall I found similar packing-stones round the monoliths. It is hoped that the socket-hole at Beckhampton will be carefully examined by the Wiltshire Archæological Society or by a local antiquary, and that afterwards steps will be taken to set the stone upright again. Quite recently a flint arrowhead was found in the field in which these stones are situated. The Neolithic flint workshop on Windmill Hill, a mile to the north, is well known, and several cabinets full of implements of several varieties (mostly broken) have been collected from this site.

* * *

"On the Ordnance sheet the stones at Beckhampton are called 'Long Stones.' They are also known as the 'Longstone Cove,' and the 'Devil's Quoits.' Aubrey spoke of three upright stones, but only two remained in Stukeley's time. They were situated nearly a mile south-west of the centre of the 'temple' of Avebury, and over three-quarters of a mile to the north-west of Silbury Hill. They are only a short distance to the north of Beckhampton hamlet. There is a tumulus a quarter of a mile to the west of the stones, and another barrow nearer, on the south-west. The Kennet Avenue of stones, approaching the Avebury circles from the south-east, is not disputed by anybody, as several stones still remain in consecutive order, but antiquaries are divided in opinion on the question of the former existence of a 'Beckhampton Avenue' leading up to Avebury from the south-west. The two stones under consideration have been regarded as representing the approximate position of the western extremity of such an avenue. If Stukeley's word is to be believed, he most certainly *saw* many sarsen stones lying in two, more or less apparent, lines, west of the great circle of Avebury; moreover, he speaks of ten stones of this avenue known to have been standing within memory, between the exit of the avenue from the vallum of Avebury and the brook. The late Rev. Bryan King stated that he saw walls and cottages in the west of Avebury village built of sarsen stones sufficient in bulk to have originally formed a Beckhampton avenue. Sir Norman Lockyer dealt with the alignment of an avenue in this position in *Nature*, January 16, 1908."

* * *

An interesting function took place at Kingston-upon-Thames in November, when the Mayor, Alderman Huckle, unveiled a window in the Town Hall, to commemorate the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary last year, and the local revival on that occasion of the old Kingston-upon-Thames Maypole and Morris dances. In the upper part of the window are displayed the Royal Arms, and below appears a series of figures of Morris dancers reproduced from an early sixteenth-century window, which is now in the private possession of a gentleman living in Shropshire, by whose kind permission and co-operation the figures have been exactly copied and reproduced, though on a rather larger scale, from the originals. The greatest care was taken to secure accuracy, Mr. R. C. Bayne, of the firm of Heaton, Butler and Bayne, which executed the work, spending

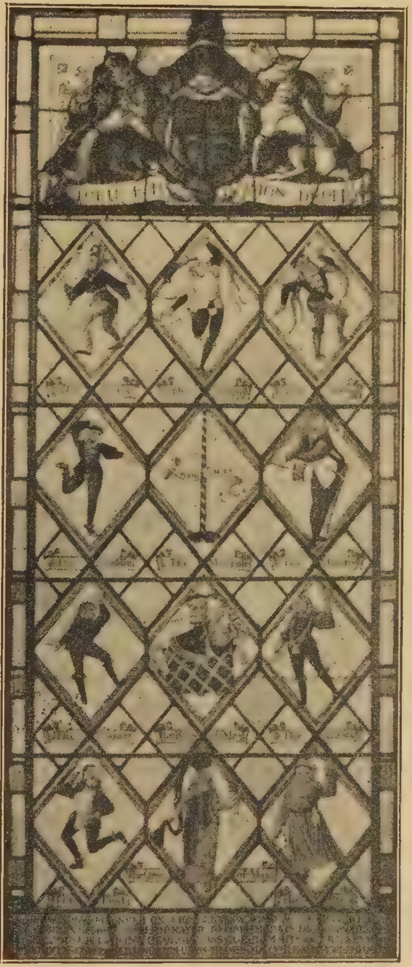

Photo. by Mr. A. J. P. Hayes.

CORONATION WINDOW, KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

a long morning photographing and sketching the figures, and noting their peculiarities. He was followed later in the day by Dr. Finny, who succeeded in getting some photographs in natural colours by Lumières process. So that, though the original window could not be purchased for the Town Hall, those who see this window may know that they are looking at an accurate reproduction of a sixteenth-century work and ideas. The Morris dancers shown are the Jester, the Spaniard, the Moor, the Franklin, the Minstrel, the Peasant, the Lover, the King and Queen of May, the Fool and the Friar, with the Maypole in the centre, bearing the words "A Merry May."

⁂

Though the exact date of the original window is unknown, it is clearly a pre-Reformation work, and depicts Morris dancers as distinct from Robin Hood dancers, with whom they were in many places intimately associated. Experts have expressed the opinion that 1535 may be taken as the probable date of the original window, while others have put it at a much earlier date. The Morris or Morres Dance was introduced into England by the Spaniards, who in turn had secured it from the Moors, the Spanish word for a Moor being a Moresco. The name Moresque soon became converted into Morris, or Morres as it is always written in the numerous references in the churchwardens' and other accounts of Kingston-upon-Thames, and though these references generally allude to Morres and Robin Hood dances as one and the same, the following entries show that at times they were still distinct in the sixteenth century:

"1553. Recd. of the Spanyards for the hire of the town-hall, 10s. 10d.

"1555. Recd. of the Spanyards for the Counte hall, 27s. 2d."

The first figure in the window depicts the Jester, who was both a dancer and a witty man. His jests were generally directed against the Church; consequently we find his conically-pointed hat tipped with a cock's head, in allusion to a church steeple and weathercock. His stick is surmounted by a pig's head instead of a crosier, and the two fingers of his left hand are bent down, giving a left-hand benediction to his spectators. He is quite distinct from the inferior fool or silly shown below him, on the lowest pane, wearing a fool's bib, to whom the following entry in the Kingston records alludes, in the sums recorded as having been spent in getting up the Robin Hood and Morres dances:

"28. Henry VIII., 4 yerds of cloth for the foles cote, 2s. od."

⁂

Just below the Jester stand the Franklin, or gentleman, and the Peasant, or Countryman. The exact part they took in the performance is now unknown, but that they were dancers like the rest is indicated by the bells on their clothes, which, in the words of the old nursery rhyme, alluding to Morris dancers, were intended that "he shall give music wherever he goes." Next to the Jester, on the top row, are the Spaniard and the Moor, their long, flowing garments distinguishing them from the other dancers; below them in the centre is the Maypole, painted red and white, St. George's colours, bearing two flags, one of St. George, the patron saint of England, and the other of St. James, the patron saint of Spain.

Outside the Maypole is shown the Minstrel; he carries his pipes and drum, but, unlike the others, he is without bells to his clothing, indicating that he did not dance. Reference is made to him in the Kingston records as follows:

"23. Henry VII., to the Menstorell upon May-Day IIIId."

"28. Henry VIII., to the Mynstrele, X's, VIIId."

⁂

Below the Maypole and in the centre is "The King of May." He has a crown on his head, and daggers stuck in his cheeks to show he was also a juggler, and as master of the ceremonies he appears mounted on a "Hobby-Horse" to show his importance. In the Kingston dances his place was taken by Robin Hood, and his hobby-horse was given to a less important character. To the right of the King of May stands the Lover, whose part also merged into that of Robin Hood, and below him stands the Friar. In the Kingston records he is called "Friar Tuck." Below the King of May stands the

Queen of May, whose head-dress suggests a period long anterior to 1535. Elsewhere this part was taken by a man, but in Kingston it was taken by a woman, and her payment was 1s. a year for her services:

"1. Henry VIII., to Mayde Marian for her labour for two yeares, 2s. 0d."

In 21. Henry VII., Kingston's May Queen's name was Joan Whytebrede.

But if her services were not well paid, much larger sums were expended on her dress:

"28. Henry VIII., for 2 elles of worstede for Maide Maryan's kyrtle, 6s. 8d."

"4 yerdse of kendall for Mayde Marian's huke, 3s. 4d.; for saten of sypers for the same huke, 6d.; for a gown for the lady, £0 0s. 8d." A huke was a head-dress, and we may take it that the head-dress worn by the Queen of May in the window, is a huke. In Kingston the united Robin Hood and Morris dances are generally spoken of in the records, and the May Queen is nearly always termed "Mayde Marian." The photograph reproduced on page 3 is kindly sent us by Dr. Finny, of Kingston, to whom we are also indebted for the information given above.

* * *

Since the above was in type, we have heard from Dr. Finny that an account of the original window was given by one of its former owners, Mr. Tollett, in Johnson and Steevens' *Shakespeare*, with an engraving of the window, and a description of the Morres dance, republished in the Rev. Edward Hinchliffe's *Barthomley*, 1856. Referring to the two flags of St. George and St. James, Dr. Finny writes: "This is of great assistance in helping to fix the date of the original window, for besides the introduction of the Morres dance from Spain, there was another and national reason for this display of the English and Spanish flags together—namely, the marriage of Henry VIII. with Katherine of Spain, which took place in 1510 and terminated in 1533. And as the men in the window are all shown with clean-shaven faces and long hair, Mr. Tollett says: 'From their want of beards also I am inclined to suppose they were delineated before the year 1535, when "Henry VIII. commanded all about his Court to poll their heads, and caused his own to be polled and his beard to be notted and no more shaven." Probably the glass was painted in his youthful days, when he delighted in May games.'

"He further points out that had the window been made after 1606 the English flag would have been the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew; and he describes the minstrel as 'Tom the Piper.' If this is so, the knowledge of the origin of the nursery rhyme about his son would be very interesting. He describes the flower in the May Queen's hand not as a rose, but as a red pink or a gilliflower, which he shows were artificially raised for May Day celebrations; and he describes the May Queen's head-dress, surmounted by a crown, as exactly similar to that of Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII., at her marriage with James, King of Scotland, and as resembling that of Anne Boleyn at her coronation. The object in the hobby-horse's mouth is a calabash or ladle for collecting the spectators' money."

* * *

Professor Niven, of the New York Academy of Science, has discovered in Mexico, according to the *Débats*, the remains of a town buried, like Pompeii, by a volcanic eruption. Streets and houses have been brought to light, among others a goldsmith's workshop with all its materials and decoration. The numerous articles found seem to belong to a period of Mexican civilization hitherto unknown, and show, in a striking manner, Oriental influences. Some heads of statues recall the type of the old Egyptian sculptors, others the art of Central Asia. The Professor considers that the works of art found belong to the most flourishing Ninevite period, and asserts that his discovery is the most interesting ever made in America.

* * *

We notice with regret the death, on December 7, at the age of seventy-nine, of Mr. William Griggs who did so much to popularize a knowledge of objects of antiquarian and literary interest, as well as to extend the possibilities of illustrated literature and journalism, by the great improvements which he effected in the photo-zincographic process. One of his best-known works is the famous series of facsimiles of the Shakespeare quartos. His illustrations of Eastern industrial art work are also well known.

The *Standard* of December 2 says that "Extensive relics of an ancient Gallic bronze industry contemporary with Julius Cæsar and Pliny have been brought to light at Alise, near Dijon. All the principal materials connected with such an industry have been successively discovered. The excavator first came upon a mass of broken terra-cotta models, still imprinted with objects such as cups, spoons, and vase handles; and in some cases the bronze pieces modelled in them had not come away. Then a large number of brick cauldrons for the melting of the bronze were found, still showing the 'tap' by which the metal flowed out. Finally, about a month ago, a rectangular furnace of brick strewn with Gallic coins brought the reconstruction of the industry to a completion. The Alise workmen evidently modelled first in wax, then in terra-cotta; the wax was next melted away, and the bronze was poured into the terra-cotta shapes. Alise became the Roman settlement Alesia after the conquest of Gaul, and its selection was evidently due to its importance as a Gallic settlement, to which these relics bear witness."

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We take the following note from the *Sphere* of November 25, which gave illustrations of three of the recently discovered mosaics: "Some interesting mosaics have recently been discovered during the restoration of the cathedral at Aquileja, a small town on the Austrian coast. From their appearance the mosaics belong to the time of Imperial Rome. There have been many similar discoveries in Aquileja, proving it and the whole delta land of the Isonzo and Natisone, in which it is situated, to be one of the oldest civilized districts of the Roman Empire, but its present-day neglected appearance scarcely gives any hint of a past history of 2,000 years, or that it once played a considerable part in the history of the Christian Church. Aquileja was founded 181 B.C. as a stronghold against the Celts from the north, and also against the Illyrian pirates, which earned it its name of 'Water-town' (Latin form, Aquilegia). It became a great centre for the Roman legions, particularly after Marcus Aurelius, and when northern Italy was suffering from the ravages of the barbarians. Besides its maritime and military eminence it had gained a great commercial importance owing to its position on the Adriatic Sea, and as a central point for traffic routes from the East. As the key to north-east Italy it was subjected to many assaults, which, thanks to its strong walls, it was able to resist, until Attila, with his mighty forces, made a breach in its defences. In 452 Aquileja was destroyed so completely that, a hundred years later, scarcely any trace was to be found of the once rich and important city. A few of the inhabitants, who had escaped the swords of the barbarians, fled to some sandy islands on the neighbouring lagoon. The old Roman town had a second period of glory when, in the middle of the sixth century, a new town was built amid its ruins, flourishing under the name of the Patriarchate of Aquileja until 1457. But the Christian town has suffered in like manner as the Roman provincial capital, and save for the basilica, its campanile, and the ruins of the baptistery, it has been wiped off the face of the earth. The increasing swampiness of the neglected ground and its malaria made every attempt at colonization an impossibility, and the vandalism of the people, who found the ruins a convenient quarry, contributed to the general destruction. This condition lasted until the time of the Empress Maria Theresa, when, by a system of drainage and canals, the district was rendered healthy and productive, and a third Aquileja arose. The cathedral was built by the Patriarch Poppo between the years 1019 and 1042. When the foundations of the outer wall were being excavated the mosaics were discovered about a metre below the present level. One mosaic depicts a number of fishes and ducks. These mosaics undoubtedly belong to a Roman building of pre-Christian time."

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At the recent annual meeting of the Yorkshire Numismatic Fellowship, held at Leeds, Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., of the Municipal Museum, Hull, was elected the president for the year 1912, and editor of the Society's *Proceedings*.

* * *

The Nantwich Urban Council have decided to hand over to the Chester Archæological Society, for preservation in the Grosvenor

Museum at Chester, an ancient boat, recently unearthed at the Nantwich Council's waterworks at Baddiley Mere. The relic, which is in excellent preservation, was fashioned from the trunk of an oak-tree. It is 18 feet long, about 6 feet wide, and has at each end a prow tapering to a point. The boat was found embedded in 18 feet of peat, the lower end being that depth downwards towards the bed of the mere. Baddiley Valley, it is thought, was one of the inland seas of these isles ages ago.

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The Southampton Town Council have applied to the Local Government Board for sanction to borrow £4,200 for the purchase of the properties known as Tudor House and King John's Palace, situated in Bugle Street and Western Esplanade respectively. It is proposed to convert these ancient buildings into an antiquarian museum.

⁂

The never-ending conflict between the claims of the past and the needs of the present is once more raging in Rome. A proposal by a French company is being considered by the Municipality of Rome to make an electric railway from Rome to Ostia. The proposed line would tunnel deeply beneath the Palatine Hill, and to this no one objects, as it would cause no disturbance to the remains of antiquity above the tunnel. But when the line emerges from the Hill it will traverse much of what is now known as the "Zona Monumentale" in a deep cutting. Much of the area of the Zona is at yet unexplored. "Commendatore Boni," says the Rome correspondent of the *Times*, "has already described in the columns of the *Times* what should be the results of exploration in that area, and there is no need to enumerate again a list of buildings whose names are familiar to students of the classics. As a member of the Higher Council of Antiquities, Commendatore Boni has again protested against an unnecessary destruction of what should be the objects of future archæological research by an open railway cutting excavated at a depth which must inevitably carry the railway lines right through their walls. It is to be hoped that his protest may be heeded, and that the alternative of remaining at a greater depth for a longer distance may not prove too costly for the proposed enterprise. If his protest is not heeded, the contractors will do well to keep in mind his warning that at the proposed level they may find themselves not a little incommoded by hidden water-courses and forgotten branches of the Cloaca Maxima."

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The *Athenæum*, November 25, remarks that, "Professor Garstang, as chief of an expedition sent out to Asia Minor by the University of Liverpool's Excavation Committee, has been at work for some weeks on a site near Aintab with good results. He is opening a mound 150 metres in length and nearly 40 metres high, in which he has traced Hittite fortifications of two periods, which he puts at about 1400 B.C. and 800 B.C. respectively. He has already found a large double gateway of the Sinjerli type, and expects to make other discoveries shortly."

⁂

We are officially informed that the celebration of the Durbar at Delhi has brought forth some munificent gifts to the Empire of India, and in commemoration of the event the British Museum has received from Mr. Henry Van den Bergh, through the National Art Collections Fund, the collection of Muhammadan coins of India, which was formed by Mr. George Bleazby during a long residence in that country. This very generous gift not only doubles this series of coins in the National Collection, but also places it far ahead numerically and in completeness of any other collection either in India or on the Continent.

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It is stated that the Bleazby collection of Muhammadan coins of India is without question the finest and most extensive that has ever been brought together by a private individual. It numbers 173 specimens in gold, 1,480 in silver, and 994 in billon and copper. For the most part it consists of pieces which have been specially selected for their rarity and fine condition. The series comprises coins of the six dynasties, known as the Sultans of Delhi, and of the Moghul Emperors of India, whose seat of government was also at Delhi; and it forms a magnificent record of the history of India from

A.D. 1166, when the victorious Muhammad bin Sam finally crushed the opposition of the Rajputs, and became the first Muhammadan ruler of India, till the deposition of Bahadur Shah in 1857.

* * *

Muhammadan coins of India have a historical value possessed by no other series, and the Bleazby collection admirably illustrates the rise and fall of the various ruling dynasties for the last eleven centuries, their conquests and their reverses. From the mint-names alone on the coins one can trace the gradual advance of the Moghuls in the sixteenth century. For instance, we find Babar, the founder of the Moghul dominion in India, striking coins in the heart of that country; then he is driven back by Shir Shah, who held out against the invaders for twenty years; but on Shir Shah's death the Moghul advance is resumed, and the last members of the Afghan (or sixth) dynasty fighting with one another disappear before the victorious armies of Humayun, the son of Babar.

The mints represented in the collection number no less than 150, and there are coins of rulers who are not known through any other records, and whose money hitherto was unrepresented in the British Museum. For students of the history of our great Eastern Dominion these records are invaluable.

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It is also worthy of remark that on several previous occasions our National Institution has been the recipient of valuable contributions from Mr. Van den Bergh, notably a magnificent collection of ancient Peruvian pottery, which was presented a short time back.

* * *

It is well known that the late J. R. Mortimer, the Driffield antiquary, was an authority on the prehistoric and other earthworks of East Yorkshire, and during the past half-century had made a careful survey of all that remains relating to the military and domestic life of the early inhabitants of that region, a subject upon which he had written many important papers. Several of the structures which were known to Mr. Mortimer forty or fifty years ago, or less, have since entirely disappeared, as a result of agricultural and other operations. Fortunately, he carefully recorded his observations upon a large series of Ordnance maps of the district, and also particulars of the barrows, the Roman remains, the pits (most of which are now closed), from which he obtained his geological specimens, etc. This valuable collection of maps has been generously presented by Major Mortimer to the Municipal Museum at Hull, where it can be referred to by students and others interested. In addition are large numbers of sketches, plans, photographs, negatives, etc., bearing upon East Yorkshire antiquities.

Hartlepool and the Church of St. Hilda.

BY J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

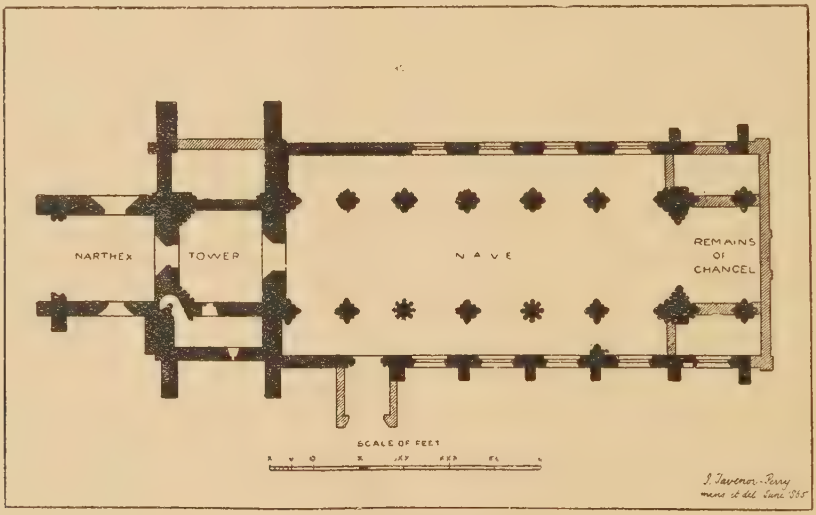
THE coast-line of the county of Durham presents to the sea, for nearly its whole length, a precipitous wall of limestone rock, worn and fretted by the ever-tumultuous waves of the North Sea into isolated pinnacles and deep caverns, or shaped by the numerous little becks with which it is riven into fern-hung gaps and chasms. These cliffs, which run for a length of about twenty-five miles, start from the mouth of the Tyne, opening a little to the south of it for the passage of the Wear, and end abruptly in a bold headland of crescent form, on which stands the ancient town of Hartlepool. Here, at their termination, the rocks rise to a considerable height, and where the sea has worked out the softer portions of the limestone, are long gloomy recesses exposing fissures which extend a long way in beneath the soil. The limestone of which the whole of the peninsula is composed is of a magnesian formation, on which and of which the ancient buildings of the town were erected; and it contains large masses of the peculiar material known as "stink-stone," of a similar character to that of which the famous *pierre que pue* was made which formed the tomb of St. Hilary's daughter Abre at Poitiers. Behind this peninsula, sheltered from almost every wind that blows, lies a large natural harbour, which is not the estuary of a river, since the stream which runs into it is an insignificant beck, but the constant flow of this has had sufficient force to wear out the great haven between the limestone rocks and the new red sandstone which forms the rest of the Durham coast-line to the mouth of the Tees.

The promontory and all the adjacent parts of the country were covered, in early historical times, by dense forest, and it formed part of the territory of the Brigantes; but it is doubtful if any part of these lands were then occupied, for the value of the land-locked harbour would not then have become apparent, unless we are to take the so-called "Fairy Coves," circular excavations about five feet in diameter which communicate with each other, still remaining by the Town Moor, as evidences of an early British settlement. The Roman station of Vinovia, now known as Binchester, lay twenty miles to the west of Hartlepool, and the Romans do not seem to have had any settlement on the Durham coast south of the Wall. The forest was doubtless full of animal life, and from the number of deer it contained was derived the earliest name attached to the locality. Bede calls it Hernteu or the island of the Hart, while the Normans, who naturally regarded the harbour as the most valuable feature of the place, called it Hart-le-pool.

When the Teutonic invasion of the North commenced the value of the haven was appreciated by the new visitors. The first irruption of the Angles in 547 under Ida appears to have been into the British kingdom of Bryneich, which later was latinized to Bernicia, stretching between the Tweed and the Tyne; and at the death of Ida in 559, one of his allied chiefs named Ella, also a descendant from Wodin, pushed into the British kingdom of Deifyr, later known as Deira, which lay southward between the Tyne and the Humber. The forests which then covered the present county of Durham, and separated these two kingdoms, must have been then almost impassable, except by the Roman road which led from Eburacum to Corstopitum on the Wall, which lay a considerable distance inland from the coast; hence the invaders proceeding to their conquest in their ships down the long line of weather-beaten cliffs would soon have discovered the sheltered haven of Hartlepool. Ella established himself in Deira and reigned for some thirty years, and it was from his kingdom and during his reign that the fair-haired slaves were taken, who, in the market-place of Rome, attracted the attention of the Deacon Gregory, and eventually led to the mission of St. Augustine.

But although it was through the mission of St. Augustine that the Angles of Northumbria first came under the direct influence of Christianity, when Paulinus, who had been ordained Bishop of Northumbria in 625 by Justus of Canterbury, accompanied the daughter of Ethelbert to the North on her marriage with Edwin, the defeat and death of Edwin and the conquest of Northumbria by the still heathen Angles of Mercia and the Britons under Cadwalla, destroyed the results and influence of his teaching; and when, after the victory of Heavenfield in 633, Oswald, the nephew of King Edwin, restored Christianity in Northumbria, he sought for teachers, not from the Roman mission in the South, but from the Scots, among whom he had himself been brought up during his banishment, and from whom he had received baptism.

In response to Oswald's request, the Scots sent Aidan, a monk of Iona, in 635, who made Lindisfarne the head of his See, which embraced all Northumbria, founding churches in various places, and, as the teachers were mostly monks like the Bishop, establishing convents by the King's bounty. Among these was the institution of a convent about the year 640 on the peninsula of Hernteu, which seems to have been an association of religious persons under the control of one Hein, who has been confounded with St. Bega or Bees, and who is said to have been the first woman who, in the province of Northumbria, took upon her the habit and life of a nun, to which she was consecrated by Bishop Aidan. The rules for the government of her community may have been of a somewhat lax character, for we find that in a short time she retired to another convent, and, under the guidance of Aidan, Hilda was appointed in her place in 649, and, we are told by Bede, began immediately to reduce all things to a regular system, according as she had been instructed by learned men. She brought the community under proper discipline and taught "the strict observance of justice, piety, chastity, and other virtues, and particularly of peace and charity; so that, after the example of the primitive Church, no person was then rich and none poor, all being in common to all, and none having any property." After having thus reformed the community, St. Hilda left it in 657 to found the more famous convent of Whitby, with which her name is ever associated; and impenetrable darkness falls upon the history of the house of Hernteu.



ST. HILDA, HARTLEPOOL: PLAN.

There is great probability that this convent was destroyed in the earliest descent of the Danes on the coasts of Northumbria in 793 and 794, when they pillaged Lindisfarne, and attacked, but were beaten off from, Wearmouth. This seems to be suggested by the story that, between 830 and 845, the Bishops of Lindisfarne built the town of Hernteu, which may refer to a rebuilding of the convent or other works in connection with it. But there is little doubt that when the two sons of Ragmar came to Northumbria to avenge their father's cruel death in 867, and Healfden destroyed Lindisfarne and Tynmouth in 875, the convent and town of Hernteu were involved in the general destruction.

But though not one stone remains upon another as a memorial of the buildings in which Hilda lived, and which Bede described, some discoveries made during the last century throw a glimmer of light on that past page of their history. In a piece of land about 135 yards to the south-east of the present church, which even now bears the name of "Cross Close," were found a number of buried skeletons laid, pagan fashion, in two rows facing north and south, with pillow stones beneath their heads which, from their decorations and inscriptions, showed that in all probability this was the burying-ground of the community founded by Aidan and overwhelmed by the Danes. The pillow stones were about 12 inches square, and 2 or 3 inches thick, and were incised with crosses, monograms and names in Saxon and Runic letters. Several of these are figured in the fifth volume of the *Archæologia*, and one drawn in Cutts' *Sepulchral Slabs* has a cross of an Irish form, with the Alpha and Omega above the arms, and the name Hildithryth below. Other names such as Hildigyth and Berchtgyd were found; and Mr. Haigh, in a communication to the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, considered that he had identified among them Brigusuid the mother, and Heresuid the sister of St. Hilda; Hildilid, Abbess of Barking; Eadgyd and Torchtgyd, nuns of the same monastery; and Frigyd, Abbess of Hackness.

With this roll of names from the conventual graveyard of Hernteu, the history of the locality during Saxon times closes; and although it is possible, and even likely, that some attempt at restoration took place when the effects of the Danish raids had passed away, by the later devastations of the Normans in their conquest of Northumbria these were in their turn obliterated also. When William I. had completed his subjugation of the North, he divided the lands among his supporters, and the manor of Hart, including the peninsula of Hartlepool, was assigned to Robert de Brus. How far the claims of the Bishops of Lindisfarne and their successors at Durham were respected, we cannot now know, but from subsequent events we may gather that some reservations were made in their favour.

The family of Brus, or Bruce as it becomes known later on, which was intimately associated with the history of Hartlepool for seven or eight generations, came originally from the neighbourhood of Valognes in Manche, where, in the little village of Brix, some considerable remains of a castle may yet be seen. The history of the family is well known from their arrival at the Conquest, to their accession to the throne of Scotland, but it is a little confusing from the fact that, as the eldest sons were always named Robert, they have to be, like the Henries of Reuss, distinguished from each other by their numbers. The Robert who came over with the Normans, died in 1118; and his son, Robert the second, married Agnes, the daughter of Fulk de Panell, owner of the lands which included Hart and Hartness, and so became possessed of Hartlepool. This Robert was one of those who fought on the English side at Northallerton in 1138 in the battle of the "Standard," when the Scots were so utterly defeated, and dying three years afterwards, was buried in Guisborough Priory Church, which he had founded in the year 1129 for the Austin Canons.* His son, Robert the third, who was born in the year of the battle, was certainly living as late as 1189, as at that date he was engaged in a dispute with the See of Glasgow; and during the period of his lordship many important events transpired in Hartlepool, which we shall presently have to mention. As an indication that the Brus rights over the town had their limitations, we find that Robert the third, in the year 1170, paid scutage to the Bishopric of Durham for his manor of Hart within which the town was included. The fourth Robert must have held the lordship for a very short period, as we find that in the year 1191, his widow, who was Isabel the daughter of William the Lyon by a daughter of Robert Avenel, contracted a second marriage with Robert de Ros. He was succeeded by his brother William, whose name makes the first break in the series of Roberts, who died in 1215. His son, Robert the fifth, married Isabel the daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, through which marriage his descendants claimed the crown of Scotland, and dying in 1245, was buried in the Cistercian Abbey of Saltrey in Huntingdonshire. One immediate result of this marriage was the increased importance of the Brus family in Scotland, whose lands across the border in Annandale were very considerable; and on the failure of the direct royal line his son, Robert the sixth, became competitor with John Baliol for the crown. He died in 1295, and was also buried at Guisborough, and the elaborate tomb which still remains there is generally assumed to be his. Robert the seventh, better known as the Earl of Carrick, died in 1304, and was buried in the Cistercian Priory Church of Holme Cultram, and his son, Robert the eighth, was "The Bruce" who forfeited his English estates when he assumed the Scotch crown, and severed the connection between his family and Hartlepool, which had lasted for nearly 250 years.

(*To be continued.*)

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* Thierry, in his *Conquest of England by the Normans*, gives a picturesque account of this Robert, and his speech on the renunciation of fealty to the King of Scotland for his lands in Annandale just before the battle.

The Popularizing of Archæology.*

MONSIEUR BABELON, a well-known French archæologist, delivered at the late annual Reunion of French Provincial Archæological Associations an address which deserves to be made known outside of French-speaking circles. It is characterized by all that happy blending of cogent logic, expressed in graceful language, which is so distinctive of a cultured Frenchman. Here it is only possible to give an abridged free translation of it, which must necessarily fail to do full justice to the original.

M. Babelon said: "I wish to plead for the popularizing of archæology among the masses of the people, as a task to be undertaken by those learned societies of which you are the most active members.

"This may seem at first sight to be a strange suggestion; for learned research is the primary, and, up to the present, almost the exclusive aim of these societies. Archæology is a modern science, but it has made amazing progress during the past 100 years. It has brought to light proofs of the existence of extinct commercial and artistic civilizations, hitherto unsuspected, which carry us back into periods that are strictly prehistoric, almost geological. It has reconstructed the frames of extinct animals and the vocabularies of extinct languages; it has discovered the doctrines of extinct religions and explained the meaning of the stony traces of the sites where the religious rites were practised. Its work is one that can never be completed, for an illimitable future is unrolling in front of us, while an illimitable past is closing up behind us. Yet I would suggest that the time has come when you should enlarge your programme.

"You have hitherto been content to communicate the results of your critical researches to people of culture. Can you not begin to help to inspire the masses of the people with an intelligent respect for the souvenirs of the past?

"You must have been struck many times by the deplorable ignorance on these matters, even among well-educated people. I asked a doctor, in an old provincial town, as to the meaning of the picturesque and expressive name of some old lane in the town. The only suggestion he could make was that it was high time to give the lane a more 'civilized sort of name.' I asked a prosperous farmer, who had been educated at a *lycée*, to tell me something about a dolmen in one of his meadows. He knew nothing, except that it had been there before his time, and vaguely conjectured that perhaps 'those Romans had left it there.' I asked the mayor of an important town in Brittany what might be the history of an imposing Calvary which stands guarding the entrance to the town. He replied quite politely, but with complete indifference, that he knew nothing about it and that it was not his business to do so.

"I asked myself, was this man, the chief magistrate of the town, competent to prevent some act of vandalism upon this almost unique monument?*

"I have listened sadly to the conversation of young men who, on a wet Sunday afternoon, stroll round a museum. The silly remarks—would-be jokes—that they made upon a Roman vase or an Egyptian hieroglyph showed that they had not the faintest idea of the meaning of a museum.

"You remember how, some years ago,

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* This article presents an abridged, free translation by Mr. C. Robinson, M.A., from the verbatim report of M. Babelon's address which was published last year in *Le Journal Officiel de la République Française.*

* As an instance of vandalism *in excelsis*, M. Babelon might have quoted Falaise Castle, the reputed birthplace of William the Conqueror. The late Mr. Ed. A. Freeman, in his *Travels in Normandy*, tells how the State architect had recommended that the ruins should be pulled down, and then a facsimile ruin should be built on its site in brand-new stones. As Mr. Freeman pointed out, the ruins possessed no shred either of beauty or of utility; their sole interest lay in the fact that those identical crumbling stones had witnessed so many generations of stirring events. Yet the Government of that day (some thirty years ago) made a decree that this outrage should be executed as suggested. The present writer has recently visited Falaise, and regrets to record that this ridiculous scheme has been accomplished—at least to the extent of rebuilding a large portion of the castle, which now amounts therefore to little more than a grotesque "money-trap" for unwary tourists.

you discovered a stone cross lying buried among vegetation on the field of Crécy. With immense labour you deciphered it, and identified it as the cross erected where fell John the Blind of Bohemia whilst fighting in the ranks of French chivalry.

"You did well to restore it to a position worthy of its history. May I offer some suggestions as to how you may help to educate the people to a better appreciation of such things?

"There is hardly a village that has not within walking distance some ancient building or earthwork—something to remind us of the life lived by our more or less remote forefathers.

"In the winter you can give lantern lectures descriptive of these local antiquities. In the summer you can, in harmony with the school-teachers, take the elder scholars for half-holiday walks to inspect them while you unfold their living history.

"You can write popular books about these objects. It is important that they should be illustrated, not by sketches, but by good photographs, which are uninfluenced by any preconceived theories. But, where theories are agreed, the chapters should, as far as may be, also restore and re-people the old scenes, as well as give a living etymology of the old place-names which linger around them.

"It is necessary that each volume should confine itself to a description of a limited area, say twenty miles round any given centre; for the interest must be local, and every object of any interest must be dwelt upon with a fulness which would be impossible in a volume which should attempt to cover a larger ground.

"These books, suitably got up, might be offered to the schools at cost price, to be used as alternative standard reading books; or they might be offered as prizes to each child who shall write an intelligent essay upon some of the spots visited in the course of their walks.

"Every child who possesses one of these books, and has learned to understand it, will remain attached to it, however far from home his fate may lead him; for it will talk to him of the scenes among which his impressionable youth was passed, and will recall to him the procession of memories which surround the always interesting period.

"Let us pay the sincere compliment of imitation to Italy—always a nation of great possibilities. Italy has inherited from ancient Roman times, across all its centuries of wars and invasions, as well as of changes in language and religion, a respect for its ancient heirlooms. This is by no means to be explained away by the cynical suggestion that Italy wants to constitute herself into a museum in order to attract rich foreign tourists. It is rather that the Italian genius has hereditarily maintained that intelligent respect for the past which alone can preserve a national solidarity, giving promise of a wholesome future development of the nation. Let us endeavour to realize this in our attempts to carry out the task I have ventured to suggest to you.

"All critics are agreed in deploring the present decay of national industrial arts. The only possible remedy for this is to study the ancient models, and so to link up the artistic traditions of each branch of art. Otherwise we shall degenerate into the mere banal copying of exotic products, which is demoralizing alike to the producer and to the purchaser. No one can take an interest in his work—and still less can it become intelligently progressive—unless he has some acquaintance with the traditions of his craft.

"The reason why the genuine products of Chinese and Japanese art are (in spite of certain crudenesses) so admirable in their designs, and so entirely good in their workmanship, is because in those traditional lands there is no absolute divorce between the work of the people and their natural feelings; they develop themselves and their work alike along the natural lines of their hereditary ideas.

"It was Renan who said 'the nation, as well as the individual, is the summing up of a long past of efforts, of sacrifices, and of devotions. The cult of our ancestors is therefore a most legitimate cult, for we are what our ancestors have made us.'

"Alas! that many of us have drifted so far from this noble ideal. I need not dwell upon the familiar topic of the cheap imitation-ware with which we fancy we are adorning our houses or our persons. But what shall I say of the modern houses, either of the cottager or of the prosperous business man, which are spreading in our suburbs and at our watering-places? You have all seen the grotesque châlets (*anglice* 'bungalows') which are defiling our choicest landscapes, and which are in such deplorable contrast with the old houses which still preserve some of their local colour. The natural and spontaneous expression of our natural genius is becoming increasingly rare.

"A new nation that has no roots in the past is not necessarily to be pitied, but its methods of development need not be imitated by long-established peoples. In our old country, of which we are the life-tenants, it does not become us to behave as if we were mere tourists, casually lodging in a hotel, and regardless of those who preceded us, as well as of those who may follow us.

"The place in which we live belonged to our ancestors; let us endeavour to retain their 'shades,' which linger among the mementoes they have bequeathed to us.

"I have told you nothing you did not already know; but too few of us have paused to realize sufficiently what may be the result among the masses of our people if they go on indefinitely ignoring the existence of these truths."

The Apotheosis of Roman Emperors and Empresses.

By P. F. Mottelay.

ONE of the prominent members of the French Académie des Sciences has lately called attention to the recent discovery of funeral monuments of the early Roman period, bearing novel designs of the eagle, Jupiter's bird, which latter had taken the place of the Egyptian hawk, and was made to play such a conspicuous part in the apotheosis (*Consecratio*) of Roman Emperors.

Very curious and singularly interesting are the comparatively little known details of the origin and progress of the rite of deification or consecration, which at one time obtained so very extensively for the Cæsars.

Apotheosis is the natural outcome of the progressive worship of ancestors. The more the latter had distinguished themselves, in private or in public life, the greater, of course, was the reverence paid them. To the rulers of men, who are ever prominently, majestically, before the world, will always deservedly attach that amount of admiration which their exalted position and their attractive surroundings necessarily command, and the greater the popularity they achieve through personal valorous deeds or by means of victories, obtained either on the field or otherwise, for the benefit and aggrandizement of their States, as well as for acts benefiting their fellow-men, the greater must naturally be the honours and admiration accorded them by their immediate followers, their family, and their descendants.

The founder, for instance, at his death became the common ancestor for all ensuing generations, and for the city he was what the earliest ancestor had been for the family. His memory was readily perpetuated, and, later on, in accordance with the customs prevailing, yearly feasts were regularly held in his remembrance, and even sacrifices were made over his tomb. His fame grew at great pace, and the increased honours attaching thereto, which were gradually paid him, extended afar, so that beyond his original home and beyond his actual burial-place, as is pretty much the custom everywhere even at the present day, honorary tombs and monuments were in due time erected to his memory. As years progressed, the story of the founder's deeds was amplified, around it was woven a more or less marvellous legend, while the poets and writers consecrated it in records that were after a while heightened and embellished to such an extent that the human original himself actually disappeared, and he had become transformed into a being worthy of worship, a god. Thus it was Athens came to deify her two founders—Cecrops, the first King of Attica, and Theseus, the great hero of Attic legend. Thus also Romulus, founder and

King of Rome, was proclaimed a god by the Senate, as is well known, under the name of Quirinus.

In Egypt, where the ruling King was held as a god, and was rendered anew all the honours that had been bestowed upon his predecessors, the soul of the dead was first represented leaving the earth in the shape of a bird, then the bird was shown as carrying the soul itself. This idea of the soul-bird is borrowed from the stellar mythology, teaching us that the sun is the creator of souls: by the sun is the soul created in human bodies, and by the sun also is it recalled to heaven. In Syria the sun-god was himself represented borne upon the wings of an eagle. It was at Hicropolis (Hicrapolis), a city of Syria Cyrrhestica, that the goddess Atargatis had one of her most famous temples.

Atargatis was called by the Greeks Derceto, and was worshipped under different names throughout pretty much the whole of Western Asia, where are found many funeral monuments (like those alluded to in *Reise in Lydien*, 1908, p. 87), each bearing an eagle, the latter with outspread wings, flying upward carrying a wreath in its beak or claws. The wreath, by the way, denoted the victory of the soul over the evil one, and it was said that the gods turned aside from those appearing before them without wreaths. This silent form of deification at first prevailed everywhere, but, later on, when the body of an illustrious dead was burned upon an altar, an eagle was despatched, supposedly bearing heavenward the soul of the deceased. This has been described by many authors, but by none more satisfactorily than by Dion Cassius and by Herodian. Their account of the customary ceremonies we think worth reproducing:

"There is placed in the palace vestibule, upon a bed made of ivory and covered with a cloth of gold, a waxen image of the dead, representing him as still suffering, and over whom guard is to be maintained for seven days. At intervals during that period Roman senators stand in black robes to the left of the image, whilst to the right, and in white robes, stand the ladies of the Court and others holding high rank. The doctors are daily in attendance, and go through the form of recording the progressive decline in health of their patient until his death is finally announced. When that is done, the most distinguished dignitaries of the empire, senators and others, carry the couch bearing the real body, likewise the bed holding the waxen image, to the Campus Martius, and place them upon one of the tiers of a high pyramidal structure which has been erected there, is covered with rich gold tapestries and ornamented by statues of ivory and with fine paintings, and which has been filled with aromatic and other similar substances, much incense and perfumes, as well as with offerings of all kinds. This being concluded, the Court dignitaries and military ride three times around the structure (*Decursio*), accompanied by chariots whose drivers wear flowing purple robes, and hold waving banners whereon are recorded the great deeds of happy rulers. Then the reigning monarch fires the structure, from the very top of which latter is allowed to escape an eagle, mount-

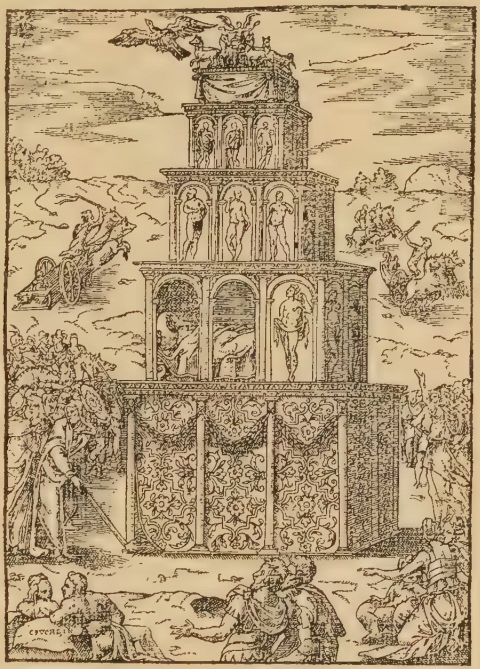

FIG. I.—STRUCTURE ERECTED FOR THE APOTHEOSIS OF AN EMPEROR.

ing through flame and smoke into the sky, for the purpose of carrying, it is believed, the soul of the dead from earth to heaven, in order that the deceased may thereafter be worshipped with the other gods."

It was in Rome that the apotheosis took its most regular form. The first after Romulus upon whom apotheosis was officially conferred was Caius Julius Cæsar (100-44 B.C.), and after the victory of the triumvirs the Senate bestowed upon him the name of *Divus Julius*, the word *divus* having been employed in the same manner as *deus*. The fact that during the brilliant ceremonies of his apotheosis a comet appeared (Halley's) was taken as a sign, and was proof conclusive to Augustus that the soul of Cæsar had already been welcomed by the immortals. C. J. Octavius Augustus (63 B.C.-A.D. 14) was the next to receive apotheosis, and the ceremonies were the same as described by Herodian. The fire, it is said, lasted five full days, and into it the soldiers cast the arms borne by them during the ceremony, as well as the medals and other rewards that Augustus had conferred upon them, whilst the women cast in their jewellery and other ornaments and many of their vestments. *Divus Augustus* was the name afterwards given.

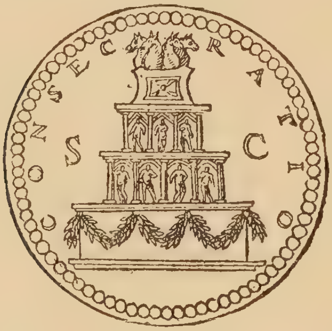

FIG. 2.—REVERSE OF BRONZE MEDAL OF SEVERUS.

When apotheosis was accorded to the Emperor Antoninus Pius, successor to Hadrian (A.D. 86-161), and to Faustina his wife (A.D. 104-141), two eagles were sent from the funeral pyre.

For the Roman Emperor Publius Helvius Pertinax, "the Galba of his time," successor of Commodus, unusually fine ceremonies were observed. His statue, made of solid gold, was carried upon a chariot drawn by elephants, and the very high structure upon which his body was consumed was constructed of the finest woods and bore very many large ornaments of gold and of ivory. This latter substance was, by the way, always used by the Romans for decorating the temples of the gods, for the construction of thrones, and for the ornamentation of the highest insignia.

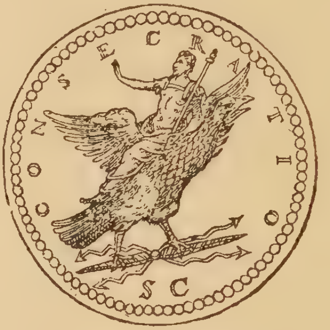

FIG. 3.—REVERSE OF BRONZE MEDAL OF ANTONINUS PIUS.

The English poet Dryden thus refers to the rite of apotheosis in the opening lines of "Heroic Stanzas on the Death of the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell" (*English Poets*, vol. viii., London, 1810, page 498):

> And now 'tis time; for their officious haste,
>   Who would before have borne him to the sky,
> Like eager Romans, ere all rites were past,
>   Did let too soon the sacred eagle fly.

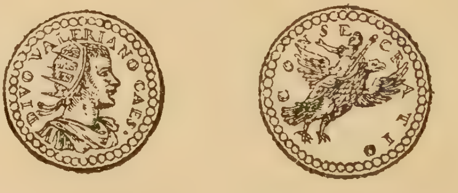

FIG. 4.—OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF A SILVER COIN OF THE EMPEROR VALERIAN (VALERIUS).

Incidentally it may be mentioned that the Greeks and the Hindoos, more particularly, burned the bodies of their dead. Among the Greeks it was the custom to burn the body after having bathed it in expensive oils and clothed it in most attractive vestments. When the body was consumed, the fire remnants were extinguished with wine, then the ashes were sprinkled over with oils and with more wine, after which they were collected and placed in urns or other receptacles. The Hindoos held fire as one of their gods (*Rig Veda*, iv. 157), under the name of Agni, which carried the soul to the home of the blessed. Like some of the other Eastern people, the Persians, on the other hand, did not burn their dead, nor did they decorate the bodies with ornaments of gold, that metal being of the colour of the fire which they worshipped. When a King died, all the people of Asia were commanded to extinguish the sacred fire in their temples, not to be relighted till after the funeral ceremonies. The royal Persian tombs, it may be added, were always practically under guard, that of Darius having thus been looked after for as long a period as seven years, according to Ctesias (*Herodotus*, vi. 227).

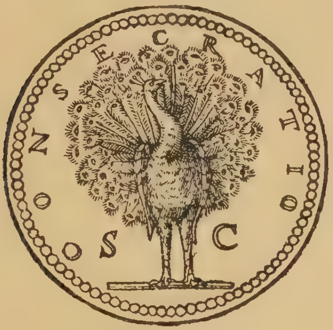

FIG. 5.—REVERSE OF A MEDAL OF THE EMPRESS MARINIANA.

In the accompanying illustrations, taken from the very rare old work (C. Guichard, *Funérailles* . . . Lyon, 1581) found in the Sainte Geneviève Library in Paris, is seen, at Fig. 1, one of the forms of structure erected for the rite of apotheosis. It shows the dead body of the King on the second tier, the procession of chariots around the structure, and the eagle taking its flight. In Fig. 2 is represented a different mode of structure, on the reverse of a bronze medal of Severus. The other figures represent coins or medals of various rulers, showing the different forms in which the body was supposed to be taken heavenward. Fig. 3 is the reverse of a bronze medal of Antoninus Pius, where the eagle is seen grasping thunderbolts. Fig. 4 gives the obverse and the reverse of a silver coin of Valerian. Fig. 5 is the reverse of a medal of Mariniana, and Fig. 6 the reverse of a bronze medal of Faustina. In lieu of the design of the eagle, the last two bear that of a peacock, the favourite bird of Juno or Hera, employed only when the apotheosis was that of an Empress. Upon the sides of a funeral altar in the Vatican, can be seen the figures of Q. Pomponius Edæmon and of his wife, Pomponia Claudia Helpis, carried to heaven respectively *by an eagle and by a peacock*.

In later days several Emperors had medals struck showing the body carried by the griffin of Apollo (god of light, god of the sun, son of Jupiter and of Latona), and holding some attribute of the gods—the sceptre, thunderbolts, or the *hasta pura*. The head of the Emperor was sometimes made to bear a crown or it was surmounted by the *nimbus*, and the body occasionally rested upon a throne or *solar quadriga*, the latter being, by the way, admirably shown upon many of the coins and medals struck for the apotheosis of the much esteemed Emperor Flavius Valerius Constance Chlorus, father of Constantine.

The eagle was ever a royal bird, always employed as a symbol of force and of power. It might be added that throughout heraldry it ranks as one of the most noble bearings in coat-armour.

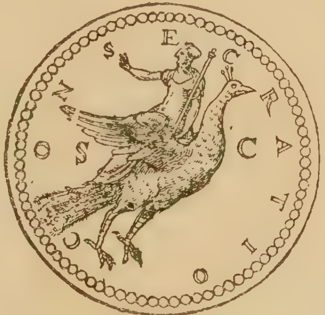

FIG. 6.—REVERSE OF A MEDAL OF THE EMPRESS FAUSTINA.

By the Persians the eagle was placed upon spears as standards in the great battle of Cunaxa Babylonia, 401 B.C., and it is said that the Romans adopted it for their legions during the second consulate of Marius, their greatest General. The first eagles were made of wood; wreaths were soon added; then these eagles were replaced by others made of silver, with the bird resting upon golden thunderbolts, up to the period of the Cæsars, when the last named gave way in turn to eagles made entirely of gold, and deservedly so, for, as Tacitus said (*Ann.*, II. 17), the eagles were by all considered the gods of the legions.

Charlemagne introduced the eagle to denote that he held government over both the Romans and the Germans, as shown upon the fine monument erected to him in the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle. As a sovereign emblem the eagle held its own throughout the fifteenth century, and prominently became the emblem of the Holy Roman Empire. The Napoleons also adopted it, placing it upon the flagstaffs, first between the years 1804-1814, afterwards between 1852-1870, in accordance with a design of Isabey borrowed from the eagles to be seen upon the tombs of the Viscontis. Some of these are in the Milan Cathedral, which latter, it may be added, was begun in 1386 with brick cased in marble taken from quarries which the Viscontis gave in perpetuity.

The eagle, be it said, is the fourth attribute of Christ, denoting especially His divinity and His glorious ascension.

In addition to the eagle upon funeral monuments, we again find the griffin (part lion, part eagle) as well as the serpent. An unusually fine and very large Græco-Roman sarcophagus, brought to France in 1844 from Salonica, representing an episode of the war between the Greeks and the Amazons, is in the Gallerie Denon of the Louvre Museum, and on it can be seen large thick wreaths held by an eagle and two griffins. A serpent with an eagle's head is found carved on one of the tombs of the Porta Capena, and is reproduced in *Tav.* xxix. of the attractive work published thereon by P. L. Ghezzi. In the collection of antiquities belonging to the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, are many notable cameos representing the apotheoses, similar in form to the ones that are in the Vienna Museum, and one of them shows an Emperor carried by an eagle to heaven, where he is about to be crowned anew with a wreath by an angel. A fine sardonyx in Vienna is said to represent the apotheosis of Augustus, which is likewise represented in an attractive *basso-relievo* in the chantry of the St. Vital church in Ravenna. Still more interesting is the bronze disc in the Brussels Museum showing a serpent holding its tail and thus encircling the head of Jupiter, or more properly the head of Baal, the sun-god of the Syrians, Phœnicians, and heathen Hebrews, supported by a spread eagle whose wings appear as a luminous radiation.

The serpent, when found upon funeral monuments, is the symbol of renovation, resurrection, palingenesis. He was made to represent those who had been deified. From the highest antiquity he was classed amongst divine beings; he was considered as the guardian of sanctuaries. In Egyptian mythology he is likened unto the sun—*i.e.*, life. Among the Hebrews the same word, *Hĕva*, signifies life as well as serpent. Amongst the Greeks the serpent biting its tail is a symbol of eternity, for the serpent represents life, and the circle thus formed is without end.

It may be added that a very attractive emblem of eternity appears on many of the ancient monuments and upon medals or coins of Vespasian, Titus, and others, in the form of a woman holding in her right hand a head surrounded by rays to represent the sun, and in her left hand a head bearing a crescent to represent the moon; such union of the two orbs of day and of night denoting the permanency of all time.

Anna Maria van Schuurman and the Labadists.

By J. F. Scheltema, M.A.

A VISIT to Friesland should not be omitted by the traveller in search of the specific scenery, by the artist looking for the exceptional atmospheric conditions peculiar to the Netherlands. Especially if he is a good pedestrian, and leaves the distressingly clean cities, where the scrubbing of the streets assumes even a more maniacal aspect than in Holland proper, to tramp it along straight roads, edged with canals and ditches, waterways of each and every description, green meadows stretching to right and left as far as the eye can reach—a boundless expanse of pasture grounds relieved only by dykes or here and there a church spire. This monotony lends the country a charm all its own, earth and air, heavy with moisture under a hazy sky, combining to produce those splendid effects of light and colour the Dutch painters of landscape know how to catch and secure on canvas. A walk, for instance, in the region of the Frisian lakes is highly conducive to the better understanding of their aerial perspective, while it brings one into touch with a race in many respects most characteristically Dutch, according to Professor Land's remark: sturdy men of clear intellect, industrious, persistent to the point of obstinacy in whatever they undertake—"headstrong as a Frisian" runs in Holland the neighbourly comment; spirited, thrifty housewives who cling to the national head-dress of gold and lace, and still in mature matronly age keep up Friesland's reputation for beautiful women, not less than their daughters, "bright of blee," girls of milk and blood. Who wants the history of such a people can find it written in relics of the past, as the stone discovered near Beetgum, which dates from the Roman occupation, about the beginning of the Christian era; the well near Dokkum, which never fails, let summer drought do its worst, to yield an abundant supply of water in memory of St. Boniface, who came to baptize the heathen natives and was here slain for his pains; the unfinished Gothic Oldehove at Leeuwarden—or Lieuwerd in local pronunciation—and the Chancery which speaks of Spanish domination; the townhall of Bolsward, first Renaissance building in the northern provinces, with its Saracen's head which reminds one of similar trophies, in effigy, suspended in Santa Eulalia, the Cathedral of Barcelona, and other Catalonian churches, where the fear inspired by Muhammadan prowess was so much stronger because the danger was so much nearer.

Among many places of interest in Friesland, there is one now of little account, yet from old associations worth more than passing attention. Wieuwerd, or Wywerd, in the matter of public worship united under one Dominee with Britswerd,* has sadly declined in size since the days when it counted fully 180 houses, chiefly inhabited by fishermen who depended for their living on the Middle-Sea, which got silted up by its own action, forming the *nijlân*,† and even encroaching upon the lakelet, mentioned by Schotanus, the historian,‡ a famous rendezvous of the youth of both sexes when bent on indulging in the national winter sport, hardly less frequented for skating than in later years the Dille. But the great pride of Wieuwerd was Thetinga-state, the castle of the ancient Walta family, at one time the stronghold of the Labadists. Demolished, its site is marked by the buildings of three farms near the Bosk or Grove of the Labadists, the only visible memento above ground of that remarkable sect. Occo Scarlensis and Petrus Thaborita are the oldest sources of information for the noble family of Walta, and the former speaks of a Tjerk Walta among eighteen men who, in 1181, were beaten to death at Bolsward.

Schotanus relates the destruction of Wieuwerd and the castle of the Waltas by the Black Band, May 19, 1514: They left Bolsward by ship and by land . . . nearly all villages they arrived at they reduced to cinders, as . . . Bozum, Wieuwerdt, Britswerdt, and Oosterlittens. That no harm should come of it—*i.e.*, that the Black Band should not occupy the castle—Douwe Walta, its owner, set it on fire. Rebuilt, Heerke Feikes, a hostile lordling of Marsum, stormed and fortified it to control the means of communication between Leeuwarden, Franeker, Harlingen and Sneek. Three days after, the Stadtholder, George Schenck van Toutenburg, came with soldiers and burghers and guns from Leeuwarden and took the castle with shooting and storming, and killed everyone except a few who were made prisoners.

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* *Werd* means a slight elevation of the ground.

† New land, in contradistinction to the *âldlân*—*i.e.*, old land, a stretch of country running from the village Nijland, near Sneek, to the north coast of Friesland, including the Bildt.

‡ Son of Berend Schotanus who ministered to the religious wants of Wieuwerd and Britswerd from 1606 to 1633.

Petrus Thaborita adds some particulars regarding the pulling down of the walls: . . . and one had clambered up the chimney to save his life, and when the masonry fell he fell with it. Douwe Peters Walta rebuilt his castle a second time and lived to enjoy more peaceful days under Charles V. He died in 1549 and his grandson Douwe had to leave the country with his wife, Luts van Botnia, and their children, to die in exile when the turmoil of the Eighty Years' War disturbed Friesland again. To Douwe's son Pieter, who married Frouck van Juckema, two children were born, Luts and Douwe. The latter died young; through the former, married to François van Aerssen, the three ladies van Sommelsdijk, who joined the Labadists, traced their descent from the Waltas, and it was their brother Cornelis, Governor of Surinam for the West India Company, who transferred Thetinga or Walta-house to the community at Wieuwerd as their part of the inheritance.

It is not within the scope of this article to follow Jean de Labadie on his peregrinations from his reception into the Society of Jesus and later conversion to the Reformed Church, finding nowhere the ideal an earnest study of the Bible, of the writings of St. Augustine and St. Bernard had awakened in his mystic spirit, through successive stages of doubt, despondency and illumination, to his development of a separatist creed which insisted upon immediate action of the Holy Spirit on the hearts of the elect and close intercommunion of the Lord's own people thus regenerated. Anna Maria van Schuurman* became in God's hand the instrument which caused de Labadie to migrate to the Netherlands. Her brother Joh. Godschalk, after meeting him and living with him at Geneva, had told her in glowing terms of his pastoral labours there, and she ventured to write to the famous preacher, encouraging him to accept a call to Middelburg. He consented and on his way to Zealand visited his fair correspondent, staying at her house and preaching at Utrecht, whence many new adherents followed him, moved by his eloquence. Adhering to the Walloon confession of faith, he deeply moved the hearts by his spoken word and writings. One of the works he composed at that period, *Le Triomphe de l'Eucharistie ou la Vraie Doctrine du Saint Sacrement avec le Moyen d'y bien Parvenir*, was dedicated to his new friend, after her breaking for his sake with rigid Calvinists of the type of Gijsbert Voet, Rector of the University of Utrecht, who had always strongly patronized her. Continued success made de Labadie bitter enemies among his brethren of the cloth, and their influence with the Synod led to his suspension, even to his discharge, a fate shared by his disciples Yvon, du Lignon and de Menuret. They went to deliver the message respectively in Rotterdam, the Hague and Utrecht, while de Labadie himself founded a "kerk" of his own. But envy and slander relentlessly persecuted him and the members of his congregation. From Middelburg he had to seek refuge in Veere, from Veere in Amsterdam. There, too, though he was not directly expelled, orthodox hate made it impossible for the gifted schismatic to tend his flock, his practices of devotion being interdicted to all but his "house-mates".

Anna Maria van Schuurman stepped forward to his rescue. If she had prompted his coming to the brave little country which was just beginning to enjoy the blessings of independence, gained in a hard struggle for liberty of conscience against Catholic Spain, the mightiest empire then existing, she provided also a safe retreat when the bigotry of the opposite camp put the rallying-cry of religious freedom to shame. Her relations with Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick V., Elector Palatine of the Rhine, and granddaughter on his side of Princess Louise Juliana of Orange, on her mother's side of

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* The family name, Germanised in consequence of her grandparents' removal from Antwerp to Cologne in the terrible days of persecution inaugurated by the death on the scaffold of the Counts of Egmond and Hoorne, vacillated for some time after final repatriation from "the land of Jülich", between the German and the Dutch form, passing from Schürmann through the transitional Schurman until the original long *u* came again into its rights. We read that the last male descendant of Anna Maria's branch of the family, dying at Heerenveen, April 4, 1783, was honoured by his wife, Louisa van Stuyvezand, from whom he had separated in 1779, with a monument on his grave and an epitaph in which his memory obtained the full measure of the *u*-sound conformable to Dutch spelling: "Jkhr Mr A. F. van Schuurman."

King James I. of England, made her find an asylum for her oppressed friend at Herford, a place already somewhat declining from its whilom importance as a member of the Hansa League and a Free Imperial Town. There, in 1671, he was visited by William Penn who, travelling on the Continent, did not neglect the opportunity for an interchange of ideas *de viva voce* with one in many respects of similar views and purpose. The inhabitants of Herford, however, did not fancy the strangers and boycotted them, notwithstanding Princess Elizabeth's remonstrances with Friedrich Wilhelm, Grand Elector of Brandenburg, who then controlled the city. He ordered the conduct both of townspeople and Labadists to be inquired into, the latter coming out victorious; the former had recourse to the Tribunal of Speyer and in the calamitous year 1672 de Labadie felt compelled to cross the frontier into Denmark and establish himself at Altona where he published *Jésus révélé de nouveau*, in vindication of his principles. After his death Yvon took charge and the Labadists, stirred up again by the hostilities between Denmark and Sweden, moved to Friesland where, in May, 1675, they took possession of the Walta-house at Wieuwerd, locally known as Boskliuwe after the Bosk or Grove already mentioned. A few of the more adventurous truly, the advance-guard being commanded by Schluter and Dankers, tried their fortunes in the New World; there were efforts at colonisation in Nova Bohemia, as they called their settlement not far from New York, and in Surinam (1680-1688), but Wieuwerd remained henceforth, until their extinction, the Mecca of those curious dissenters, the church and churchyard of Wieuwerd their holy earth, their Caaba and preferred Campo Santo. Here the true Labadist sought his haven of rest, if not always in life, at least after life's battle was over. So du Lignon, who died at the Hague and whose remains, according to his wish, were shipped to Wieuwerd for burial, as tradition has it, in the family vault of the Waltas.

Anna Maria van Schuurman's first sojourn in Friesland had been occasioned by the family removing to Franeker where her brothers studied medicine and the humanities. They occupied the Martena-house and her father, succumbing to a painful malady, was buried in the St. Martinus Church, after having enjoined, with dying breath, his clever daughter of sixteen never to marry, "that she might not imprudently entangle herself in the snares of the world." Her mother, when the boys had drunk their fill from the since exhausted Franeker fountain of medical lore and sweet philosophy, returned to Utrecht where, after her death, Anna Maria continued to live in the parental dwelling near the cathedral, the Dom, with two invalid aunts. Business matters connected with the confiscation of landed property necessitating a stay in Germany, she travelled to Cologne with her aunts, and three years later back to the Netherlands, to the quiet abode at Leksmond, near Vianen, described as a place of retirement and meditation. The aunts having died, she went again to reside in Utrecht with her brother Joh. Godschalk. These changes of domicile, also taking into account frequent journeys to Middelburg while de Labadie was preaching there, and occasional trips in other directions, made the learned lady's diffusion of wisdom by word of mouth and epistolary efforts partake more or less of the peripatetic. Though still the "only" Schuurman when she joined the Labadists, she had lost, no doubt, some of the personal fascination which enraptured the gay and gallant Cats to the point of dedicating his *Trou-ringh* (wedding-ring) to her, nay, as gossip said, of aspiring to her heart and hand on receipt of a letter in Latin verse, written by the precocious maiden at the age of fourteen. The allegation has been denied; if true, it may have stimulated her father's dying injunction. The Pensionaris of Middelburg's rakishness increased with his years until, promoted to the same office at Dordrecht, his grey locks râther than his evergreen fancy acquired him the venerable cognomen of "Father" Cats.

More poets and savants of the day burnt incense before the altar of the "Example of all Young Fair Ones," and sang her praise through the length and breadth of Europe "from north to south and east to west." Hypatia was eclipsed and so was Vittoria Colonna; to remain nearer home, her compatriots and contemporaries, the daughters of Roemer Visscher, Anna (1584-1651) and Maria Tesselschade (1594-1649) had to hide their diminished heads. A John in love, a Peter in zeal, a Paul in faith, according to Dr. G. D. J. Schotel, still her best, at all events her soberest biographer, a sort of man-woman therefore, *die Schürmannin*, as her German friends called her to bring a little variety in the hackneyed epithets, *Kunst-Orakel*, *Musen-Wonne*, *Gaben-Zeit*, *Zeiten-Wunder*, *Schmück der Welt*, *Gottesschein*, etc., she was credited with a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures no Doctor of Divinity, of the Talmud no Rabbi, of the Qorān no Ulema could equal. Besides Hebrew and Arabic, she is said to have completely mastered, of the Semitic languages, Syriac, Chaldee and Æthiopic; also, and to the utmost perfection, Persian, Turkish and even Coptic; further, the more usual Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish and English, not to mention her mother-tongue and German, which came quite naturally. A pioneer of the movement in vindication of the rights of her sex, she maintained that woman should be allowed to cultivate the arts and sciences on the same footing as man, a proposition logically developed and demonstrated in letters to Professor Rivet of Leyden, a correspondence substantially reproduced in the *Dissertatio de Ingenii Muliebris ad Doctrinam et Meliores Litteras Aptitudine; accedunt Epistolæ ejusdem Argumenti.** De Balzac makes one of his heroines say: "Emanciper les femmes, c'est les corrompre." Anna Maria van Schuurman tried to prove the contrary by anticipation. Rising to her reputation of the Sun of Virtue, one of the many titles bestowed upon her, she limited her knowledge of naughty classic authors to those parts which might be read without a blush, trusting to the *Thesaurus Antiquitatis et Eruditionis Reconditissimæ* for a purified epitome of the rest. Neither did she scorn manual occupations: her embroidery, her dexterity with knife and scissors, her skill in glass-cutting, in wood-carving, in wax-modelling, in sculpture, astonished everyone; her penmanship, her pen and pencil drawings, her engravings, her paintings, brought her into contact with artists like Gerard Dou, Jan Lievens, Gerard van Honthorst, the Mierevelts. A prodigy in every branch of science and art, the "Most Ingenious" was just the wonder of her age.

To do her full justice, she was the wonder of all ages, if we must believe recent panegyrics after a period of comparative oblivion. Anna Maria's beauty is extolled even to the detriment of Novella d' Andrea, who felt obliged to sit behind a screen when lecturing at Bologna, not to disturb, with the effects of her charms, the wise lessons of her erudition. She is made to surpass in anatomy, natural history, etc., the later glory of la docta Mazzolini; in mathematics and physics, of the famous Laura Bassi; in Latin, of Beatriz de Galinda, la Latina, and Lucia de Medrano; in Greek, of the celebrated Clotilda Tambroni. Engaged upon a critical examination of the Bible at the tender age of three, she is represented as a student of comparative theology to the extent of penetration into the secrets of Kabbalah and Mishna as no Deborah before or after; of an acquaintance with Hadith, Sunnat and commentaries on the Qorān, as scarcely possessed by the friend and support of the Bab, Qurratu'l-'Ayn, otherwise Jenab-i-Tahira, her Excellency the Stainless. The Batavian Torch of Wisdom, once more held up for all to marvel at, in itself a meritorious work, invites criticism by the very extravagance of the claims advanced for her universal superiority, a glorious legend being woven round her name, a legend of martyrdom where saintliness was already taken for granted.

But exaggeration overshoots the mark and, of her memorable achievements, the one popularly best remembered as the basis, less of her celebrity than of her reputation for eccentricity, is that referred to by Struvius: *De Maria Schürmann narratum est eam araneas pro delicias habuisse.* The writer of this article well remembers the shock his infantile mind received from horror-inspiring nursery tales of an erratic wise woman of Utrecht who once upon a time used to catch spiders and devour them *con gusto*, after letting them crawl over her tongue, by way of recreation between the perusal and the writing of abstruse treatises in living or dead languages *à discrétion*, on subjects most profound. Sir Thomas Browne's comment on the correspondence in Hebrew between Anna Maria van Schuurman and Maria Molinea[*] affords a curious glimpse of the esteem the former lady's linguistic proficiency was held in by discerning contemporaries, apart from the public, reciprocal praise customary among the lettered if jealousy does not blaze up into open hostility, as so happily illustrated by Molière in the *doctes entretiens* of Vadius and Trissotin. Complaisant fame is responsible for a good deal of canonisation, especially when there is a woman in the case, but does not lighten the task of impartial biography endeavouring to distinguish between appearance and truth. *Addito grano salis*, in the sense originally meant by the elder Pliny, unreasonable supereminence, conferred by this or that coterie, often melts away like pearls in the cup of the Egyptian Queen.

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* Heinsius and Salmasius were also among her correspondents, and some of her effusions, addressed to the leading lights of the day, may be perused in the *Opuscula Hebræa, Græca, Latina, Gallica, Prosaica et Metrica* she published to comply with a "generally expressed desire."

Always devout and her youth flitting, Anna Maria van Schuurman became more and more convinced of the truth so well expressed by Santa Teresa de Jesus, that ardent spirit, unfalteringly up and doing for the faith or pouring out the overflow of her rich soul in burning *glosas :*

Aquella vida de arriba
Es la vida verdadera.

Less of a visionary with her stiff Gomarist aspirations, of less brilliant imagination, the Dutch "saint", in evident need of a tangible point of contact with heavenly love, strove for closer communion with de Labadie. Bereaved of her parents, of her favourite brother, even of her aunts, who satisfied in a certain measure the womanly instinct of attachment, sex began to reveal itself increasingly in the bluestocking. Anna Maria, transplanted into the garden of the Labadists, clung ever more affectionately to her chosen leader, for whom she had discarded old friends like Gijsbert Voet, as this one in her friendship had taken the place of Descartes—to state the truth, she could not escape the reproach of being a bit fickle in her early womanhood. But the connection now formed proved more enduring, though she observed her father's warning against matrimonial entanglements. De Labadie, too, regarded wedlock as an obstacle in the road of salvation and at first discouraged connubial longings among his disciples. Nature proving stronger than doctrine, he later gave way in this respect, yielding to the human infirmity of the weaker vessels. And so Yvon married Miss Martini, du Lignon married Miss van der Haer, while poor de Menuret's hopeless passion for Miss de Veer of Dordrecht ended in madness and miserable death. Though de Labadie and Anna Maria van Schuurman preferred the more perfect state, yet the ardour which Father Cats tried unsuccessfully to discount before she was fifteen, gave rise to malicious reports when she was long past fifty. Evil tongues spoke of him and her, the favourite sheep of the fold, in the manner adopted by Homer when immortalising Bucolion's wanton familiarity with Abarbarea : *ποιμαίνων δ'ἐπ' ὄεσσι μίγη φιλοτητι καὶ εὐνῇ*. If such babblings reached their ears, the shepherd of Altona may have soothed his elderly nymph's feelings with another quotation she was, of course, also familiar with, as a professed student of Dante : *Vien dietro a me, e lascia dir le genti.*

De Labadie having died, passing away in Anna Maria's arms, February 6, 1674, and Altona having become too unsafe with alarms and excursions of war, we find his followers soon afterwards at Wieuwerd, under Yvon. Thetinga, with its farms and pasture grounds, had been disposed of in their favour by the sisters Anna Maria and Lucia van Aerssen van Sommelsdijk at the time of these ladies joining the Labadists, who henceforth lived in strict communistic fellowship at Waltahouse. Yvon, succeeding to the dignity with the duties, was called *Papa ;* the others, *frères* and *sœurs*, "united in one bond of love." Though the Synod once more began to plot against the nonconformists, trying to chase those obnoxious "seekers of the unholy new" from Friesland as they had been chased from Zealand and Holland, they were supported by the secular authorities and officially declared to be "quiet, pious and industrious people who, sound in the reformed religion, had formed an association at Wieuwerd, the better to serve God." They received permission to worship in public, to call the members of their congregation to prayer with the ringing of bells, to celebrate marriage after their own fashion, etc. This tolerance is sufficiently accounted for by the connections of the high-born members who, through the Waltas, claimed kinship to most of the Frisian nobility and to the Count of Nassau himself.

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[*] *Cf.* Mr. John Hodgkin's interesting quotation from the shrewd Doctour of Physick's Tract XIII., followed by a reference to his sarcastic description of the "rarities" therein contained (*The Athenæum*, February 5, 1910).

Notwithstanding the infusion of such blue blood, the Labadists led the simple life *sans phrase.* The large halls and roomy apartments of the old castle, or *stins* in the vernacular, so far as not needed for worship, were partitioned off into cells to lodge the brothers and sisters, more than a hundred in number. The constant influx of converts, which soon quadrupled the demand for sleeping accommodation, necessitated the construction of new buildings along the moat and in the gardens. To married couples separate suites were allotted, consisting of so many rooms as the age and sex of their children required, but all doors had to remain unlocked to facilitate inspection by male and female overseers who reported to Papa. Their dress was plain like their food, the description of which reminds one of Juvenal's *crambe repetita*, without, however, the deadly effects of that unpalatable dish. Their worldly spirit had to be humbled: the pandering to "creature comforts" and carnal lusts, the decking of the earthly frame with gaudy attire, is it not tantamount to inviting the Evil One? If any woman, who did not belong to the congregation proper, unadvisedly came to church with abominations of lace or gold to her Frisian cap, another head-covering was lent her for attending divine service, that she might not offend. Each had his work prescribed, not only as to trades and crafts, but as to his share in household occupations: some nursed the sick, others were employed in the kitchen or in the larder or in the cellars; the women served as seamstresses or laundresses, the men as butchers, millers, bakers or brewers. Papa Yvon took his meals at the table also reserved for the brothers and sisters of highest standing. Ds Hessener, one of the later emigrants to America, and Pastor Strauch presided at the tables for the common herd as mess-officers, to say grace and intone a psalm or hymn before meat. The brothers commissioned as butlers and carvers, helped to maintain order while eating and drinking went on, in strict observance of the rules prescribed for the use of porringers and mugs, the handling of spoons and knives. Hardly a word was spoken when feeding. In fact, a good many of the table companions did not know one another, or if, desirous of an introduction, they had been inquisitive enough to ask for the names of their neighbours, would not have been able to open conversation: Germans, Englishmen, Poles, Italians, sat indiscriminately mixed with Dutchmen from all parts of the Netherlands. The language most in favour at Papa's table was French, and there, of course, brotherly and sisterly love of higher impulse, together with better manners, made rigid supervision and forced adherence to the iron etiquette, framed for the coarser variety of the Labadists, less imperatively necessary.

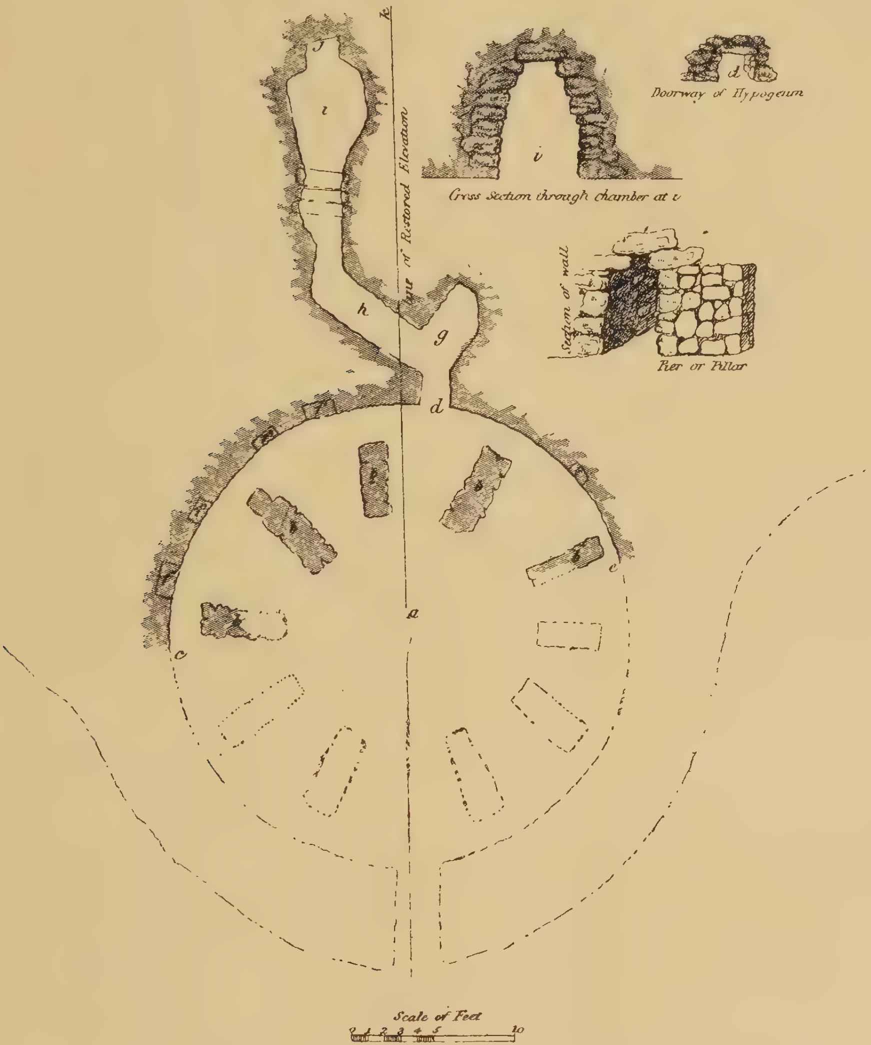
(*To be concluded.*)

Scottish Souterrains: An Architectural Detail.

By David MacRitchie, F.S.A. Scot.

THE general characteristics of the souterrains, or underground dwellings, commonly found in certain parts of Scotland and Ireland, and more rarely in South Britain, are well known to many antiquaries. For the benefit of others, it may be stated that they are long passages or galleries made by digging a trench to the depth of 8 or 10 feet, with a width of floor seldom exceeding 8 feet. The sides of the trench are walled with unmortared and generally unhewn stones, the walls being perpendicular for the first few courses. The upper courses, however, successively overlap each other inwards, until, at a height of 5 or

6 feet from the floor, the walls have drawn near enough to admit of their being spanned by huge flagstones. These form the roof, and above them is a covering of soil and turf, on the same level as the circumjacent ground.*


k
j
i
h
g
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a
c
e
Line of Restored Elevation
Cross Section through chamber at i
Doorway of Hypogeum
Section of wall
Pier or Pillar
Scale of Feet
0 1 2 3 4 5 10

GROUND-PLAN OF RUINED EARTH-HOUSE, USINISH, SOUTH UIST, OUTER HEBRIDES.

One disadvantage in this method of building was that the underground structure was always a narrow trench, for its width was determined by the length of the flagstones, which, crossing from one side to the other, formed its roof. In some cases, it is true, the rule of having a stone roof was departed from, and timber was used instead. A wooden roof admitted of a much wider area being covered in. The only instance of wooden roofing known to me is that of the side chamber in the earth-house at Pitcur, Forfarshire, which is distinctly broader than the stone-roofed gallery of which it is an off-set. Even this instance is only hypothetical, although probably the deduction is sound. There is no trace at the present day of a wooden roof, or indeed of any kind of a roof. Had the roof been of stone, some flags would still remain, in all likelihood. A roof of timber would have rotted and disappeared long ago.

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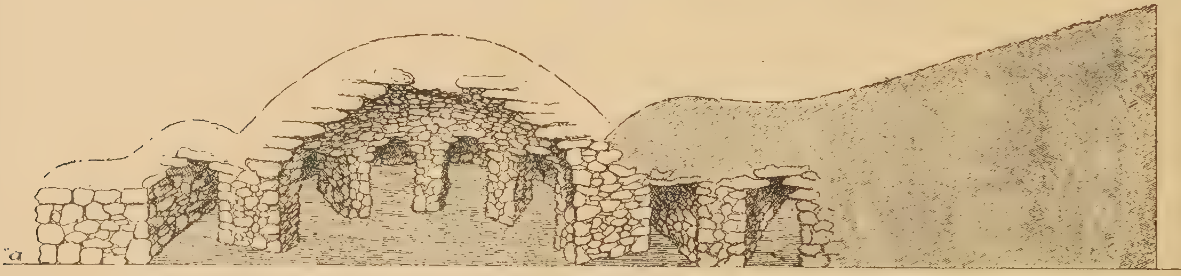
* For fuller descriptions and illustrations, I may refer to my previous articles in the *Antiquary*: "Subterranean Dwellings," August, 1892; "An Aberdeenshire Mound Dwelling," May, 1897; "The Cave of Airlie," July, 1898.

The defect in souterrain architecture just pointed out has been overcome in several instances by the use of piers or pillars, with the result that an increased area could be roofed over, even with flagstones of no great length. An illustration of this system was recorded by the late Captain Thomas, R.N., in connection with a composite mound-dwelling and underground gallery at Usinish, in the island of South Uist. The place was very ruinous when Thomas saw it, but enough remained to enable him to produce the designs here shown. From his written description* I extract the following sentences:

> The interior of the house was circular and 28 feet in diameter. Within the area were pillars, or rather piers (*b*, *b*, *b*), formed of blocks of dry stone masonry, raised distinct from the wall, and radiating from the centre of the house. These piers were about 4 feet high, 4 to 6 feet long, and 1½ to 2 feet broad, and there was a passage of from 1 foot to 2 feet in width between the wall and them. There were five piers remaining, and five more would complete the suite. These piers were evidently intended to lessen the space to be covered by overlapping, for while the breadth of the house was 28 feet, the central dome, or beehive, had by this means only 18 feet to span.



RESTORED ELEVATION, ON LINE *a k*, OF EARTH-HOUSE AT USINISH, SOUTH UIST, OUTER HEBRIDES.

It will be seen from the accompanying illustrations that this structure in South Uist was not strictly subterranean, at any rate in that portion where the principle described above was employed. But we find the same principle applied to actual underground dwellings, for the same purpose of broadening the space below, in various souterrains of the Orkney Islands. Examples of this architectural method, in underground dwellings, are found at Pierowall in the island of Westray; at Savrock, near Kirkwall; at Grains, also near Kirkwall; and again at Yinstay, on the estate of Tankerness, in the same neighbourhood. One marked distinction between all of these and the cloistered mound-dwelling in South Uist is, that whereas the South Uist structure is widened by the aid of built piers, the same result is obtained in the Orkney souterrains by means of upright pillars or monoliths.

It is interesting to add that the recently-issued *Third Report and Inventory of Monuments and Constructions in the County of Caithness** contains the statement that in the parish of Latheron, in the south of Caithness, there are several "galleried dwellings" which have their roofing-space extended by means of pillars, in the same way as those of Pierowall, Savrock, Grains, and Yinstay, in Orkney. This information, which is one of the many results of Mr. A. O. Curle's labours in that district, shows an architectural kinship between Caithness and the Northern and Western Isles.

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* Printed in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. vii., pp. 173, 174. I am indebted to the Society for permission to reproduce the illustrations.

* Issued by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Scotland.

The extension of the area roofed over, by the use of built piers or upright monoliths, is clearly a development from the simpler method which characterizes the majority of the souterrains of the British Islands.

At the Sign of the Owl.

I AM delighted to hear that Mr. Aleyn Lyell Reade has in hand a second volume of his *Johnsonian Gleanings*. Mr. Reade's skill in tracing hitherto unknown Johnsonian references and family connections; his indefatigable zeal and industry in exploring original resources and in adding fresh details to our knowledge of the "Great Cham," and of his times and surroundings, have placed him in the very first rank of Johnsonian students. This second part of his studies, no portion of which has been printed before, will be devoted entirely to the history of Frank Barber, the negro servant who ministered so faithfully to Johnson for over thirty years and was rewarded with the bulk of his master's fortune. The whole of the references to him in contemporary biographies, memoirs and published letters, will be pieced together into a continuous narrative, which is to be strictly analysed by chronological and other tests, as well as greatly amplified by independent research. The evidences, where of too detailed a character, will be incorporated in footnotes.

* * *

The period of his retirement at Lichfield is illustrated by unpublished letters from Frank himself, from Boswell, Percy and Langton. Those familiar with the author's methods of work will not need to be told that a great deal of incidental information will be given in the notes, throwing numerous sidelights upon persons and events referred to in the biographies, as well as upon various Johnsonian relics, the preservation of which we owe to Frank; or that genealogical questions, which often bear so intimately upon biography, will be dealt with in proper detail.

* * *

An interesting account is promised of Frank's son, Samuel Barber, who became prominently associated with the Methodists and helped to advance the movement, led by Bourne and Clowes, which resulted in the foundation of the Primitive Methodist Church. Accurate particulars of his descendants will be given down to the present day, humble folk whom, so far as worldly property is concerned, we may almost look upon as Johnson's heirs. The index, as in the former volume, will be very full and detailed. Only 350 copies will be printed for the author, to whom subscribers' names should be sent. Mr. Reade's address is Park Corner, Blundellsands, near Liverpool.

* * *

I notice several other announcements of interest to antiquaries. Messrs. Deighton, Bell and Co., of Cambridge, are about to publish, for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, *Cambridge under Queen Anne*, which will contain the memoir of Ambrose Bonwicke and the diaries of Francis Burman and Zacharias Conrad von Uffenbach, edited with notes—a wonderful accumulation of learning—by the late Professor Mayor, and prefaced by Dr. M. R. James. Mr. George Gregory, the well-known bookseller of Bath, announces for publication early in 1912, *Records by Spade and Terrier*, by the Rev. J. D. C. Wickham, which will deal with family and place names, local customs, land tenures, anecdotes, etc., connected with the district of Holcombe-by-Mendip, Somerset.

* * *

The Viking Club will shortly issue an important work by Knut Stjerna, Ph.D., sometime Reader in Archæology to Upsala University—*Archæological Essays on Questions connected with the Poem of Beowulf*—to be translated and edited by Dr. John R. Clark Hall. These Essays, I understand, contain matter of much interest not only to the student of Beowulf, but to the arehæologist, the folklorist, the historian, and the anthropologist. To mention one special point, they contain a wonderful amount of useful material as to early burial customs. Dr. Clark Hall says: "The Essays are the work of a pioneer. Here and there I have felt obliged, as will be seen from my notes, to dissent from the author's conclusions. But that is a small matter. The articles are a perfect storehouse of information, and the industry and learning which they exhibit are enormous." Subscribers' names can be sent to the Hon. Secretary of the Club, at 29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.

⁂

The first volume of the monumental work on the *Excavations at Glastonbury Lake-Village*, 1892-1907, by Messrs. Arthur Bulleid and H. St. George Gray, is on the eve of publication. From the particulars already issued it is clear that this very full and detailed account of the systematic exploration of this remarkable settlement of early man will be of exceptional archæological interest and importance. The entire work will fill two royal quarto volumes, with at least 100 full-page and folding plates and copious illustrations in the text. The first volume, measuring 12½ inches by 10 inches, contains nearly 400 pages, and has 58 plates and 136 illustrations in the text. It is hoped that the second volume may be issued in some eighteen months' time. The two are issued to subscribers at £2 2s., a price so low that the subscription list need be very large to prevent loss. The price of the work will be raised after publication. More subscribers are much needed. Names should be sent to Mr. St. George Gray, at Taunton Castle, from whom prospectuses and all particulars can be obtained.

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Amateurs of beautiful printing who are familiar with the excellent typographical work turned out by the Saint Catherine Press will be interested to hear that this Press is now amalgamated with the Arden Press, Letchworth, where future work will be carried out. The London address of the Arden Press is at 34, Norfolk Street, Strand.

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In common with all book-lovers I have been watching with interest the progress of the sale of the first part of the Huth Library at Sotheby's, November 15-23. Prices have ruled high, and the seven days' sale realized no less than £50,821 1s. 6d. I have no space here to note the many rare and desirable books which helped to fetch this total. One item only can be mentioned. The rarest and most important of all printed books is the Mazarine Bible printed by Gutenberg between 1453 and 1455. A copy of this Bible is to a fine library what the Prince of Denmark is to *Hamlet*. The ambition of all great collectors is to secure an example. There are two forms of this Bible—the one issued by Gutenberg himself about 1455, of which no copy on vellum is known, and the other the issue sent out by Fust in 1456 after he had "legally robbed the inventor of his whole stock of types and copies." The Huth example, which belongs to the original issue, is one of the most perfect copies, and it contains manuscript memoranda of signatures, and numbers of chapters remain at the foot and on the margins of the pages, which are probably in the handwriting of Gutenberg himself. A note by Bernard Quaritch on the cover says: "This is the finest copy I ever beheld, or anybody else." It came from the libraries of Sir M. M. Sykes and Henry Perkins. On November 20 it came to the hammer, and was knocked down to Mr. Quaritch for £5,800, the highest price ever paid at auction in England for a printed work of any kind.

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The Huth Library Shakespeare folios and quartos which, as I stated last month, were withdrawn from the auction and sold privately, were purchased, it has since transpired, by Mr. Alexander Smith-Cochran, who has presented them to the Elizabethan Club of Yale University. "Westward the course of"—book-rarities still takes its way.

⁂

The sale of the second portion of the great library of the late Robert Hoe will begin on January 8 at the rooms of the Anderson Auction Company, New York, and will occupy the mornings and evenings of ten days. There are many remarkable works described in the catalogue, rare illuminated manuscripts, *incunabula*, Americana, and French books. There is a fine copy of the first edition of the Gutenberg Bible, and the examples of Early English printed books and literature are important.

I am interested to learn that the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society contemplate undertaking the transcription and publication of historical records relating to their district. It is proposed to begin with the wills and inventories of the Manor of Crossley, which was long held by the Knights Hospitallers of St. John. It was a special privilege of the Knights of St. John that all wills made in their manors should be proved in their own courts. Most of the wills of Crossley Manor are said to be now stored at Wakefield, unclassified and in no chronological order. Many others are kept at St. Ives, Bingley. It is proposed to have all these old documents looked over, copied and tabulated, and put into proper order—a laudable scheme.

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Giving evidence on November 23 before the Royal Commission on Public Records, Mr. J. Ballinger, Librarian of the National Library of Wales, Aberystwith, speaking of Welsh local records, said that the charter of the council and other documents relating to the Borough of Kenfig, Glamorganshire, were, he believed, in the custody of the innkeeper at Kenfig, the corporation having been dissolved in 1883. In 1907 he found that a number of documents relating to Usk, in Monmouthshire, were in the possession of Mr. J. H. Clarke, the last Portreeve of that borough. Mr. Clarke handed them over to him, and they were now in the Reference Department of the Public Library at Cardiff. Overseers' books and other records relating to local government, which contained valuable materials for local history, were scattered up and down the country. One such book was found in the thatched roof of a cottage near Caerphilly. The churchwardens' accounts for a Glamorganshire parish in the middle of the seventeenth century were brought to him in a very damp and dangerous state. They were found to contain interesting entries, and were carefully restored.

⁂

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Henry Bradshaw Society was held on November 15 in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries. The report from the Council showed a slight increase in the number of members during the past year. The first of the two volumes for 1911 (*English Consecration Orders of the Seventeenth Century*) has already been issued to members; the second, completing the edition of the Second Recension of Quignon's Breviary, is nearly ready. The Colbertine Breviary is in an advanced state of preparation, and progress has been made with other works in hand, including Leofric's *Collectar*. The prolongation of Sir George Warner's official duties has hindered his fulfilment of the expectation that the second volume of the Stowe Missal would be ready for issue in the course of the year 1911; but it is hoped that it will now be completed at an early date. The Council announced that Mr. Edmund Bishop had undertaken the preparation of a facsimile edition of St. Willibrord's Callendar, from the Paris MS. 10,837, and that they had also in view the preparation of an edition of the *Liber Festivalis*.

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The *Athenæum* of November 25 says that the action of ox-gall, used in the past to bring out the faint handwriting of some Stratford-on-Avon manuscripts of pre-Shakespearean time, is causing the ink to fade, and although there is no immediate danger that these documents will become illegible, it is essential that they should be copied within the next twenty years. Thirteen of the account-rolls presented by the proctors of the Guild of the Holy Cross, mainly belonging to the fourteenth century and previously much damaged by damp, are thus affected, and of these no verbatim transcripts exist, though an abridged English version appears in the Calendar of Stratford MSS. compiled by Mr. W. J. Hardy.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE Cambridge Antiquarian Society have issued two substantial parts of their *Proceedings*, Nos. lix. and lx. (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell and Co.). No. lix. (price 7s. 6d. net) opens with a full paper, illustrated, by the Rev. Dr. Stokes, on "Cambridge Parish Workhouses," containing much detail illustrating

Poor-Law administration in bygone days, which will interest and be of use to many students of "Social England" outside the limits of the Cambridge Society. Ecclesiologists should take note of Mr. T. D. Atkinson's few pages on "Some Consecration Crosses," in which he discusses, with illustrations, some such crosses which were carved in relief or cast in metal. For archæologists there are valuable accounts, by the Rev. F. G. Walker, of important recent local excavations—viz., in the tumuli at Bourn (1909), at Magdalene College, Cambridge (1910), and near Latham Road, Trumpington (1910), with a very fine series of plates illustrating finds; and a paper on "The Cromer Forest Bed," by Dr. W. L. H. Duckworth. Part xl. (price 5s. net) contains three papers of outstanding importance. "On the Library of S. Mark, Venice," by the late Mr. J. W. Clark, is based on notes made by the late much lamented Registrar for a book on the subject, and is of considerable bibliographical interest. It is illustrated by several fine photographic plates. Dr. W. M. Palmer contributes a delightful study of "Cambridgeshire Doctors in the Olden Time," which abounds in most interesting domestic and social as well as biographical detail; and the Rev. A. C. Yorke supplies a learned paper on "A Village in the Making."

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The new part (vol. viii., No. 4) of the *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society is almost entirely occupied by an important series of "Extracts relating to Friends from the 'Collection of the State Papers of John Thurloe,'" by Elsie M. Smith. These State Papers were first published in 1742 in seven folio volumes, and they contain invaluable materials for the history of the Commonwealth Period. The numerous extracts here collected relating to the actions and treatment of the Quakers of that period give most vivid glimpses of religious life in town and country, and of the "trouble" caused by the growth of the followers of Fox. One of Cromwell's Major-Generals reports from the North that "the Quakers abound much in these countryes to the great disturbance of the best people"; and again, that "they troble the markets, and get into private houses up and down in every towne, and drawe people after them." There are also extracts with references to the doings of members of the Society of Friends in Jamaica, France, Portugal, and Turkey.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*November* 23.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.

The President exhibited an important find of Late Celtic antiquities at Welwyn, Herts, communications on which were made by Sir Arthur Evans and Mr. Reginald Smith.

Sir Arthur Evans pointed out the exceptional value of the discovery in its relation to the period of Ancient British history that immediately preceded the Roman Conquest. The great deposits he regarded as interments; indeed, they were associated with calcined bones, and a small cavity near contained a group of cinerary and other urns resembling those of the "family-circle" group in the Aylesford cemetery. The character of the pedestal urns and other Late Celtic relics was also absolutely parallel with those of Aylesford, approximately dating the deposits about 50 B.C. The cordoned and pedestaled type of British urn was traceable through Belgic Gaul, and originated in the bronze plated "pails" especially characteristic of the old Venetic region of Northern Italy. The two-handled tankard was derived from a late Greek prototype, of which an example was found at Dodona. The imported classical vases Sir Arthur regarded as Italo-Greek, probably of Campanian origin. The combination of fire-dogs and amphoræ in these deposits had been noticed in what appeared to be large burial vaults at Mount Bures, near Colchester, and at Standfordbury, Beds; but in these cases there were signs of incipient Roman influence, indicating a slightly later date. The practice of burying fire-dogs with the dead was adopted very early among the Continental Celts, one Bavarian find of this character going back to the late Hallstatt period. Beyond the Alps similar finds pointed to the Etruscan region, where bronze fire-dogs with elegant bulls'-heads were known. The placing of amphoræ in the grave had become a widespread Gaulish practice by the first century B.C. Possibly the amphoræ, with the wine itself, reached Massalia in Greek bottoms, and found their way North and West, by river and land transit, to the English Channel or the mouth of the Loire. A Gaulish inscription from Ornavasso mentioned Naxian wine, and the Welwyn amphoræ might have held a similar vintage.

Mr. Reginald Smith described the finds in some detail, referring to diagrams of the restored vessels.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—November 30.—Sir H. Maxwell Lyte, Vice-president, in the chair.

Mr. W. D. Caröe read a paper on "Paintings in the Infirmary Chapel, Canterbury Cathedral." The chapel was described as a Late Norman building, in which the masonry was finely tooled and close-jointed. A photograph taken directly from the celebrated Norman water-works drawing, now at Trinity College, Cambridge, was thrown upon the screen. The drawing shows an apsidal east end to the chapel, which was probably a conventional representation.

In the fourteenth century the chancel of the chapel was transformed, probably by Prior Hadebrande, 1338-1370. The Norman chancel arch had given way, and reconstruction must have been necessary. The walls were thickened on the inside, and the Norman paintings recently discovered were walled up. A figure-subject with the Virgin and Child appears below in a fragmentary condition. At the springing of the vault is a frieze of beasts in ornamental circles, and above angels in adoration. The treatment generally and the architectural setting are closely allied in character to the well-known painting in St. Gabriel's Chapel in the Cathedral crypt. The analogy to the work at Kempley was referred to; and the painting of the foot of the Infant Christ specially remarked upon. The paper was illustrated by drawings and slides.

A Jacobean chamber organ from the Cathedral was also exhibited by Mr. Caröe, and identified as having been presented by the Chapter to Dean Bargrave in 1629. It cost £22 in London, and the Cathedral organist had £2 8s. for travelling to London and back for the purpose of inspecting it. Dean Bargrave had been in early days Chaplain to Sir H. Wotton, English Ambassador in Venice. Wotton in his will bequeathed Bargrave his viol da gamba, whence it may be inferred that the Dean had some musical tendencies. The organ has lost all pipes and keyboards, and the greater part of its mechanism, and is chiefly remarkable for the preservation and refinement of the detail of its case and stand. It had lain forgotten for many years in the loft over the Treasury, and is one of the few survivals of the raids made upon organs during the Commonwealth.

Mr. Caröe also exhibited a photograph of the Norman column and cap of Lanfranc, found recently *in situ* inside the present north-west pier of the central crossing.

Mr. Victor Hodgson drew attention to the brackets in the rood-screen at Gooderstone Church, Norfolk. The only bracket surviving complete is 16 inches high, projects 8 inches from the screen, and terminates in a cup 3 inches in diameter, in which is a wooden pricket. As to the use of these brackets there is considerable difference of opinion. They must have been either for candles or figures, but for which is by no means clear.—*Athenæum*, December 9.

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At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on December 6 Professor T. McKenny Hughes read a paper, with lantern illustrations, on "Some Sources of Error in assigning Objects found in Sands and Gravels to the Age of those Deposits, with Special Reference to the So-called Eoliths."

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A meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on November 29, Mr. J. P. Gibson presiding.

Mr. R. O. Heslop read a note respecting a find of coins at Millendean, one mile from Sprouston, and one and a half miles from Kelso. A ploughman turned up several, and, thinking them card-counters and valueless, gave them away. Rain washed the furrows, and many hundred coins were picked up. Fortunately, the discovery became known to Mr. J. Avery, stationmaster at Sprouston, who, recognizing the important character of the find, communicated with Mr. A. L. Miller, of Berwick, and the matter was at once made known to the proper authorities. The Procurator Fiscal of the district immediately took possession of as many coins as were left undispersed. These were handed by him to the Crown, as represented by the King's Remembrancer for Scotland, and were by him submitted for examination to the authorities of the National Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh. Dr. Anderson, at that institution, very kindly put him (Mr. Heslop) into communication with Dr. George Macdonald, the Society's Curator of Coins, who permitted him to lay before this Society a letter, in which the writer (Dr. Macdonald) stated that the coins numbered 530. Of these sixteen were Scottish, fifteen of Alexander III., and one of John Baliol, and seventy-seven—a very large percentage—were counterfeit sterlings. The remainder were pennies of Edward I.—all English, with the exception of a single penny of Waterford. The hoard was undoubtedly buried about A.D. 1300, probably a year or two earlier. It was of considerable interest, as furnishing a representative series of examples of the earlier coinage of Edward I., and, particularly, as proving conclusively that the well-known pennies with Edward Rex belonged to him, and not, as had recently been maintained by some, to Edward III.

Mr. C. T. Trechman exhibited and described objects discovered in a pre-historic burial-ground opened by him on Hastings Hill, Offerton, county Durham.

Mr. R. H. Foster, F.S.A., under whose supervision the excavations at Corstopitum have been carried out, gave an interesting lecture on the same, showing many very fine lantern illustrations.

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A meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at Wilberforce House, Hull, on November 20. Colonel Saltmarshe, the new President of the Society, was in the chair. A letter was received through the County Council from the Board of Works on the subject of the preservation of historical monuments in the East Riding, with a request for co-operation in the making out of a list of such monuments. The Society have undertaken to do this and to forward it to the Board of Works, with recommendations regarding these in the case of which the expense might be fittingly borne by the National Exchequer. Colonel Saltmarshe read an interesting paper on "Ancient Land Tenure in Howdenshire."

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The ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held a conversazione at the Church House, Witham, on November 20. After the chairman, Mr. F. P. Bawtree, had welcomed the Society to Witham, Mr. W. Chancellor gave an interesting lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on "Some Essex Churches." Mr. R. C. Fowler, of the Public Record Office, who resides at Witham, followed with a lecture on the history of Witham. Under civilization, he said, the history of Witham began with the great Roman road, which was so well known to everyone in the county. Whether a town was established when the road was made was doubtful. There were a number of Roman bricks in the walls of the church, and the excellent strategic position of the Saxon earthwork at the railway-station suggested that it might have been the site of a Roman fort. Roman coins had also been found. Witham was definitely mentioned for the first time in the year 913, in the time of King Edward the Elder, and there could be little doubt that the town had since been continuously inhabited. Having surveyed the history of the manors, Mr. Fowler pointed out that in 1136 the Manor of Cressing was given to the Knights Templars, this being the first settlement of the latter in England. The Templars were suppressed in 1309, and most of their possessions, including Witham and Cressing, were granted to the Knights of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. The Hospitallers were themselves suppressed in 1540. Witham, continued the lecturer, had existed simply as a market town. About the year 1737 a chalybeate spring was discovered, and an attempt made to establish a watering-place, but this came to nothing. There had been no disturbances of any importance. In 1628 there was a riot between the inhabitants and Irish soldiers billeted in the town. There was, however, no fight in the immediate neighbourhood in the Civil War. Touching upon the ancient houses, Mr. Fowler mentioned that the Grove, now the residence of Mr. Percy E. Laurence, J.P., was built by the Barwell family about 200 years ago. When Queen Charlotte stayed there the property was in the possession of the Earl of Abercorn. Mr. Fowler gave an account of the charities of Witham, and concluded with a reference to objects of archæological interest in the surrounding district. Later, after tea, Mr. G. Biddell, gave a lantern lecture on "The Ports and Harbours of Essex." During the afternoon a collection of local historical exhibits was inspected with much interest.

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At the meeting of the Chester Archæological Society, on November 21, Dr. J. C. Bridge read a paper on "The Organists of Chester Cathedral," Part I., from John Byrcherley (1541) to Randolph Jewitt (1643), which contained much fresh and curious information. An interesting feature of the evening was the singing of an anthem and a madrigal by Thomas Bateson, and an anthem by Robert Whyte.—At the meeting on December 12, Mr. J. H. E. Bennett gave a paper on "The Berrington Family of Cheshire," suggested by the discovery of a seventeenth-century mantelpiece in Castle Street, Chester. After describing the mantelpiece, Mr. Bennett outlined the history of the family, and added notes on members thereof formerly residing in Chester, and on allied families. The paper was illustrated by Mr. T. Alfred Williams.

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The annual general meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland was held on November 30, Sir Herbert Maxwell, President, in the chair. The officers for the ensuing year were duly elected. The Rhind Lecturer for this year is Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., who will deliver a course of six lectures on the early chronicles relating to Scotland in January. Mr. R. Scott-Moncrieff, secretary, read the report of the secretaries on the progress and work of the Society during the past year. The number of Fellows now on the roll was 732, exclusive of eighteen elected at this meeting. The number of papers read to the Society during the past session was twenty-eight, and all have been printed and copiously illustrated in the *Proceedings*, of which an advance copy was on the table, and which would shortly be issued to the members. Since the completion of the excavation of the Roman fort at Newstead, the Society has been engaged in no excavation on its own account, but has been in touch with the excavations carried on at Cappuch, near Jedburgh, by Mr. G. H. Stevenson and Mr. S. Miller, under the auspices of the Carnegie Trust, and the results will be reported when the work is finished. The number of objects added to the museum during the year has been 105 by donation and fifty-one by purchase. Among these may be mentioned a collection of sixty stone implements from Shetland, presented by Mr. R. C. Haldane of Lochend; four oval polished knives of Shetland type, presented by Mr. J. M. Goudie, J.P., Lerwick; and a set of Highland bagpipes, dated 1409, bequeathed by the late Mr. Robert Glen, a Fellow of the Society.

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The first monthly meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for the current session was held on December 11, Dr. George Macdonald in the chair.

In the first paper Mr. Alexander O. Curle (secretary) described the excavation of a galleried prehistoric structure at Langwell, in Caithness. These constructions, wholly or partially underground, are known locally as "Uags," a name derived from the Gaelic word for a cave. The Langwell example, consisting of a circular enclosure, like a hut circle, about 28 feet in diameter, and surrounded by a stone wall 6 feet thick, having an entrance on the east side 2 feet in width, and a curved recess in the thickness of the wall on the west side, about 6 feet in length and 2 feet wide. The galleried chamber, entered from the interior of the circle, lay on its eastern side following the circumference, and separated from it by a wall common to both constructions. Its total length was 48 feet, divided into two by a partition wall near the middle of its length. The roof of slabs was supported by two rows of pillar stones about 6 feet in height, placed so as to support one end of the roofing slabs, while the other end rested on the side-wall, the space on the centre being covered with other slabs resting on the side-slabs, or perhaps left open. The floor-level at the inner end was 4 or 5 feet under the level of the ground. The only articles found were a saddle quern and its rubber, a rotatory quern, and a stone disc with a picked-out cavity in the centre.

In the second paper Miss Dorothea M. A. Bate gave an account of the excavation of a barrow situated near Trewhilt Hall, Northumberland. Roughly oval in shape, with a circumference of about 120 yards, and rising to a considerable height above the moorland, it proved to be a barrow constructed upon a natural elevation, and containing three interments in cists, the central cist containing an unburnt burial accompanied by an urn of the beaker shape, finely ornamented; another and larger cist, 5 feet to the west of the first, contained an unburnt burial and a small fragment of a similar urn, along with several worked flakes of flint; while the third cist, which lay 10 feet to the eastward of the central one, and was ruder and smaller, contained a few fragments of unburnt bones and pieces of charcoal. The circumstances suggested that the interments were not made contemporaneously, although there was no great space of time between them.

In the third paper Mr. P. M. C. Kermode described a number of cross-graven slabs recently found in the Isle of Man.

In the fourth paper Mr. Alfred C. Jonas gave a series of extracts from the kirk-session records of the parish of Fenwick from 1644 to 1699, illustrative of the ecclesiastical and social life of the period.

Mr. David Burnett, of the Edinburgh Municipal Museum, exhibited four rubbings of fragments of sculptured cross slabs, with Celtic ornamentation, recently found in the churchyard of Rosemarkie, and rubbings of cup-marked boulders at Wester Craigland, Rosemarkie, and Blackhill, Kiltearn.

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A meeting in connection with the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia was held at Norwich on December 4, Lieutenant-Colonel Underwood in the chair. Mr. Reid Moir (Ipswich) read a paper (illustrated by specimens and diagrams) on "The Natural Fracture of Flint and its Bearing on Rudimentary Flint Implements." He first reviewed the opinions held by people in the past about certain flint implements, which are now universally accepted as man's work, and pointed out that the Neolithic arrow-heads were once looked upon as elf darts, and the Palæolithic implements as the result of natural forces. The lecturer gave it as his opinion that these divergent views were caused by the lack of knowledge on the all-important subject of flint fracture, and as at the present time certain very ancient and rudimentary flint implements were being objected to by some on the same grounds as those which caused the Palæolithic to be first rejected, he had decided to experiment with flint under natural percussion and pressure, and see what results were obtainable. He then proceeded to describe his experiment of putting a number of flints in a sack, and by shaking them about violently for a considerable time to simulate Nature's methods on a sea beach or in a fast-running stream. The flaked specimens resulting from this experiment were shown, and it was demonstrated how different this fortuitous flaking was from that done by man. Other experiments with natural percussion were fully described, and the lecturer proceeded to show how it was possible to distinguish man's work upon a flint from that produced by Nature. Natural pressure was next dealt with, and Mr. Moir recounted how he had placed the finest flint flakes under 2 inches of fine sand and had been unable to break them, even when they were subjected to enormous pressure. This and other experiments which were described ought, he said, to give pause to those who asserted that flint nodules were fractured by pressure under 20 feet or so of fine sand, and he had no hesitation in saying that such a thing was a physical impossibility. The experiments in which direct pressure was brought to bear upon flints, without any sand protection, were fully described, and the fractured portions which resulted were shown to have no real resemblance to humanly-flaked specimens. Mr. Moir showed many specimens in support of each of his contentions, and by comparing the various naturally-produced fractures with those he had flaked himself by the ordinary methods, an excellent idea was given of the difference between Nature's work and man's.

A paper by Mr. F. N. Haward (London) on "The Chipping of Flints by Natural Agencies" was next read by Mr. S. E. Glendenning. Several exhibits were made by members.

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The first meeting of the session of the Dorset Field Club was held at Dorchester on December 5. Mr. J. G. Neilson Clift read a paper on "The Mystery of Corfe," the aim of which was to show that the murder of King Edward the Martyr did not take place at Corfe Castle, which, "prior to about 1130, was known as Warham Castle," but that it may have taken place either at Coryates (*Corfe geate*), near Portesham, or at Sherborne; and also that Queen Elfrida was not implicated in the deed, her connection with the tragedy being the result of pure accident. Mr. W. Bowles Barrett read a paper entitled "Contributions to a Flora of Portland," and Captain Acland read some notes on Stukeley's description of Maumbury Rings, and exhibited a few of the relics found during the excavations in 1910. Mr. W. de C. Prideaux read a paper in continuation of his series on "The Ancient Memorial Brasses of Dorset," and made some interesting exhibits in connection therewith. Other exhibits were made by the President, the hon. treasurer, and Mr. E. A. Rawlence.

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Dr. R. A. Lankester lectured, on November 15, before the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, on "The Quaint Medical Lore of our Forefathers." Dr. Lankester said that the Primitive Church, as we learnt from the Acts of the Apostles, cared for its poor from the earliest time, but nothing definite could be found of any special buildings for the reception of the sick until the close of the fourth century, when it was said a Roman lady was the first to build a hospital. Trephining was practised in historical times, and at the present day in the South Sea Islands the operation is still performed for headache and brain disorder. It used to be performed by means of sharks' teeth, but broken glass was now used as the instrument. Paracelsus was probably the first renowned quack, and he died in 1541. He introduced opium and mercury, and pretended to cure by his philosopher's stone. Spiders were used to cure malaria, yellow birds for jaundice, a rope which had been used to hang a man for ague, and small-pox patients were advised to have everything around them coloured red. These were among many amusing old-time cures described by Dr. Lankester.

At the meeting of the same Society on November 29 Mr. Butler Wood lectured on "Bradford's Oldest Books." He said that booksellers existed in Bradford long before the town had any press. As a printing centre the town had made a very poor show in the past. Of course, Bradford, at the end of the eighteenth century was really not an important place, Halifax and Leeds being much more important, and in those two places the book printing-press existed much earlier than was the case at Bradford. In Leeds, he thought, the first books were issued about 1720. The oldest book known to have been printed in Bradford was one containing a sermon preached at Keighley by the Rev. T. Lillie on the death of a Mrs. Philipps, this being printed and sold in 1785.

Mr. Wood gave many interesting extracts from old books which had come into his possession.

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Other meetings have been the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on December 5, when Bristol Cathedral was inspected under the guidance of Mr. R. W. Paul, F.S.A.; the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on December 13, when the Rev. W. T. Pilter read a paper on "The Reign of Rim-Sin and the Conquest of Tsin"; the LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on November 29, when some interesting numismatic exhibits were made; the VIKING CLUB on December 16, when Dr. A. W. Brøgger lectured on "Silver Coins from Ryfylke, Norway"; the conversazione of the BRIGHTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on December 6, when many flint implements were exhibited, and Mr. F. Harrison made an appeal on behalf of "The Photographic Survey of Sussex"; and the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY in November, when Mr. C. Crossland read a paper on "Halifax Bibliography, Local History, and Natural History"; and on December 5, when the Secretary read a paper on the token coinage of Anglesey.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

OLD ENGLISH LIBRARIES. By Ernest A. Savage. With fifty-two illustrations. London: *Methuen and Co., Ltd.*, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 298. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The arrangement of early libraries and the history of library fittings has been fully and adequately treated by the late Mr. J. W. Clark in his fine work on *The Care of Books*. The volume before us—the latest issue in "The Antiquary's Books"—is much slighter. It deals with the making, collection, use, and circulation of books as means of literary culture in this country during the mediæval period. Printed books do not come within Mr. Savage's purview. Beginning with the use of books in connection with early Irish monachism, the author traces the methods by which books were obtained for and multiplied in English monasteries, the slow growth of valuable collections during "the summer-time of the English religious houses"—the period from Lanfranc of Canterbury to the close of the thirteenth century—the fresh encouragement of learning and book-culture associated with the coming of the Friars, the beginnings of decay of interest and dispersal of libraries in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, and then the wanton and wicked destruction that accompanied the suppression of the religious houses. Other sections deal with the contents of early cathedral and church libraries, and with the foundation and early history of the University libraries at Oxford and Cambridge, and of the various college libraries at those two towns. Mr. Savage has had to compress much matter into limited space; and the chapters on the academic libraries are little more than summaries of facts and dates of gifts. They do not make very easy reading, but they form a most useful compendium of early library history at the two Universities. The earlier chapters on the monastic collections and methods of care and multiplication are written with a freer hand. They are very carefully done, and by bringing together and co-ordinating a very large number of details, present a vivid picture of the conditions of literary culture and of book production in the earlier mediæval period. The three last chapters of the book are extremely interesting. They are concerned with the use of books towards the end of the manuscript period, which, among other things, brings together interesting evidence for the possession and knowledge of books by many folk removed from both monasteries and seats of learning; the mediæval book trade—a chapter full of illuminating detail; and the character of the mediæval library and the extent of circulation of books, which from the point of view of literary history and culture is the most interesting of all. Mr. Savage has given us a scholarly work based on wide research, and admirably referenced. The bibliographical appendices form a most important and valuable feature of the book. They contain (*a*) many records of prices of books and of materials for bookmaking from the thirteenth century (with one or two earlier) to the sixteenth; (*b*) a list of certain classic authors found in mediæval catalogues, which shows what Greek and Latin authors were read in the Middle Ages—Aristotle and Cicero easily heading the list; (*c*) a very valuable referenced list of mediæval collections of books; and (*d*) a bibliographical list of the principal works referred to for this book. These appendices alone represent much labour, and will be permanently valuable for reference.

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GRAHAME OF CLAVERHOUSE, VISCOUNT DUNDEE. By Michael Barrington. Portraits and maps. London: *Martin Secker*, 1911. Imperial 8vo., pp. xvi, 448. Price 30s. net.

History abounds in striking contrasts and in puzzling paradoxes. In the stirring story of these islands no contrast is more striking than the weaknesses of character, the littlenesses of thought and action of the Stuart Kings, on the one hand, and on the other the brilliant talents, the powerful intellects and strength of character of some of their most devoted supporters; and no paradox is in a sense more puzzling than the coexistence of so much weakness and littleness in the Royal house, with the power of drawing forth and retaining the deep and untiring devotion of such strong, able, brilliant men as Strafford, Montrose, and Dundee. No man has been more vituperated, more indignantly denounced and reviled, than Claverhouse; while, on the other hand, by a few he has been regarded as almost a demi-god. His life has been written more than once and from more than one point of view, but there is ample room for the book which lies before us. Mr. Barrington says that he seeks to portray Dundee from the military and practical rather than from the academic, antiquarian, or sentimental standpoint. He modestly does himself somewhat less than justice. His book is on the whole a most effective picture of the man, not merely as a man of action, but as a man and soldier of enormous force of character, of great ability, of real moderation, of austere life and heroic death—of a man devoted to duty and honour, viewed in relation to the laws and standards of his time, and to the circumstances and conditions amid which and under which he performed his duty. Mr. Barrington does not conceal his admiration for Dundee, but his admiration does not run away with him. We have been struck by the fairness of tone of his work. Those who still accept the wild denunciations of Macaulay, regardless of what historical research has shown to be the baselessness of the stories and legends upon which his whirling words were founded, or those who regard the Covenanters of South-West Scotland, undoubtedly men of dogged courage, and capable of the utmost devotion to their cause, as innocent victims slaughtered by the King's troops from mere lust of blood, will not find their views reflected in these pages. Mr. Barrington's chapters are abundantly referenced. He tells his story, as far as possible, from the documents, and clearly and with much impartiality interprets their contents. No one, certainly, can rise from the perusal of the book without a high opinion of the personal character of the great Dundee as well as of his military genius. We have not attempted to discuss any part of the work in detail. It presents many points for discussion, on some of which specialists may wrangle and historical students disagree. We prefer rather to emphasize our recommendation of the book as a fair and luminous survey of a remarkable and outstanding personality and of a great career. The illustrations are chiefly finely produced photogravure portraits. The four of Dundee himself at different periods of his life all bear testimony to the personal beauty which was one of his most marked characteristics. There are two admirably clear maps, one of that part of Scotland covered by the Highland campaign of 1689, which culminated in the Battle of Killiecrankie, and the other of the battle-field itself. Mr. Barrington gives a very clear and graphic account of the whole campaign. There are nine appendices containing various supplementary and explanatory particulars, personal and historical. A folding pedigree, a facsimile of a letter of Claverhouse, a very full bibliography (filling seventeen pages), and an excellent index, complete this portly volume, which, although a trifle heavy in the hand, is in every way most handsomely and appropriately "got up." The printing is particularly good and clear.

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OUTDOOR LIFE IN GREEK AND ROMAN POETS. By the Countess E. Martinengo Cesaresco. London: *Macmillan and Co., Ltd.*, 1911. 8vo., pp. xii, 290. Price 6s. net.

Those who have enjoyed the occasional papers of the authoress of this volume in the *Contemporary Review* will be glad to have them, with supplemental studies, in this collected form. It is a commonplace of classical teaching that, with exceptions, the writers of ancient Greece and Rome say little of natural scenery and topographical beauty. The Countess Martinengo Cesaresco here treats of the exceptions. She has "walked with Virgil in his fields, and listened with Theocritus to Sicilian folk-songs." By long sojourning south of the Alps, antiquity has become, for her, "not past, but present." And certainly anyone who renews friendship with Homer or Virgil, Xenophon or Tibullus, in these pleasant pages, comes refreshed for disputation with that gloomy modernist who sees in the dead languages only the charnel-house of a decayed civilization. "The Attic Homestead" makes a charming paper, and the matrimonial courtesy of Ischomachus displays a pattern for modern bridegrooms! Varro, as the Admirable Crichton of the Romans, comes into his own again. In these pages the wealth and rural insight of Virgil's *Georgics* are once more unfolded with much sympathetic and delighted explanation. In a paper on the "Last Latin Poets," such as Ausonius and Claudian, there is a tribute touched with a noble felicity of expression to the late Sir A. C. Lyall—"the only man I have ever known who gave me the idea that he would have been entirely at home in the Roman world." It is a hard choice whether to put this beautifully wrought set of studies on the bookshelves of one's honoured "classics" or among the miscellany of treasured friendly essays. If to say so is compliment, it is meant as praise.

W. H. D.

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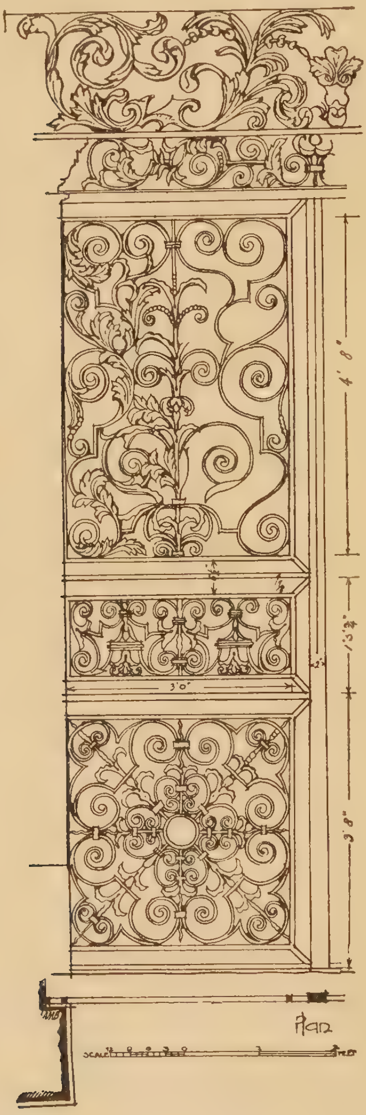
ENGLISH IRONWORK OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES. By J. Starkie Gardner. With 250 illustrations, including 88 collotype plates. London: *B. T. Batsford* [1911]. 4to., pp. xxxvi, 336. Price 42s. net.

The name of Mr. Starkie Gardner on the title-page of any book dealing with metal-work is a sufficient assurance that the subject will be dealt with in a thorough and satisfactory manner both from a practical and an historical point of view; and this treatise on English Smithing is fully up to that standard for excellence which he has already set in his previous productions. How pressing the necessity for such a work had become is shown by the recent action of the South Kensington authorities who placed on the façade of their new museum the effigy of one Huntingdon Shaw as a worthy representative of the craft, but of whose works nothing whatever is known, and who, perhaps, was never a smith at all.

In sketching the history of Smithing in England, the author gives a succinct account of the use of iron during the mediæval period, and shows how the, until then, flourishing industry languished during the Wars of the Roses, and wellnigh died down under the baneful influence of the foreign artists employed by the Tudors, till "the arrival from over sea of an exalted patron and a talented French Protestant refugee sufficed to wake the dormant or liberate the pent-up talent of the English smith" and produced that wealth of artistic screens, gates, and railings which played so important a part in the architecture of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. After giving a detailed account of the works executed by Tijou at Hampton Court and elsewhere, a small example of which we are courteously permitted here to reproduce, and tracing the influence of his designs and those of Daniel Marot on contemporary and succeeding craftsmen, he fully describes and illustrates the works of the more notable smiths, Bakewell, the brothers Roberts, and Edney, who may have come more immediately under these influences; and Robinson, Warren, and Bancker, whose works show a more distinctly English taste. In spite of the great destruction of gates and screens, and other external ironwork which took place in the eighteenth century, when, under the influence of Kent, Repton, and "Capability" Brown, landscape gardening took the place of the more stately arrangement of an earlier period, we have still left a large number of the productions of these or other unknown smiths at Hampton Court, Chirk, Drayton, Stamford, and other country houses, as well as in the suburbs of London, Chelsea, Chiswick, and Ham, and the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. Of the illustrations which are given of these examples it is impossible to speak too highly; in spite of the difficulty of representing the finer details of such work by the aid of the camera, all the collotypes are remarkably clear; while the numerous line drawings inserted in the text, which include a large number of measured details, are equally distinct.



DETAIL OF GATE, HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

The reasons which are given for confining the book mainly to external ironwork are sufficiently cogent, but they lead us to hope that we may presently see a companion volume dealing with the artistic ironwork still remaining in our churches and mansions. Several carefully arranged indices add much to the value of the book as a work of reference, and the whole has been produced in a manner worthy of the repute both of the author and the publisher.—J. T. P.

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CALENDAR OF LETTER-BOOKS PRESERVED AMONG THE ARCHIVES OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON AT THE GUILDHALL. Letter-Book K., *temp.* Henry VI. Edited by Reginald R. Sharpe, D.C.L. Printed by order of the Corporation. London, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. lii, 459.

This welcome addition to the valuable series so well edited by Dr. Sharpe covers the reign of Henry VI., and opens with an account of the arrangements for the reception of Henry V.'s body as it passed through the City to Westminster. The streets were specially cleansed; the Mayor, Sheriffs, Recorder, Aldermen, &c., all clothed in black, with 300 torch-bearers in white gowns and hoods, met the corpse at St. George's Bar, Southwark, and followed it the first day to St. Paul's Cathedral, where the funeral obsequies took place, and the next day to Westminster for the final rites of sepulture. Torch-bearers with lighted torches stood on either side of the way, and the chaplains of the churches and chapels on the route stood at the doors of the churches, habited in their richest vestments, bearing in their hands censers of gold and silver, solemnly chanting the *Venite*, and incensing the body as it passed. The torch-bearers were provided by the various trade gilds or "Misteries," the number from each being carefully given. It is clear that the occasion must have been one of unusual pomp and solemnity. The other contents of the volume are of varied interest, as usual. There are frequent allusions to the doings of the English in France, and an account (pp. 135-137) of the solemn entry of Henry VI. into Paris, 1431. In 1427 the grant of a subsidy in a new form necessitated an assessment of every parish having ten inhabited houses, and here we have full and interesting particulars of this valuation. Fraudulent tradesmen were dealt with after the usual manner. A certain "colier" or coal-merchant of Croydon, charged with selling coal in sacks of deficient capacity, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to stand on the pillory for an hour while the sacks were burnt beneath him (p. 95). A fraudulent baker on the occasion of his first offence, and being of good reputation, was spared the hurdle—the punishment of being drawn through the streets on a hurdle—and was discharged with a caution (p. 56). Thousands of people pass through the Poultry daily who probably never think of the origin of the name. In 1444 a petition was presented to the Common Council complaining of the nuisance caused by the keeping of poultry—"Swannes gees heronsewes [heronshaws or young herons] and other poultrie"—in the Poultry (p. 289). The volume, like its predecessors, is, indeed, specially valuable for the light it throws on mediæval trading. Here are regulations for merchants visiting Norway (pp. 133-134); ordinances of the Butchers (pp. 220-221); lists of the masters of various "Misteries"; ordinances of the Cordwainers (pp. 335-337); and other matters bearing on the organization and conduct of trade too numerous to mention. Students of mediæval life and history are under a great debt to the Corporation for the printing of these most valuable Letter-Books, and to Dr. Sharpe for the admirable way in which he edits them, and in the Introduction gives so clear and useful a view of their contents, and of the municipal and national conditions and circumstances of the time.

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THROUGH INDIA AND BURMAH WITH PEN AND BRUSH. By A. Hugh Fisher. With colour and other illustrations. London: *T. Werner Laurie*, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 358. Price 15s. net.

At the moment when Lord Morley has, at an archæological banquet, given his sanction to the Government's continued support of the preservation of Indian antiquities, no better literary stimulus to a study of India's past could be found than this attractive volume of Mr. Hugh Fisher's travelling observations. His dedication inscribes it to his "friends in England." His preface tells readers that his errand was under the auspices of a special Committee of the Colonial Office, by whose leave are reproduced a number of brilliant oil sketches. In addition to these, Mr. Fisher reproduces many pencil sketches, and one of his dry-point etchings. The vivacity of these—landscapes, street-scenes, and individual types alike—proves the zest with which Mr. Fisher, as artist, devoted the skill of brush and pencil to his pictorial work. "The Sacred Tank and Rock of Trichinopoly" (around which is written a chapter of deep interest), the delicate sketch of the beautiful pagodas of "Pagan"—the dead heart of the kingdom of Burmah which now lives again in Mandalay—the careful drawing of the mysterious relic or totem of "Karapanasami, the black god," are three good examples of the author's distinguished artistry; while the exquisite pencil portraits of native types opposite pp. 10 and 20 bring one near to the people of the wonderful East. In his writing the artist shows the same observant eye for the curious, the mysterious, the beautiful. He enjoys the weird company of shipmates on a coolie ship bound for Burmah; he takes risky adventures into forbidden holy places; he meets the strange loveliness of a wayside "holy lady," whose beauty reminds him of La Joconda, and a marble head ascribed to Praxiteles. In the last chapter, brief, but sincere, and labelled "Political," Mr. Fisher has some suggestive remarks about the future of Indian development, and the European attitude to her progress. He deplores as pernicious the superstition that "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet." It is the characteristic conclusion of a serious and watchful traveller who is constantly finding links between the humanity of distant civilizations—as when a glimpse of prayer-wheels outside a small monastery near Darjeeling remind him of a similar object nearer home in a little Gothic church at Prisiac. To the practised student of the East, and to a mind keen to learn first lessons of India and Burmah, we cordially commend this delightful volume.

W. H. D.

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TOURING IN 1600. By E. S. Bates. With many illustrations. London: *Constable and Co., Ltd.*, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xiv, 418. Price 12s. 6d. net.

This is a matterful as well as an entertaining book. Mr. Bates has clearly made a thorough study of his fascinating subject. From the valuable Bibliography which he supplies, and which fills nearly twenty pages, we learn that he has drawn first-hand evidence from more than 230 contemporary travellers, including many still in manuscript and little known. From these and other sources he has drawn a great mass of matter, which he has thoroughly digested, and serves in a series of ably written chapters, which are a delight to read. We have had many books of travel printed and reprinted by wanderers of the later sixteenth and early seventeenth century travellers, but we have never before had such a volume as this in which the conditions, the routes, the objects, and the methods and modes of travel of the period, are set forth with a wealth of illustrative detail. Mr. Bates first describes some of the tourists of the period—Montaigne and Fynes Moryson, Pietro della Valle, Dallam, Lithgow, Lady Fanshawe, Peter Mundy, Busbecq, and others less well known—with an analysis of the various motives and aims of their wanderings. A chapter on "Guide-Books and Guides" gives curious and amusing information as to preparations for travel, the sights to see, and so forth. "On the Water" describes some of the unpleasantnesses and dangers of water travel, which, notwithstanding inevitable drawbacks and discomforts, was always preferred to land journeying, whenever practicable, for good reasons here well set forth. Then follow a masterly series of chapters on the various parts of Europe—Christian and Mohammedan—which were visited by travellers, describing the routes taken and why they were so taken, the things which people went to see, and the conditions under which they travelled and saw them. The remaining chapters, entitled "Inns," "On the Road," and "The Purse," the last of which very ably discusses and illustrates the cost of travelling, are full of graphic and illuminating and often amusing detail. The plates, thirty one in number, are all taken from contemporary sources, and are genuinely illustrative. They show town-gates, a river-lock between Bologna and Ferrara, such sights as public executions and mountebanks, a channel passage-boat, dangers of the Northern Seas, an Irish dinner scene, German kitchens and bathing-places, and like subjects. We have read the book from cover to cover with great appreciation and enjoyment. It is thoroughly well done. Besides the Bibliography already mentioned, and a number of special notes and references, there is a capital index.

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LONDON HOUSES FROM 1660 TO 1820. By A. E. Richardson and C. Lovett Gill. 100 plates. London: *B. T. Batsford* [1911]. 8vo., pp. x, 87. Price 15s. net.

Mr. Batsford has published many books of importance and value to all students of architecture, and especially useful, as well as in every way beautiful, have been those issued so frequently in recent years in illustration of English domestic architecture. So thoroughly has the ground been covered, that there will soon be no aspect or section of the subject which will not have been dealt with in one or other of Mr. Batsford's nobly illustrated volumes. The book before us covers that very interesting period in London building which extends from the Restoration, or rather from the time of the Great Fire, until the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. One of the leading features of the period was the grouping of houses in formal squares, to the charm and effectiveness of which, in these hurrying days, full justice is rarely done. Englishmen, as a rule, we fear, give little attention to the appeal of architecture; but of our English domestic architecture, whether in town or country, we have every right to be proud, and this volume should do much to reveal to others than architects the beauty of design, the fine sense of adaptation to place and purpose, and especially the historic and social (as well as architectural) significance of the work of Wren, Kent, Ware, Chambers, the brothers Adam, Soane, Nash, Burton, and the other distinguished architects of the period. The text is brief, but sufficiently describes the development of the town house of the time, both externally and internally, and of the details of planning and decoration. The chief attraction of the volume is, of course, to be found in the plates. The photographs are reproduced most admirably. They are mostly exteriors, but a few interiors are given, as well as many characteristic doorways and entrances. Very welcome are some reproductions from old plans and views of façades and buildings now wholly or partly destroyed; and that suggests the thought how invaluable will be the splendid illustrations here given of noble old houses in days to come when many of them have gone the way of all houses, and have fallen beneath the destroyer's hand. The book, the cover-design of which is appropriate and effective, will probably appeal primarily to architects; but all London-lovers should place it on their shelves.

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BALLADS OF OLD BIRMINGHAM. By E. M. Rudland. Heraldic Illustrations and Notes by A. Rodway. Birmingham: *E. F. Hudson*, 1911. 8vo., pp. 94. Price 1s. net.

In this comely little book Mr. Rudland tells in ballad verse a number of stories and legends associated with men and women more or less connected with the Midland metropolis, from Saxon days to the times of William Hutton, Dr. Priestley, the Chartists, and Sir Josiah Mason. Some of them have the true ballad ring, though the constant use of couplets gets rather tiresome, and the poetic quality of all is much above the average of local verse. Mr. Rudland has fancy and invention, as well as skill, in the handling of words. If, as the Lord Mayor of Birmingham says in his Introduction, the book "inspires the rising generation with the civic patriotism which distinguished their ancestors, it will not have been written in vain."

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We have received two of the quarterly parts for 1911 of the *Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie* (Paris, 19, Rue Spontini), the useful periodical to which we referred in the November *Antiquary* (p. 440.) The brief summaries of contents of magazines and reviews are admirably done, and the parts will have permanent bibliographical value. With them is issued a very complete alphabetical index—names and subjects and places—to the issues of the *Répertoire* for 1910. This publication deserves to be better known on this side the Channel.

* * *

From Mr. Henry Frowde comes another of the handy extracts from the *Proceedings* of the British Academy in the shape of the second "Warton Lecture on English Poetry"—*The Connexion between Ancient and Modern Romance*, by Mr. W. J. Courthope, C.B. (price 1s. net). This historian of English poetry is thoroughly at home in dealing with such a theme. His purpose here is "to show that, from first to last, there has been a continuous stream of thought flowing through the imaginative literature of Christian Europe. The progress of ancient romance was from the chronicling of supposed reality to the invention of extravagant fiction; the tendency of modern fiction is to invest the romantic conceptions of the individual mind with an air of reality." The paper is ably and suggestively written.

* * *

Part iii. of Mr. G. A. Fothergill's *Stones and Curiosities of Edinburgh and Neighbourhood* has just been issued (Edinburgh, John Orr, 74, George Street, price 2s. 6d.)—a substantial part of fifty-two pages. The greater part is occupied by what may almost be called a monograph on "Rosslyn Castle and the Sainte Claires," which contains much historical and literary matter, with many excellent illustrations from Mr. Fothergill's facile pen. The other contents are "The 'Hope' Stones at the Public Library, Edinburgh"; "The Scotch Thistle in Design"; and a particularly welcome item—"Edinburgh and Leith Linkhorns"—all capitally illustrated. Mr. Fothergill has a very keen eye for unconsidered antiquarian details, and in thus faithfully reproducing and describing them he is doing very useful service.

* * *

Among many pamphlets on our table are three more of the useful Hull Museum Publications (1d. each): No. 78, *Quarterly Record of Additions*—tokens, pottery, a bronze dagger, Chippendale chairs, old ironwork, etc., with some interesting matter about Hull ships of long ago; No. 81, *Extinct Animals of*

East Yorkshire, etc., by Mr. T. Sheppard, the Curator, and *East Yorkshire Spiders*, by Mr. E. A. Parsons and Mr. T. Stainforth; and No. 82, an interesting *Illustrated Guide to the Hull Whaling Relics, etc.* (also by Mr. Sheppard), which were exhibited by the Hull Museums Committee at the Manchester Exhibition of British Fisheries, etc. All three parts are freely illustrated. We have also received *New Notes on Notts Crosses*, by Mr. A. Stapleton, reprinted from the *Newark Advertiser*, a useful series of additions to the valuable notes which Mr. Stapleton has already published on the subject in his *Crosses of Nottinghamshire, Past and Present;* and an interesting comparative study of *Cup and Ring Markings: their Origin and Significance*, by the Rev. Dr. Dukinfield Astley, with a brief bibliography appended, reprinted from the *Journal* of the Royal Anthropological Institute.

* * *

In the *Architectural Review*, December, we note especially illustrated papers on the old "Northumberland House, Strand," by Mr. Walter Godfrey, and "Hogarth and his Country House at Chiswick"; and a series of fine reproductions from photographs of the little known but very beautiful decorations by Alfred Stevens at Deysbrook, near Liverpool.

* * *

The *Journal* of the Gypsy Lore Society (6, Hope Place, Liverpool), Vol. v., No. 1, has a Bulgarian Gypsy Folk-Tale, with translation, by Mr. B. Gilliat-Smith; an account of "A Recent Settlement in Berlin," with glossary and many specimens of dialect, by Mr. Johan Miskow; a brief memoir of "Isaac Heron," a gypsy who died at Sutton-on-Trent on February 21, 1911, by the Rev. D. M. M. Bartlett, with interesting details of funeral and burial customs; and some more "Nuri Stories," by Professor Macalister. We have also on our table *Rivista d'Italia*, November; catalogues of second-hand books from Mr. J. F. Meehan, Bath, and Messrs. W. N. Pitcher and Co., Manchester; and a thick catalogue (nearly 200 pages), printed in English, from the Ludwig Rosenthal Antiquarian Bookstore, Munich, of old and rare English books.

Correspondence.

"THE SAXON CONQUEST OF SOMERSET."

TO THE EDITOR.

I HAVE read with some interest the speculations of the Rev. C. W. Whistler and Mr. Albany Major on "The Saxon Conquest of Somerset," and do not desire to discuss generally the many controversial points they raise in this interesting chapter of our early local history. But as my geography of the valley of the River Parrett is somewhat impugned and called in question, I feel that, in justice to myself, and also in the cause of historical and geographical truth, I must make a short reply.

1. The writers complain (p. 380) that I represented Kenwalch as driving the Welsh of those days along the Poldens to the Parrett mouth, and that I have "read in" the word "mouth" from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of A.D. 658. This addition is quite immaterial, for, if he drove them to "Pedrida," this would mean that the Saxons must have dominated the whole river valley from source to mouth. For what do your contributors mean by this geographical term "Pedrida"? Is it the village of South Pederton (Petherton) or North Pederton? or is it Periton (also Puriton) at Downend? Or is it the river at any of these places? If either North Petherton or Puriton is meant, then Kenwalch drove the British practically to the mouth of the river, as I say, if we take the present boundaries of North Petherton Hundred.

Moreover, the head-waters of the Parrett were anciently known as those of the Evel (Ivel), the Cary, and the Credy. In Camden's time the mouth of the Parrett was actually called "Evel-mouth," and the river gave its name to Ivelchester (Ilchester) and Ilminster. It is probable that in ancient Saxon and British days the River "Pedrida" (if Pedrida really did mean the river) meant that tidal course of water from Athelney and the junction of the Tone there.

2. Your contributors opine that a flight down the Poldens of the beaten Welsh is "almost inconceivable," as it would bring them to an (p. 380) "estuary" which was impassable. Why so? Surely the Welsh had some knowledge of the sea and of boats, and if they fled from the Saxons at Penselwood, their line of flight would have been across the Severn Sea to South Wales. Ancient Glaston was in constant communication with the sea and South Wales, and the Celtic Sea saints were known everywhere in these waters as intrepid sailors and pioneers.

3. Your contributors think that, after Penselwood, the British fled "along the Fossway . . . to Ilchester and other rallying points" to the west (p. 380)—*i.e.*, from the wooded hills, where their last stand was supposed to be made, down to the cultivated and inhabited plains. This is highly improbable and contrary to what we should expect. The plains of Mid-Somerset were certainly the first to be occupied by the invading Saxon. There is every reason to suppose that Langport and Cadbury Camp had already fallen before the Battle of Penselwood.

4. On p. 380 your contributors conjecture that "the ancient river mouth of the Parrett was at Puriton"—*i.e.*, at Downend. Below the Poldens therefore, lay the "estuary." This is rather an assumption. It is moving up the present estuary inland some twelve miles! I cannot see the warrant for this assumed change in the geographical features of the marshes of the Lower Parrett. How would your contributors account for the place-name "Stert" given by the Saxons to the present "tail" or promontory of land at the Parrett mouth? How would they account for the Saxon "Botestall" at Stolford Bay, where ships anchored of old before they ascended the present mouth of the Parrett? How would they account for Domesday Manors in a tract assumed to be an "estuary"? The River Parrett has played many tricks in former days and has constantly shifted its course, but it is ridiculous to suppose that there could have been an "estuary" at Puriton in Saxon

times. But any transformation is possible with your contributors who pop down a "combe" along the flat levels round "Combwich"!

5. On p. 382 your contributors criticize the late Professor Freeman's statement that "Kentwine's victory had made the English masters of Quantock." Of course, Freeman was right. The very terms of Kentwine's charter (quoted on the same page), in which he gave West Monkton, on the southern ridges of the Quantocks, to Glaston, prove that he held the Quantock ridges, and therefore the road to Watchet.

6. On p. 428 allusion is made to a local story first recorded from hearsay by myself (*Land of Quantock*, 1903), in which the rustics maintained that a very bloody battle was fought at "Dead Men," near Plainsfield, on the Quantocks, when the blood ran out of the field so copiously that it reached the "second shuttle." Your contributors, not being Somerset men, call the "shuttle" a "thill," a word I never heard of in Somerset. Nor does it appear in Elworthy's *Dictionary*. They associate the battle in question with Kentwine's campaign. This is *the purest assumption*, and is not what I heard the old men say.

7. But "Great Crook" (p. 426) affords your contributors a wonderful "mare's nest," as far as Parrett geography is concerned. They say: "Great Crook would appear to have reference to the great bend of the River Parrett from Cannington to Bridgwater, as distinguished from the lesser bend under Downend." This, of course, means, according to your contributors, that the term "Crook" was derived from the bend of the river, quoting the Icelandic "krokr," Swedish "krok," Danish "krog," as kindred words. Unfortunately, in this part of the world there are very few Danish place-names extant, and so this display of comparative philology is not needed. That there was a very remarkable bend of the River Parrett just here at the foot of the Polden Hills I was able to prove by an opportune discovery of a manuscript at the Bodleian (Gough Manuscript), on which I have based some of my original theories about the geography of the River Parrett (see my account of the Battle of Edington). At any rate, this is safe ground to go upon, and my map illustrating the bend of the river is not "inaccurate," so far as it gives the Polden ridge and the river course. Of course, it was not drawn "to scale."

In all matters of important local topography it is as well to exhaust all written information, not forgetting the ordinary village tithe map. Now, if your contributors had only taken the trouble to do this, they would have discovered under Bawdrip Parish these entries: (1) Great Crook (No. 385), with 63 acres 3 roods 4 poles; (2) Little Crook (No. 383), with 8 acres 2 roods 10 poles; (3) Parsons Crook (No. 384), with 8 acres 1 rood 11 poles; (4) Crook (No. 382), etc.

Further investigation would have shown that these names were taken from the Manor of Cruca, hereabouts, mentioned in Domesday. It is almost certain that this word is the equivalent of a "creek," as in Creech S. Michaels and Creech Mills, near Taunton. In a Somerset fine of an early date a William Trivet has "27 acres of land in Crouk and Baggedrip" (Bawdrip).

On p. 427 your contributors remark; "The tract of land which we identify with Cruca lies at the foot of a long tongue of hilly ground which runs between the Cannington Brook and the tidal inlet at Combwich."

May I refer them to a land grant made to John Lambard in 1470 by the King of "the Manor of Puryton ten messuages and a dovecot, 10 acres of meadow, and 160 acres of land in Bawdrip and Croke within the Parish of Bawdrip, co. Somerset"? This is conclusive, and all the elaborate superstructure of argument, based upon this supposed site of Great Crook in the valley of the Parrett, falls to the ground. This is not the way to write local history. Other misconceptions I have left unnoticed; but enough has been said to prove your contributors' words that it is "dangerous to write history without documents" (p. 377).

WILLIAM GRESWELL, M.A., F.R.G.S.

Dodington Rectory,
Bridgwater.

"WEDNESDAY'S FAST."

TO THE EDITOR.

In the present number of the *Antiquary* Mr. Axon has reprinted "Wednesday's Fast," printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1532. He speaks of it as "a fragment of theological teaching at the moment of the conflict between the Church of Rome and the spirit of the Reformation." On this point he adds several notes, with another pointing out that the Duke of Norfolk mentioned in the poem must be Thomas Howard, who succeeded to the title in 1524.

Mr. Axon's annotations on the poem are interesting, but, unfortunately, wide of the mark. The edition printed by W. de Worde in 1532 is an exact reprint of one issued some thirty-three years earlier.

E. G. D.

December 2.

ERRATUM.—In December *Antiquary*, p. 475, col. 2, line 10, for 150 read 120.

* * *

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, *Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "ANTIQUARY," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

FEBRUARY, 1912.

Notes of the Month.

GREAT progress has been made with the work of arranging and cataloguing the exhibits in the new London Museum, Kensington Gardens, which will be opened in the early spring. At the beginning of the present year some noteworthy additions were made to the Museum. Among them, a very fine collection of silver commands immediate attention. It has been presented by Mr. Ernest Kennedy, and comprises examples of every kind of silver from the reign of Charles II. to that of Victoria, all the pieces bearing the London hall-mark. The collection is worth many thousands of pounds, the articles being of the most beautiful design and workmanship. Specially noticeable is a massive decorative dish and some silver salt-cellars of the time of James II. But the crown of the collection is, certainly, three silver-gilt casters which belonged to Queen Anne and bears her cipher. At the end of 1911 a very old bronze sword, remarkable for its graceful design, and also a Viking spearhead in good preservation, with the decorated rivet head, were found in the Thames at Battersea, and these were at once secured for the Museum by the indefatigable official in charge of the department of antiquities.

The Well Close Prison, and also the Roman boat, which was discovered on the site of the new London County Council hall, are now in position, and, indeed, nearly the whole of the exhibits are now arranged, though it has been a matter of considerable difficulty to select those chosen for display.

* * *

One thing that will certainly strike the observer, and bring to him somewhat mournful reflections, is the proof which the Museum affords of industries which, once flourishing in London, have now disappeared. Thus there are many wonderful examples of the Whitefriars glassware, an industry which has been dead for about 100 years. A similar fate has attended the manufacture of Fulham ware. There is a very comprehensive collection in the Museum, and it forms an exceedingly interesting commentary on the daily life of the inhabitants of old London. The extensive display of beautiful Lambeth Delft ware also bears an interest for the historian as well as the antiquary. It contains some very interesting caudle-cups of the reign of Charles II., and some other plates bear what are evidently intended to be portraits of King William and Queen Mary.

* * *

But the collection of china, which is a very large one indeed, contains specimens of a much earlier date than this. The authorities of the Museum purchased some time ago the Hilton Price collection, and one of the exhibits in this proves that the habit of thrift was of very early growth among the citizens of London, for a china money-box is shown which certainly dates back to the early part of the fifteenth century. A number of pilgrims' bottles of about the same period are also specially interesting. Chelsea china (lent by Mr. R. N. Walker) and Battersea enamels, both of which are represented in the X division, represent other of London industries of olden days. The production of Chelsea chinaware flourished exceedingly between 1750 and 1770.

* * *

The *Builder* has lately had a variety of articles of interest to antiquaries and ecclesiologists. In the issue of December 15 was a long note on "The Mediæval Sawyer," illustrating by references to various records the importance of these workmen. We make one or two extracts from the article. "In the Middle Ages," remarks the writer, "where large building works were undertaken, the sawyer was an indispensable workman. Much of the timber used in extensive building operations was cut up by the sawyers in pits dug by labourers in the woods where the trees were felled. In all accounts of the engagement and payment of sawyers, the engagement of a single sawyer is never mentioned. A carpenter could use the smaller saws, but the sawyer was he by whom the great tree or log was sawn, and, naturally, for so large a tool two men would be needed. Such a fact explains why, where no great number of sawyers are engaged, two, a sawyer and his mate, are always employed and paid together."

⁂

Here is an example of rate of payment: "In the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Henry VIII. various repairs were carried out on a property at Hatfield in Hertfordshire. Particulars of the work done and wages paid were entered in a book, which still survives, and is labelled in the Record Office as Exch. Acc. 464-23. In this book we see the not very common custom of paying the workmen partly in money and partly by payment for their board. The following entry shows us this system applied to the engagement of sawyers; it also places unusually clear before us the fact of the engagement of sawyers in even numbers:

> 'Item, to cristofer Sagher &
> his iii feloos [fellows]
> for V day[s] warke,
> hauyn XVId a day … vis. viiid.
> and for theyre bord theis
> dais … … … iiis. iiiid.'

That is to say, they were paid 4d. each per day in money, 2d. each being paid for their board, making in all the usual earnings of 6d. a day."

⁂

The foregoing entry also illustrates the origin of surnames: Christopher the Sawyer, as it would earlier have been, has become Christopher Sawyer. Our last extract explains a method of work: "An English picture of two sawyers at work is to be found on p. 99*b* of a fourteenth-century manuscript in the British Museum (MS. 10, E. iv.). The sawyers are not depicted as working in a sawpit, but are represented as sawing a beam, which is placed against a tall four-legged rest. The saw is grasped at each end by a sawyer, the handles of the saw not being set transversely, but placed vertically at the ends of the saw. The men are dressed in the ordinary working men's garments of the Middle Ages—namely, each in hose or long stockings covering closely the whole leg, and in a close-fitting body garment, which falls from the waist in slightly gathered-up folds. The sleeves, as would be expected, fit closely to allow free action of the arms. Neither man has a head covering, but we may suppose the kerchief, wrapped round the head with a hanging end, to have been very commonly the fashion."

⁂

In the *Builder* of December 22 was a second paper on "Some Worcestershire Churches," with half a dozen good illustrations. The churches described included Overbury, with some interesting early Norman work; Beckford, with its two Norman doors, north and south, both with strange tympanum groups; Church Honeybourne, with leaning western tower and remarkable broached spire; Inkberrow and Spetchley. The first article appeared on November 10. The New Year's number, January 5, of our contemporary was, as usual, abundantly illustrated. An article on Imperial London supplemented a similar one in the 1911 New Year's number, with several effective drawings by Mr. Adrian Berrington. There were also illustrations of some of the chief groups of Signor Zanelli's sculpture on the great Victor Emmanuel Monument at Rome; reproductions of an etching by Mr. W. Walcot of the main entrance to St. Mark's Hospital, Venice, of a drawing by Mr. Harry C. Brewer of the Lady Chapel at the East End of St. Jacques, Dieppe, and of a striking drawing by Mr. A. C. Conrade of "Raising the Crucifix on the Summit of a Mexican Temple"; with some minor illustrations. The text, as usual, was admirably suited to the needs of the journal's professional and other readers. We heartily congratulate our contemporary on beginning its seventieth year in such vigorous health.

⁂

The *Architect* of December 15 and 22 had a full report of a lecture by Professor Elsey Smith on "Early Roman Churches," delivered at King's College, London, December 6, with a number of illustrations of early churches in Rome, Ravenna, and Torcello.

⁂

At the Victoria and Albert Museum the Department of Metalwork has recently made several important acquisitions. Chief among them is a serpentine tankard with silver mounts, dating from the reign of James I., purchased under the terms of the Bryan Bequest. It has a peculiar interest from the fact that its form is transitional between the slender domed-lid tankard of the previous century and the stouter form of a later period: the decoration shows no traces of German influence such as would be found on silversmiths' work of Tudor times, but the engraving on the lid recalls the designs of Michel le Blon. The workmanship is of the highest quality, and suggests that the silversmith was one of the foremost craftsmen of his day. The tankard is exhibited in the case of new acquisitions in Room 26. A pre-Reformation English chalice and paten, also acquired recently, are exhibited in the same case; they date from the fifteenth century, and are of silver parcel-gilt. The centre of the paten is engraved with the face of Christ, and the foot of the chalice with the Crucifixion. The number of existing pre-Reformation chalices is small, and the one acquired by the Museum is valuable, not only for its rarity, but also for its excellence of design.

⁂

In Room 39 several cases are devoted to the exhibition of a collection of over 200 pieces of Sheffield plate. With the exception of a few pieces of late date, illustrating the development of the manufacture, and two or three pieces of foreign make, valuable for comparison, they represent the finest period of the manufacture, the second half of the eighteenth century. The collection includes a large number of examples of the pierced work for which the Sheffield makers were celebrated. The perfection of form and decoration shown in these productions almost surpasses what is found in solid sllver of the period, and can only be explained by the collaboration of designers of first-rate ability with very highly skilled craftsmen.

The Department has also acquired a small but very choice collection of Japanese swords, formerly in the collection of Mr. Alfred Dobrée. It is temporarily shown in the second sword-case in Room 16, and includes unmounted blades by perhaps the most famous of Japanese swordsmiths, Masamune (died 1344), as well as by Umetada Hiōju (about 1650), and other smiths of hardly less note. There is also a superb set of fittings for a blade, including a scabbard of the rare green lacquer; the metal mounts, decorated each with a tiger, are in the finest eighteenth-century style. In the same room is exhibited a series of over 300 Japanese sword-guards (*tsuba*), acquired from the Hawkshaw Collection. It illustrates the varieties of material and methods of workmanship, and of design and style, characteristic of the sixty or more distinct schools of craftsmen who were engaged over a period of nearly four centuries in making sword-furniture.

⁂

In the Department of Old English Furniture the same Museum has lately acquired some important examples. To the collection of English Gothic woodwork has been added a portion of a rood-screen of oak, still bearing traces of its original colour. It dates from the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century, and the western front of the screen of which this portion formed the eastern is still *in situ* in Tilbrook Church, Bedfordshire.

⁂

The examples of Tudor furniture in Room 6 have been increased by the acquisition of four finely carved bedposts of the time of Henry VIII., and those of the Elizabethan period in Room 52 by a writing-desk elaborately inlaid with architectural designs of the type commonly known as "Nonesuch," from their resemblance to the façade of the palace of that name built by Henry VIII. The additions to the walnut furniture of the seventeenth century comprise a Cromwellian armchair, several Charles II. chairs, including one very elaborate example, and a chair of rare form intended for the use of a child (Room 54).

⁂

To about 1700 may be attributed a recently-acquired complete upholstered bedstead with curtains and canopy, from Welford-on-Avon, and a corner cupboard or buffet of carved pine bearing the arms of Hicks, lately removed from an old house in Bristol. The latter of these two objects is to be seen in Room 56; the former is being prepared for exhibition. To the collection of eighteenth-century clocks in Rooms 55 and 56 have been added two so-called "grandfather" clocks in dark green English lacquer, both bought in Spain, one of which was given to the Museum by Mr. L. Harris; a similar tall case clock, of later date, in inlaid mahogany, of Lancashire make, given by Mr. Emile S. Mond; and a bracket clock of mahogany and olive wood.

* * *

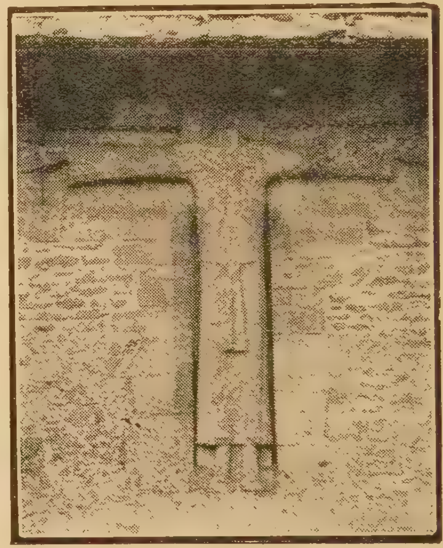
The rare furniture of the early Georgian period, previously almost unrepresented in the Museum, is now illustrated by a choice carved and gilt mirror, the gift of Sir Edward Stern. This mirror closely follows the style of the well-known architect and designer William Kent, and was probably designed by him for Frederick, Prince of Wales. It is exhibited in Room 56. The chief addition to the furniture in the Chippendale manner consists of an historical chair, being the President's Chair of Lyon's Inn, one of the old Inns of Chancery, the buildings of which dated from the early part of the eighteenth century and were destroyed in 1862. This important example of mid-eighteenth-century woodwork will shortly be placed on exhibition.

* * *

In the *Antiquary* for October last we referred to an interesting series of articles by Mr. Harry Paintin on the churches—Kencot, Broadwell, and Langford—round Burford, Oxfordshire, which were appearing in the *Oxford Journal Illustrated*. These have now been reprinted in an attractive booklet of twenty-four pages, which can be obtained from Mr. P. Cooper, Langford, Lechlade, for the small sum of fourpence, post free. As the brochure contains no less than twenty-three illustrations, and the churches which Mr. Paintin so fully and so carefully describes are of exceptional interest, there should be a large demand for it. The last six pages contain documentary information concerning the church and parish of Langford, with extracts from the registers, lists of prebendaries and vicars, description of the church plate, etc., almost the whole of which has been supplied by the Rev. Arnold E. Jerram, Vicar of Langford. We were kindly allowed to reproduce two of the illustrations in our October issue, and we now, by permission, reproduce two more.

* * *

The first shows the rood on the eastern wall of the south porch of Langford Church. Of this unusual feature, Mr. Paintin says it "is a remarkable example of mediæval sculpture, and bears unmistakable traces of having been removed from its original position, the surrounding work having obviously been removed for its insertion. This supposition is strengthened by the absence of the attendant figures of SS. Mary and John, which probably formed part of the original design. The figure is attired in monastic garb and girdled, the paucity of folds and the extreme flatness of the work being indicative of its early character, though it would be very difficult to assign any definite date for its execution. A curious and significant feature is the weathering, which is most pronounced on the breast and arms, exactly opposite



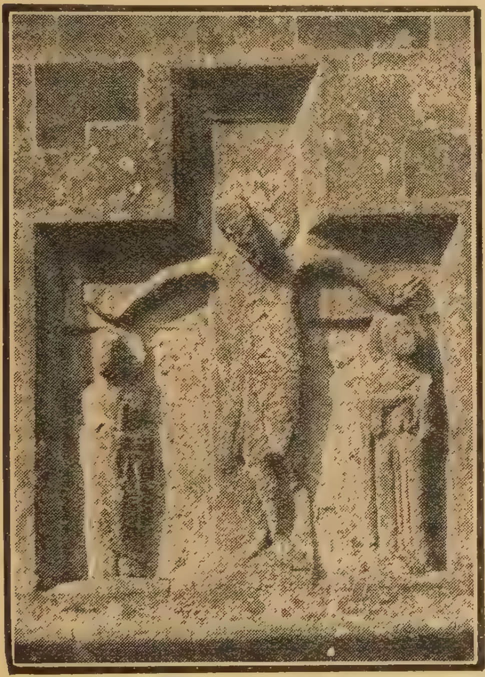
ROOD ON EASTERN WALL OF SOUTH PORCH, LANGFORD CHURCH.

(Reproduced by permission from *The Oxford Journal Illustrated.*)

to what would be naturally expected, as the roof-eaves protect these portions more effectually than the other portions of the figure. The latter, indeed, seem newer in appearance, and may have been an early restoration. Probably with a view of effectual preservation, the work was concealed by plaster, the hatching for which is distinctly visible. Similar exterior roods remain at Northampton and Romsey Abbey."

* * *

On the gable of the same porch is another rood, here reproduced, which also bears traces of removal, though the figures of SS. Mary and John remain. "In refixing, however," says Mr. Paintin, "the position of the statues has been reversed, and they now look away from the cross instead of towards it. The space between the figures and the cross is filled with rubble, and the workmanship is unsatisfactory. Though executed in stone of extreme hardness, the work has evidently been exposed to the ravages of the weather for many centuries. The central figure differs widely from that on the eastern wall. The head, which is encircled by a nimbus, droops to the west, an unusual feature, possible owing to the removal of the work from its original position; the arms droop and are awkwardly arranged, and the palms bear the nail-heads. Unlike the rood first dealt with, from which the head has been removed, this example is practically intact, and is a valuable and almost unique specimen of twelfth-century work, the character and style of execution fully warranting that attribution. Both roods, excepting the mutilation already mentioned, escaped the wholesale destruction of images that took place in the 'Great Pillage' of 1547."



ROOD ON GABLE OF SOUTH PORCH, LANGFORD CHURCH.

(Reproduced by permission from *The Oxford Journal Illustrated.*)

* * *

The Procurator-Fiscal of Roxburghshire (Mr. Sydney Hilson) has received a report by Dr. George Macdonald, the Curator of Coins at the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, on the silver coins found at Mellendean, on the Duke of Roxburghe's estate, near Kelso. The coins forwarded from the Exchequer for examination numbered 530, and there were besides seven fragments of varying sizes, from which two other coins could be partially reconstructed. The analysis shows that 16 are Scottish coins—15 long-cross pennies of Alexander III., and 1 of John Baliol; 438 are English coins—pennies of Edward I. Fully half of these are of the mint of London; under a fourth of them are of the mint of Canterbury; the mints of Bristol, York, Durham, and Lincoln, are well represented; while there are small numbers of the mints of Newcastle, Bury St. Edmunds (Robt. de Hadelie), and Chester. There is one Irish penny of Edward I., mint of Waterford; and there are 77 foreign sterlings. The report states that internal evidence showed that the coins had been concealed some time before A.D. 1300—in other words, in the troublesome times of the Wars of Independence. On this account the hoard was of much interest, and a very careful detailed record of its contents has therefore been compiled, and will by-and-by be published. A rather remarkable feature is the abnormally high percentage of foreign sterlings.

An Australian correspondent sends us a copy of the *Daily Telegraph* of Sydney, New South Wales, dated November 14 last, which contains an account of the discovery at Sydney of some old ship's plans, which there is good reason to believe are those to which Captain Cook's barque *Endeavour*, in which he discovered Australia, were built, or those which were drawn while the vessel was being refitted in Deptford Yard for her voyage to the South Seas. The article was accompanied by reproductions of the plans and illustrations of the historic *Endeavour* both in full sail and in the decrepitude of its last days.

* * *

A workman, quarrying in a field near Purton, Wiltshire, brought to light a skeleton, by the side of which was an iron sword 18 inches long, with a six-inch handle. "Further investigation," says the *Times*, January 6, "was made by Mr. Howard Cunnington, Curator of the Wilts Archæological Museum, who yesterday found further human remains, by the side of which was an excellent specimen of an iron-socketed spearhead. A glass bead was also found. All three articles appear to be Saxon. Other skeletons have been found here in former years, and the inference is that it was a Saxon cemetery. It is the first found in Wiltshire, which has very few Saxon remains."

* * *

Early in January an interesting relic of old Roman London was placed in the collection of similar treasures preserved in the Guildhall Museum. This is an oak pile taken from the foundation of the wall which bounded London on the southern side. The pile was discovered on a site in Lower Thames Street between Fish Street Hill and Pudding Lane, a thoroughfare which has always been associated with the Great Fire. At a depth of about 30 feet there were found three layers of Roman red tile, characteristic of the period, embedded in mortar mixed with pounded tile. Beneath this were three layers of roughly-hewn pieces of Kentish rag, and below this, again, were some huge balks of timber about 2 feet square and more than 5 feet in length, lying irregularly across the line of the wall. Between these beams were placed short upright piles, and the only one that was brought out intact has been placed in the Guildhall Museum. The discovery is particularly interesting by reason of the fact that the line of the Roman wall along the bank of the Thames is thus exactly defined at this spot, and is shown to be slightly different from that which is conjecturally drawn in the Map of Roman London in the Victoria County History.

* * *

The *Times* of January 4 contained an important report by Dr. Thomas Ashby, filling nearly three columns, on "Recent Archæological Research in Italy," dealing with discoveries at Rome—on the Palatine, in the Forum, and elsewhere; the Archæological Exhibition which was held in the Baths of Diocletian; work at Ostia; the discovery of various cemeteries in Northern Italy; the publication of a description of a large necropolis south of Rome, at Teano, which was excavated in 1907; sundry investigations at Pæstum, in Apulia and Calabria; and some excavations in Sardinia, Sicily, and Malta. Among other newspaper articles of antiquarian interest we may note "Guisborough and its Priory," in *York Herald*, January 12; "Manufactured Flints," in the *Morning Post*, December 26, which should make some collectors uneasy; and a long report in the same journal, December 25, by its Rome correspondent, on the discoveries made during the season's excavatory work at Ostia.

* * *

The most striking of these discoveries at Ostia is that made in excavating the firemen's barracks: "Scholars may remember that Clement of Alexandria, sneering in his *Protrepticos* (or 'Exhortation') at the pagan religion, remarks that it was the custom of the Romans to place a shrine of the goddess Fortune in a certain part of their houses, which is usually not mentioned. Learned Germans in their turn ridiculed the idea, as is their wont, and tried to suggest all sorts of emendations. Professor Vaglieri has now proved that, as usual, the ancient author knew more than his modern commentators, for in that identical apartment of the firemen's quarters such a shrine with an inscription to Fortune has come to light—the first known confirmation of the Alexandrian divine's strange assertion. Another inscription informs us that the firemen received corn gratis, while their barracks contain what is even now not common in Rome—a drinking-trough for horses. Huge cisterns under the palestra with six parallel but united galleries further impress one with the excellence of the municipal arrangements, and there is even a bronze tap for letting out the water. Five furnaces for heating and various finely-executed and almost perfect mosaic pavements afford further proofs of the high degree of civilization and culture at Ostia."

* * *

The Medway Valley Scientific Research Society, the object of which is to "unite in Research Work those in the area interested in Geology and Anthropology for their mutual benefit and that of the Societies of which some are members," has just ended the first year of its existence. In the course of his address as President, Mr. F. J. Bennett, of West Malling, remarked that there are "three main divisions of the Stone Age—viz., Eolithic, Palæolithic, and Neolithic. I would add an earlier one, the Lithic, when man used any unchipped stone." "These main periods," continued Mr. Bennett, "have been elaborately subdivided by the French, and many follow this classification here." The speaker proceeded to detail several objections to these subdivisions, which we have not space to print. Mr. Bennett's address will appeal to a large and growing school of antiquaries; but to many others it will be evident that on his assumptions and conclusions must be given the verdict "Not proven." We trust, however, that the Society will continue to flourish and to do active work. There is plenty of room in the archæological and anthropological fields for the energies of all real workers, and controversy can always be conducted with good temper and mutual respect.

* * *

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, on January 11, the Rev. L. J. James, Messrs. E. A. B. Barnard, R. E. Brandt, Hubert Garle, G. Jeffery, A. J. V. Radford and R. Stewart-Brown were elected Fellows.

Place-Names and Roman Sites.

By R. H. Forster, M.A., F.S.A.

MR. HERBERT M. WHITE'S paper on this subject in the *Antiquary* for November last would have been more valuable if he had not started with an assumption as to the population of Roman Britain which is not warranted by proved facts. This has led him to strain his evidence, and also to introduce much matter which is not evidence at all.

In dealing with a subject which, if fascinating, is also dangerous, it is well to observe the two principles laid down by Professor Skeat—first, that the earliest known spelling of a place-name must be ascertained and studied before any conclusions can be drawn as to its etymology; and, secondly, that the English language must not be ignored. There is too great a tendency to assume that a name cannot mean what it says, but must be a corruption of something else. Another thing to remember is that the naming of places has been a lengthy process, and possibly it is not finished yet; certain words—*e.g.*, "toft"—which now survive only in connection with place-names, were words in ordinary use during mediæval times, and, accordingly, many names may not be as old as at first sight they appear to be.

The fact is that Mr. White has cast his net far too wide. Some of the words he mentions *may* indicate Roman sites, but few, if any, afford conclusive evidence. Even *chester*, with its variations, though it raises a presumption of Roman occupation, is sometimes applied to a camp of non-Roman origin, as is only to be expected; it is impossible to suppose that the early English settlers were archæologists of such nice discrimination that they could distinguish accurately between Roman and non-Roman fortifications. Indeed, I have some suspicion that they did not always distinguish between forts and other works—*e.g.*, tumuli. In the Black Book of Hexham, compiled in 1379, I find under the heading "Villa de Hoghe" (a place of quite small extent, now Heugh, near Stamfordham in Northumberland) the following: Lez Elichestrez; Mabchestre Law; Hethreslaw-chestres; and Goneldchestres — four *chestres* in one small *villa*, which lies north of the Wall, in a district occupied by the Romans only between A.D. 140 and 180.

So with *bury* and similar terminations. On the one hand, the word has been applied to a large number of undoubtedly prehistoric camps—*e.g.*, Cissbury; on the other hand, there is ample evidence, from the Saxon Chronicle and other sources, of the construction of *burhs* in post-Roman times, and this is the explanation of many of the *burghs* which we find in place-names: for instance, the Bamburgh of to-day is the Bebbanburh of the Chronicle, and it gets its last syllable from English and not from Roman fortification. The form *brough* is, I think, a more certain guide, at any rate in the North of England; and in this connection it is interesting to note that the word is locally pronounced *bruff* in Carrawburgh, Burgh-upon-Sands, and Drumburgh. Certainly I cannot at the moment call to mind any *brough* which is not a possible or proved Roman site. But if the word is of Teutonic origin, there is always the chance that it may in some cases have been applied to non-Roman works.

Bar and *Ber* are very unsafe guides; there are enough Bartons and places bearing similar names in England to accommodate most of the Roman garrison. Why go beyond the usual derivation from A.S. *bere*, barley? Berwick-on-Tweed is still one of the greatest barley centres of the country.

Brigg may in many cases have originally been *brugg*—*i.e.*, *brough;* but it frequently does mean bridge, a term which at one time covered a landing-place, probably with a short pier. Stow, in his description of Westminster, mentions "a fair bridge and landing place for all men that have occasion." Filey Brigg, I have always understood, is the name of a spit of natural rock. No doubt there are remains of masonry connected with it; but even if these are Roman, they must have formed part of a quay or breakwater, and not of a *burgus.*

Thorn generally *means* thorn, unless it is a proper name. I cannot agree with Mr. White's remarks about such names not lasting. I have just looked over the Tynemouth (No. 15) sheet of the inch scale O.S. map, which contains only a small corner of Northumberland, and find the following: Kitty Brewster's Farm; Malvin's Close; Meggie's Burn; Fenwick's Close; Bertram Place; Robin's Row; Hogg's Gardens.

I chose this *terrarum angulus* because I was born and brought up there, and I am quite sure that these names have long outlasted their originals. If other evidence is necessary, I have chanced on an entry in the Black Book of Hexham, under the head of "Dalton, Northumberland":

Robertus Ogle tenet libere j. messuagium vocatum John-Colynson-land.

Street, if occurring in a country place, does almost invariably indicate a Roman road, and probably the same is generally true of *Causeway* or *Causey*, though in some cases the road is suspected and not proved; and Causey Pike, near Keswick, may create some difficulty. *Gate* has, I think, no special significance: it means a road of any kind, which may or may not have been of Roman origin.

Ston or *Stan* generally, but not invariably, indicates Roman work; in some cases it may be descriptive of natural features. Backstanedge, or something similar, is a fairly common name in the North, and denotes a place producing a particular kind of laminated stone, which was used for baking bread or oatcakes. I suspect Mr. White's Stanedge of having this origin.

It is quite reasonable to suppose that the early English settlers saw Roman remains, and described them in their own language; but Mr. White's case is far weaker when he endeavours to introduce Latin words, such as *agger*, *via*, *vialis*, etc., and his identifications are intolerably far-fetched. No doubt, as Professor Haverfield has shown, Latin was generally spoken in Roman Britain, and certainly some loan words from Latin occur in Anglo-Saxon—*e.g.*, *street.* But why should our ancestors have borrowed *via*, when they had in their own language *weg*, a word derived from the same Aryan root? *Vialis* is still more unlikely; it is not a common Latin word, and could hardly have been known to the ordinary settler, who, after all, was the man who did the naming of places. Wheelcauseway is possibly a Roman road, but why should anyone have called it the "roadly road," if I may use the expression?

The theory of the reduplication of place-names, so much insisted on by the late Canon Isaac Taylor, is open to grave doubt, especially where the reduplication comes in the same language. Mr. White instances Broxbourne Bury, as reproducing *burgh* three times. Is not this an unreasonable aspersion on the intelligence of our ancestors? Why should we accuse them of calling a place "Fort-fort-fort"? In this case, and in others, Mr. White fails to recognize that *bourne*, or *born*, is the *burn*, a brook, which is still a living word in the North of England, and was once a common word in the South, as in the case of Holborn, Tyburn, Westbourne.

Over is no indication of a Roman site. Generally it indicates either higher position or superior importance. There is a Netherburrow as well as an Overburrow, near Kirkby Lonsdale, and the distinction between Over and Nether may be found in many places.

Car is sometimes an adaptation, generally Celtic, and probably always post-Roman, of *castra;* but it does not always indicate Roman work. In distinctively English districts *car* is more often the same word as *scar*, and denotes rock, and it is applied in that sense to a good many rocks on the north-east coast. As far as *castellum* is concerned, Mr. White's theory must go altogether, except in so far as the term *castle* is applied in mediæval or later times to the remains of Roman forts; but in such cases it was applied because the word had passed into the English language; the French word did not develop into *château* till a comparatively late date. In this connection can Mr. White mention any place, with a name beginning with *Kettle*, which shows signs of having been a Roman castellum?

With regard to *bus* and *butter*, is it likely that the early settlers should have ever heard of *bustum*, which is mainly a poetical word? *Bustuarium* as a substantive does not appear to exist.

Salter is certainly English, and Salter's Gate is the road by which the salters, or salt-makers, of Whitby, carried their wares inland. To-day we never trouble to think where our salt comes from; but up till comparatively recent times the manufacture of salt from sea-water, naturally on the coast, was an important industry.

Cold Harbour.—This theory is an old one, but the name is certainly not a safe indication of a Roman site. No doubt *harbour* is derived from *heriberge*, but the word at an early date lost any military significance, and came to mean simply an inn, lodging, or shelter.

Over *ala* Mr. White goes very far astray. An *ala* was a definite unit of cavalry, and in this country it was stationed in a definite fortress; it did not "settle" in a town, and if it gave a name to the place which it occupied, it would give its distinctive title. Thus, the station of the Ala Petriana was called Petriana, not Ala; but this is, I think, the only known instance of the kind in this country. Ellenborough is a very unfortunate example; the Roman fort there has yielded a large number of inscriptions mentioning various cohorts, but there is no evidence that it was ever occupied by an *ala*. There is no doubt that the first part of the name is taken from the neighbouring river Ellen, and this is a form of the common Celtic river-name, which occurs elsewhere as Aln, Allen, or Allan, and in Roman times as Alone or Alione. The number of *alæ* forming part of the regular garrison of Britain was not large; the *Notitia* gives the names of five *alæ*, and about a dozen other, and probably smaller, bodies of cavalry, whereas, if Mr. White's theory were correct, the country ought to have swarmed with them.

The other instances of words meaning "road," "way," or "path," are quite inconclusive, unless one can rise to the height of imagining that no roads, ways, or paths, except those of Roman origin, ever existed. *Wath*, by the way, is generally a ford; I have heard the word used in that sense in the North. And why should we be robbed of our apples? Why, when there is a simple, natural, English derivation for a name, should we hunt for something forced and fantastic? For an explanation of *spital*, why go beyond mediæval times? Indeed, the form of the word is more or less conclusive: the regular Latin word is *hospitium; hospitale* is mediæval.

Flatt is quite a common mediæval term, and is used over and over again in the Black

Book of Hexham to denote a particular kind of field. *Toot* or *tot* is probably *toft.*

I think that Mr. White has formed an exaggerated estimate of the population of Roman Britain, and does not make sufficient allowance for the deterioration which set in during the third century, and continued till the abandonment of the island. There is some danger, too, in speaking of the Romans, in this connection, as a masterful *race.* In all probability, comparatively few persons who were racially Italians ever came to this country after it became a Roman province; the army, including a large proportion of its officers, was mainly drawn from a number of non-Italian races, and the same may be said of the civil officials. The fact that a man was a *civis Romanus* was no test of race; St. Paul was one, and a Jew.

In the same way Mr. White goes too far when he talks of the Romans colonizing the island. No doubt certain cities were given the status of a *colonia*, but that does not imply colonization in the modern sense of the term, though it may have done so in earlier times; a place was made a *colonia* just as in our own time we have seen a borough given the title of city.

The extent and character of the Roman occupation of Britain must still be regarded as a problem to be solved, but the solution must depend mainly on excavation. An examination of place-names may at times afford assistance, but it must be carried out on more scientific and less speculative lines, and will never be trustworthy unless excavation follows. In fact, it may suggest Roman sites, but it cannot prove them; and in this connection it would be interesting to know what grounds Mr. White has for saying that "all the instances furnished are recognized Roman sites," and what evidence he has accepted in the course of his investigations.

However, it is probable that the disappearance of Roman remains is not so complete as Mr. White suggests. Seven years ago one would have said with confidence that the Roman city of Corstopitum had entirely disappeared; yet to-day not only are the remains of important buildings visible, but a great quantity of sculpture, pottery, and other objects, has been recovered, though as yet the site has only been partially excavated. There are many other places which may in the future yield equally good results, and it is probable that the Roman remains still underground in this country exceed those already unearthed. But systematic and carefully superintended excavation is necessary, and that, unfortunately, is an expensive process.

The Old Germanic House.

By S. O. Addy, M.A.

DURING the last thirty years German scholars have been applying themselves to the study of the Germanic house, not from the architect's or artist's point of view, but from that of the student of manners and institutions. There are three ways of dealing with this aspect of the subject. One of them consists in examining and describing the old houses or farmhouses in districts remote from large towns. Another way is to rely on old documents, such as glossaries, chronicles, laws, and illustrations in manuscripts, and this is what Moritz Heyne has done in his *Deutsche Wohnungswesen*, 1899. The third and best way is to combine these two methods, as Rudolf Henning has done in his *Das deutsche Haus*, 1882. Other writers, such as Meitzen, Meringer, and Stephani, have also dealt with the German house in one or other of these ways.

But the author who has done most for the subject is K. Rhamm. In a well-illustrated volume of 1,117 pages* he has described the German house with a fulness of detail which only a learned student possessed of a deep love for his subject could accomplish. And yet his work is only an instalment; it will be followed by another volume.

In Great Britain little attention has been paid to the subject from the anthropological point of view. Castles and great manor-houses are described in thousands of books. But how many people have ever, like Heyne, described a charcoal-burner's hut? Yet Heyne himself is above all things a philologist who pays little or no attention to the remarkable survivals of early methods of building which are still to be found in various parts of Germany, and, we may add, in Great Britain also. As Herr Rhamm justly says: "Heyne and Stephani would drown us in the mother-milk of old German sources." What we ought to do, according to this last and most comprehensive writer on the subject, is to ransack and rummage the old farmhouses to the last corner, to ascertain the relationship of the house to its various outbuildings, and collect the local words by which the different parts are known. How many English people, for instance, know that a bay, or division of a barn, is sometimes called a "field," or that hay has been sold "by the bay" down to recent times? This is the kind of work which Herr Rhamm has set himself to do, and, having personally examined most of the buildings which he describes, he has done it with a thoroughness which can only be inspired by a consciousness of the high value of the study, and by the enthusiasm which is born of that consciousness.

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* *Urzeitliche Bauernhöfe in germanisch-slawischem Waldgebiet*, von K. Rhamm. *Erster Teil. Altgermanische Bauernhöfe im Übergange vom Saal zu Fletz und Stube*, Braunschweig, 1908.

A farmhouse in the district of Rendsburg* in Schleswig-Holstein—the ancient home of the Angles—will illustrate a type of building (see plan, Fig. 1) which is by no means uncommon. When we enter the big door in the front gable of such a "house," we find ourselves on the great floor (*däle*), which is not infrequently so large that harvest waggons can get in. On either side is a row of oaken posts or pillars, at least from 7 to 8 feet apart from each other, which divide the floor, or rather hall, into three portions, the hall being wide, and the side-rooms about 7 feet in breadth. In the side-rooms are the cattle, which are fed from the hall, their heads facing inwards. The hall reaches up to the balks on which the harvest is stored in sheaves, and dried by the smoke from the open hearth. The beds of the family are at the inner end of the building, behind the hearth, but the servants sleep in the side-rooms. The two rows of oaken posts do not extend uninterruptedly to the back gable of the building, for the last couple is omitted in order to give space for a room which extends across the whole building from wall to wall, and is called the *flet*. This is the proper dwelling-room. In the middle of the *flet*, and right opposite to the great door, is a low, open hearth, without chimney. Generally there is an exit, or door, opening out of each side of the *flet*; our plan shows only one. Behind the hearth are three

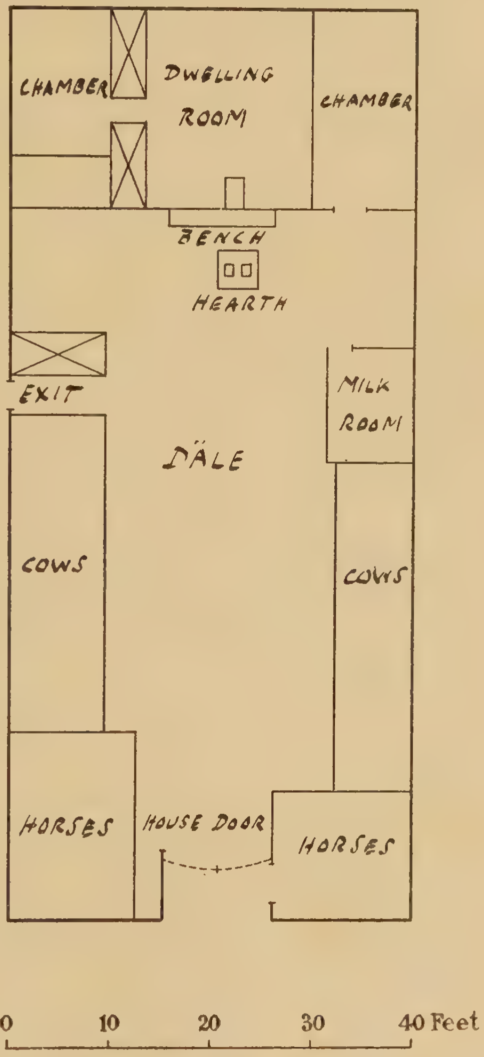

FIG. 1.

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* Rhamm, *op. cit.*, p. 16.

rooms, of which the middlemost is a parlour or sitting-room. Even if we could get no help from documents, it is evident that such a building as this, though it may not be more than 300 years old, represents a very old type of dwelling.

Did such a type of "house" ever exist in Great Britain? There is reason to believe that it did. In the Malmesbury Register, for instance, of the thirteenth century, we hear of the building of a house which consisted of "a hall with a middle chamber between two other chambers at the gable end of the hall."* Here we have a house which, even if it were built of stone—and we are not told of what material it was built—must have resembled the typical house of Lower Saxony very closely.

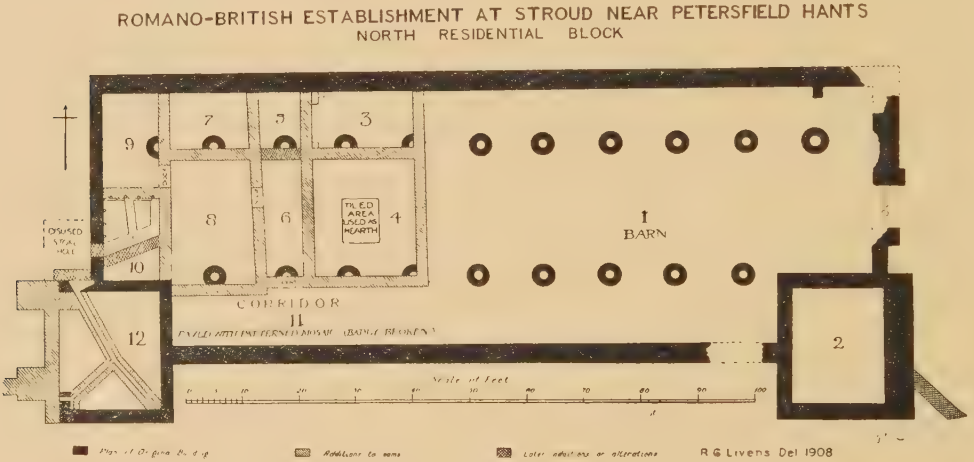

FIG. 2.

A modern excavation has laid bare the foundations of a "Romano-British establishment" at Stroud, near Petersfield. If we examine the plan of the north residential block of this establishment, given in Mr. Williams's excellent article in the *Antiquary*† and here repeated (Fig. 2), it will be seen how much it resembles the plan of the "house" in the district of Rendsburg. In both we have two rows of pillars dividing the hall, "barn," or *däle*, into three unequal parts, like the nave and aisles of a church. The "tilted area used as a hearth" in the English building corresponds in position to the hearth of the German "house." In both there is a great entrance at one end, and the room marked "2" on the English plan corresponds to the stable for horses on the German plan. And there are even traces of another stable on the other side of the door.

There is evidence in the Welsh *Lives of Saints* of the existence of buildings resembling the German house just described. On a certain day a priest ordered his pupil to fetch fire to cook the meat. The pupil went, therefore, to a thrashing-floor or winnowing-place for corn (*trituratorium sive segetis excussorium*), where a servant of his master was living (*manebat*), and was at that time drying oats, and requested fire for the use of his master. The pupil was told that he could have fire if he would carry it away in his apron. Why should the pupil have gone to a barn, of all places, for fire, and why should a fire have been kept in the barn? It is true that corn, after being reaped, had to be artificially dried owing to the dampness of the climate, but a fire in a barn, in all probability, was kindled on such a hearth as that which existed in the "house" of Lower Saxony, and was kept burning perpetually. In the life of another saint it is said that milk could be obtained at a barn. Certain esquires, being thirsty, said: "Let us ride to the barn (*horreum*) of Cadoc (which was reported to be at that time in the farm of the cowherd), that we may have sufficient milk to drink, for there is always plenty to be had at that place." Being refused, they set the barn on fire.* It is clear that we have here to do with a barn which contained stalls for cows, and probably a dwelling for human beings. It need hardly be said that our English "grange," granary, came to be used in the sense of dwelling-house.

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* "Apud Fouleswyke fecit unam aulam, et mediam cameram inter duas cameras ad gabulum illius aulæ."—*Registrum Malmesburiense* (Chronicles and Memorials), ii. 367.

† "Romano-British Buildings at Stroud, near Petersfield," in the *Antiquary*, vol. v. (New Series), pp. 375-381.

There is one remarkable English method of building which does not seem to occur in Germany, and which Herr Rhamm does not mention. In many parts of England, but especially in the west and north, there may still be seen a kind of house, or, as the case may be, barn, or a combination of house and barn, which is popularly described as "built on crucks," or "crutches," in Lancashire "crooks." The "crucks" consist of a pair of beams or trees retaining traces of bark, which are united at the apex with the ridge-beam, and may be compared to the letter V inverted. In most cases, however, they are curved, and the ends of the beams rest on stones, sometimes one, sometimes three or four piled up on the top of each other, the whole bearing a striking resemblance to a Gothic arch standing on dwarf pillars. From one or two existing buildings, there is reason to believe that the roof or thatch sloped down to the ground, or nearly so.†

If these "crucks" are in fact the origin of the Gothic arch, we ought to be able to trace them back into past ages, and it is probable that students who deal with the house on the ethnographic method will in future apply themselves to the search. In such an investigation attention should be directed to the portability of these structures. As it was possible to remove the timber framework, perhaps by taking it to pieces, from one site to another, it is not surprising to find them described as "reared" or "shifted" houses. Indeed, such buildings seem to have been known in 1229 as *tabernacula*. In that year a violent quarrel arose between the monks of Dunstable and the burgesses, when the burgesses endeavoured to get a piece of land, forty acres in extent, on which they could dwell after removing their "tents" thither (*in quas tabernacula sua transferentes habitarent*), free from tallage and toll.* The burgesses of Dunstable would hardly have dwelt in "tents," in the ordinary sense of that word, on their proposed new site; so that, in al probability, what they intended to do was to remove the houses in which they actually dwelt to another place. There is plenty of evidence in British and Irish documents of the removal of houses from one site to another. In Domesday Book we are told of a man transporting a hall and other houses from one manor to another.† Houses were portable in ancient Wales: "Let the posts and spars be cut even with the ground, and let him depart with his house . . . for the land is no worse for transporting the house across it, so that corn, hay, or dike, be not damaged."‡ In Ireland buildings were regarded as movable chattels.§ In 1546 there is an account of the removal of "certain tents or wooden lodgings" from Oatlands to be re-erected at Chobham.|| It is these buildings which, more than any other, differentiate the English house from the German.

There is one kind of house described by Herr Rhamm, and by him called the Cimbric house, which approaches more nearly than any other to the type of farm house which has been prevalent in northern England for the last three centuries or more. It consists in its main features of a long building which combines under one roof the necessary shelter for human beings, cattle, and the produce of the field. But although,

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* *Lives of the Cambro-British Saints*, ed. Rees, pp. 29, 53.

† See the present writer's *Evolution of the English House*, third edition, 1910.

* *Annales de Dunstaplia*, p. 122.

† "Ipse quoque transportavit hallam et alias domos et pecuniam (cattle) in alio manerio."—*D. B.*, i. 63.

‡ *Ancient Laws of Wales*, i. 20.

§ Sullivan's Introduction to O'Curry's *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*, pp. cxc, cxcv.

|| Kerry's *Municipal Church of St. Lawrence, Reading*, p. 44.

as in the house of Lower Saxony, the dwelling-house is at one end of the long building, and the cowhouse and stable at the other, the two main parts of the building are more distinctly separated from each other than they are in the "house" of Lower Saxony. The separation is made by the *framgulv*, or entrance-hall, as we might call it, which goes through the building, not longitudinally, but transversely, and to which a *lo*, or thrashing-floor, adjoins. To describe such buildings without plan and illustrations is difficult, but a comparison should be made between Herr Rhamm's plan and drawing of an old house at Wallsbüll (p. 130), and that of the farmhouse which may still be seen in great numbers in the English counties. One remarkable feature in this and other Cimbric houses may be mentioned. There is a "gable," like a dormer-window, over the door of the house, through which sheaves were thrown from the harvest waggon into a chamber over the house. In the eighteenth century a common plan in the Isle of Man was to have the barn over the cowhouses, which made it inconvenient and expensive to get in the crops.*

It is now well known that the *flet* of the English as of the German house was the inner part of the building, where the family dwelt; it was not, as Bosworth once said, an upper chamber. The expression "fire and flet," not uncommon in English documents, means fire and house-room—that is, the right to dwell in the inner part of the house where the fire was, this being the privilege of a widow. In some of the German houses a room called the *altenteilstube* is set apart for the old people.

The word *flet*, as Herr Rhamm says, means "flat," and English scholars are of the same opinion. He is confident that *däle* is the Low German *dal*, meaning "beneath, below," though Heyne derived it from *diele*, a boarded floor. The floor, however, is not boarded, but covered by stamped clay. The *flet* in Germany is sometimes paved with small stones or cobbles, and the feet of the cattle which tread the *däle* tend to make it hollow or uneven.

Mackenzie's "Moral Gallantry," 1669: A Retrospective Review.

By Michael Barrington.

"*Moral Gallantry: A Discourse wherein the Author endeavours to prove that Point of Honour (abstracting from all other tyes) obliges Men to be Virtuous. And that there is nothing so mean (or unworthy of a Gentleman) as Vice.* By Sir George Mackenzie. ['Though God did not know, nor men would not punish Vice, yet would I not commit it, so mean a thing is Vice.'—SENECA.] Printed at Edenburgh, and Reprinted at London by J. Streeter. 1669. Licensed Aug. 25, 1668." Second edition. 12mo.

ASK any student of our social history to name the time when morals were at their lowest ebb, and almost invariably he will reply, "The period from the Restoration to the death of Charles the Second — the cynical, free-thinking, pleasure-loving Merry Monarch." It is true that His Majesty's proclamation against "vicious, debauched, and profane persons," and his modest reference to "scandals and impieties . . . which laws cannot well describe and thus cannot sufficiently provide against," sounds oddly in the ears of those familiar with the scandals of the Court; and we are all familiar with them, for our popular historians have taken care that we shall not forget.

That the ladies whose curiosity attracted them to see the play must needs wear masks to hide their blushes, that the Seventh Commandment existed only to be broken — the Court holding the liberal creed of His Most Gracious Majesty, that "God would not damn a man for a little irregular pleasure"—all this, and much more to the same purpose, we have heard many times; and to recall to memory the most conspicuous figures of that gay unprincipled society serves but to deepen the impression of its scandalous depravity. Some of its shining lights were gracious and urbane—for instance, Waller, Dorset, and St. Evremond; others, despite their wit and culture, blasphemous and brutal, like the shameless Rochester; while the very Prince of sinners was the brilliant, gifted, wanton Duke of Buckingham.

The degree and method of these courtiers' vices may have differenced one from another, but—except St. Evremond, who was too epicurean to be grossly vicious—all would have agreed that Virtue was as out of date as chain-mail armour.

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* Feltham's *Tour through the Isle of Man*, 1798 Manx Society), p. 47.

What is't we live for? Tell life's finest tale—
To eat, to drink, to sleep, love and enjoy,
And then to love no more.
To talk of things we know not, and to know
Nothing but things not worth the talking of.

A crown of martyrdom in Virtue's cause would have sat awkwardly on the perukes of any of the famous wits aforesaid; and so Sir Roger Lestrange, Controller of the Press, himself an author and a humorist, but in the manner of an elder and more decent generation, may have smiled sarcastically when, in August, 1668, he licensed the English edition of Mackenzie's paradoxical contention that "Nothing is so mean or so unworthy of a Gentleman as Vice." So had the ancient code of chivalry maintained, but it must have needed not a little courage to put forth in 1668 a theory so contrary to modish sentiment.

The preliminary discourse is boldly addressed to the "Nobility and Gentry," who are adjured to make themselves famous no less for virtue than for lineage, position, wealth, and power.

Unless history wrongs them, comparatively few of the Court circle attempted to avail themselves of this good counsel, and "His Grace John Earl of Rothes,* His Majesties High Commissioner, Lord High Chancellor," and so on, to whom the work is dedicated, forms no exception to the rule; in fact, such was the reputation of the amiable peer in question that the dedication to him of a book in praise of virtue seems a somewhat cruel irony.

A shrewd, quick-witted, easy-mannered personage, Lord Rothes' code of morals made no more pretention to be rigorous than that of his royal master; and his self-indulgence was accompanied by the same air of suave good-nature which distinguished Charles. There was an absence of hypocrisy about his actions, which may at first have given the impression that a soul so free from subterfuge or self-deception might in the end be turned to better ways. His father had been a noted Covenanting "saint," one of the bitterest, most vehement fanatics in an epoch when fanaticism was triumphantly in vogue; and in the cynical polite indifference of the son we see a natural reaction. "I am full weary of causing hang those damned fools," he writes in private to a friend, *à propos* of the insurgent "godly." For the period he lived in, he was not conspicuously cruel; and it is on record that when any of those same "damned fools," the Covenanting fugitives, were protégés of his extremely pious Countess, he would send warning to her ladyship, "Take heed to your doves, for my night hawks are out." To this lady, his august and virtuous consort, he paid every possible civility, except the one supreme civility of being faithful to her. This, he maintained, was too much to expect from him, and he made no pretence of marital decorum. Scandal says it was his habit to take with him upon circuit his *belle amie*, the Lady Anne Gordon—a frank defiance of convention shocking in a legal luminary.

Such, incongruously enough, was the "great personage" to whom Sir George Mackenzie—himself, in Dryden's words, "one of the brilliant wits of Scotland"—chose to dedicate his "Moral Gallantry," a work which he describes as "the smallest and dimmest of Virtue's torches," lighted "at Honour's purest flame."

The discourse thus prefaced does not deserve the oblivion into which it has fallen. Within a brief compass it compresses much reason, common sense, and shrewd philosophy; and here and there it rises to real eloquence—eloquence bred rather of sincerity than of a conscious literary artifice.

"By how much more the world grows older," begins Mackenzie, so does its light grow dimmer, "and in this twilight of its declining age it too frequently mistakes the colours of good and evil," following, oftener than not, the "Shadow for the Substance." But of all its errors, those which concern Honour are the most dangerous, for while "Young Gallants" "take their fancy for their Honour," they are inclined to look askance on Virtue as something which "confines too narrowly their inclinations," and exposes them to scornful comment from a vicious world.

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* Afterwards first Duke of Rothes.

"To Vindicate Honour from these aspersions, and [to] reclaim persons otherways Noble," the eminent lawyer holds a brief for Virtue, a subject deserving to be "illuminated by the victorious hand of mighty Cesar, and . . . Writ by a Quill pluck'd from the Wing of Fame."

The only noble kind of vanity, he says, is the desire to do good, not in order to please others or to gain rewards from them or from the world, but solely "to gratify your own gallant inclinations."

"You may, My Lords and Gentlemen, make yourselves illustrious by your Virtue, and—which is yet nobler because more extensive—ye may illustrate Virtue by your Greatness; and as the *Impressa* of a great Prince makes Gold more current though not more pure," so may the patronage of Persons of Quality bring "persecuted Virtue" into fashion once again.

"In Vice ye but follow the mode of others; but in re-entering Virtue into the Bon-grace of the World ye will be leaders. . . . Rouse up then your native courage . . . and fear nothing but to stain your innocence."

Not only are the nobility adjured to pay their addresses to "deserving beauties"—renouncing for ever those "coy Ladies" who fly that they may be pursued more hotly—but also the rising generation are warned that their time "makes the richest part of the publick's treasure, and every hour ye misspend of that is a sacrilegious theft committed against your Country."

This being so, Persons of Quality are advised to practise moderation even in the time-honoured sports of hunting and hawking—which Mackenzie, in his heterodox way, declares are "not the noblest exercises, seeing they favour alwayes the strongest and do incline men to oppression and cruelty; for which reason I believe Nimrod, the first Tyrant, is in Scripture observed to have been a mighty Hunter." Seek rather "deserved and blossoming Laurels" for courageous, patriotic deeds, and thus "raise your spirits . . . to so generous a pitch that ye need not think Heaven itself too high for you."

Amazing counsel this for Buckingham and Lauderdale and Rochester.

The tone of Mackenzie's discourse is hopeful, vigorous, and spirited, and he scorns with equal zest the sins of cowardice and immorality—both, he contends, the product of mean, feeble minds, unworthy of the heritage of an immortal soul. And as for drunkenness, it is so "contemptible" that he disdains to take notice of it, "knowing that none will allow it but such as are mad; and such as are mad are not to be reclaimed by moral discourses."

Mackenzie, it must be remembered, was no Puritan and no ascetic, but one of the most noted social figures of his day. "The bluidy Advocate" of Covenanting tradition was a *persona grata* in all intellectual circles for his wit and taste and learning. Evelyn and Dryden were among his friends; and such was his love of letters that in his mature age—after the downfall of the Stuarts, when his political opinions barred him from employment under the new Government—he entered Oxford as an undergraduate. His Latin oration at the opening of the Advocates' Library—of which he was the founder—in Edinburgh in the early spring of 1689, was his last public appearance north of the Tweed.

"A very honest man" was the verdict of Claverhouse, who knew him well, and certainly he proved so at the Revolution. Though he had remonstrated emphatically with King James, he never would take service under William; and he wrote in defence of the Restoration Government at a time when it was all the fashion to belaud the "Protestant Deliverer" and execrate the old régime.

He may be credited with expressing his own personal convictions when, in his "Moral Gallantry," he states that he "who would not choose rather to die or starve than to be thought false" has no just claim to be regarded as a gentleman.

"Dissimulation is but a courtly cowardliness and a stately cheat" which gallant and generous souls must disdain. "Though Fate should tumble down upon him mountains of misfortune," yet the honourable man will never turn aside from the cause that he deems worthy of his championship. Devious ways, base fears, gross vices, self-indulgence, envy, vanity—these (he says) are qualities for churls and not for gentlemen; and, as for breaking the Seventh Commandment, Mackenzie lays stress upon the fact that this achievement is so easy, and so common amongst vulgar folk, that it does not confer distinction—even of the basest kind—upon the well-born sinner. On this text he expatiates most earnestly, and with a certain quaint dry humour, now appealing to the higher natures of his readers, now gently ridiculing those who claim in fashion's name the liberty to sin as often and as freely as they please. For three-and-twenty pages he pursues this theme, in language which—though plainer than we now think decorous—makes less offensive reading than the smirking and self-conscious phrases in which many of our modern authors hover round forbidden topics. "Brutal in the one case and cruel in the other" is Mackenzie's trenchant comment on two situations popular to-day as subjects for the "realistic" novel. Considering the audience for which the treatise was intended, it hits out remarkably straight: "Neither is the meanness of this Vice taken off by the greatness of those with whom it is shared"; and the lady who encourages the base advances of a King is no less reprehensible than she who shows the same complacency to a "poor Gentleman"—more so, in fact, for in the latter case she may conceivably be free from mercenary motives, whereas the fair one who allows herself to be entangled by a monarch incurs a grave suspicion that she sins as much through avarice as passion. A tolerably clear allusion to Her Grace of Cleveland.

But on the whole Mackenzie treats the ladies very tenderly; they are, he maintains, "the excellentest of Creatures," and to "make them weep and blush" is a poor exploit, fitter for an ill-conditioned knave than for "a noble Person."

His conclusion is that "such as have their Souls busied about great matters" have neither time nor inclination for the baser vices; and that self-control, true friendship, love in the higher sense, and an invincible calm courage—courage to face derision or disaster rather than prove faithless in the day of trial—these are the characteristics of a gentleman. And, above all, a gentleman must value honour far beyond his wealth or happiness or life itself. "He who in a noble quarrel adorns that Scaffold whereon he is to suffer, evinces that he can master his Fate."

This phrase applies most admirably to Montrose, the "Great Marquess," who in the previous generation had by his lofty courage turned into a triumph the humiliating death which was designed expressly to degrade and humble him. Mackenzie wrote some verses in his honour, and cherished the memory of his heroic character, a character to which in 1669 he must have sought in vain to find a parallel amongst the noblemen who governed or misgoverned Scotland.

In his plea for Virtue he seems to have had in mind some such ideal as Montrose, and he puts forward his contentions modestly, not claiming for himself immunity from the reproaches which he brings against his world.

His peroration sets forth, with vigour born of conviction, the strength and dignity of moral courage. A great man may prove in adversity how truly great he is, by showing to the world that "power and command were instruments only," not essential parts, of his nobility. "He who yields to affliction shows that those who inflict it are greater than himself"; but the man who braves misfortune "shows that it is not in the power of anything but guilt to make him tremble."

Such is the standard that Mackenzie of Rosehaugh holds up to his associates: "I shall, My Lords and Gentlemen, leave these reflections to your own improvement. . . . And in this essay I desire to be esteemed no otherwayes presumptious than a Servant is who lights his Master up those stairs which he himself intends to mount."

Palæolithic Implements in South-East Herts and South Essex.

By the Rev. B. Hale Wortham.

FOR the last six or seven years I have been investigating the gravel-pits of South-East Herts and South Essex with the view of discovering what, if any, prehistoric implements may be found in them. The result has been the collection of a considerable number of specimens. I proceed to give an account of some of them and an explanation of the annexed photographs.

I should preface my remarks by saying that the type of implement in these two districts is quite uniform—rough and uncouth in shape, but all the same bearing evidences of intelligent workmanship. In my whole collection of several hundred specimens collected in South Essex and in South-East Herts, I have only two of the well-finished type found in the Surrey and Middlesex gravels. The uniformity of type leads one to think that these implements were all fashioned by one and the same tribe occupying the district, the distance of the South-East Herts pits from here being about twenty-five miles. The South-East Herts gravel-pits, in which the specimens illustrated in this article were found, are situated, two of them, on high ground about three miles north of Ware, the third in Hoddesdon, close to the River Lea. The South Essex pits from which the specimens come are in the neighbourhood of the River Thames, at distances varying from three miles to a quarter of a mile from the river itself, some on moderately high ground, about 50 or 60 feet above sea-level, others on a level with the river.

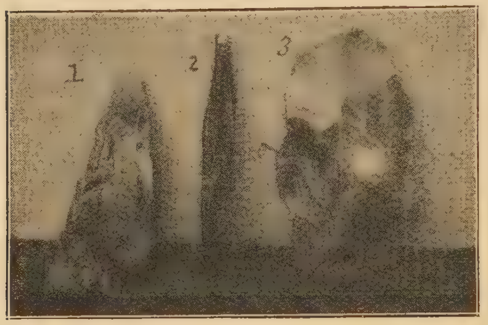

FIG. 1.

I may now come to the individual specimens.

No. 1 (Essex) is a fairly well shaped pointed implement, worn a good deal at the point, perhaps by use. It is triangular in section, and flaked or chipped on all the faces. The length is 5 inches.

No. 2 (Essex) speaks for itself, being evidently a chisel. It is 5 inches long.

No. 3 (Essex) is rather unusually worked for the Essex specimens. It is of a deep red colour all over, and has none of the crust of the flint remaining. I found this implement lying on the surface in a road leading to a pit close to Orsett Heath, where it had apparently dropped off a cart. The length is 5 inches by 3 inches.

No. 4 is a fine and an interesting specimen, 8 inches long by 2 inches wide, and 1 inch in thickness. It might be put down as a chisel, though on the left side in the illustration there are flakings and chippings which seem to show that it might have been used as a chopper. It has a beautiful orange colour, and is a well-balanced implement. It was found in a pit on Mucking Heath, about three miles north of the river, where last year a remarkably fine neolithic chisel was found, 8 inches long, splendidly worked, which is now in my possession.

No. 5 is a "circular' scraper, 7 inches round and 2 inches in diameter. I found this in a pit at Stanford-le-Hope, quite close to the river.

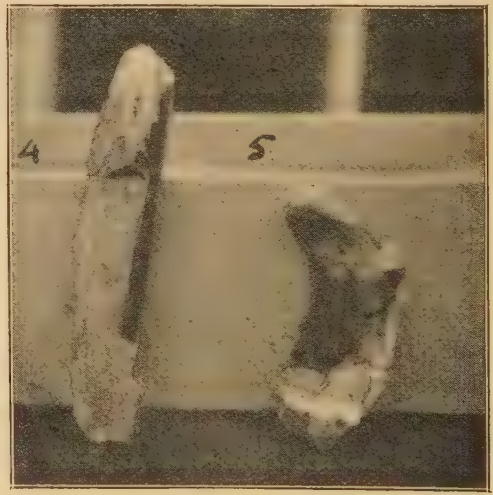

FIG. 2.

No. 6 is a very interesting implement of the "artificially handled" type. It is 6½ inches by 4½ inches, flaked and chipped up to a point. This I found at Stanford-le-Hope.

No. 7 is another of the same character, but rather more carefully chipped to fit the hand. None of the crust of the flint remains, and the flint has been worked into its present shape. It fits the hand perfectly, and is quite an artistic specimen. I found this implement in a pit at Hoddesdon, in South-East Herts, close to the River Lee, in the year 1903 (I believe), before the theory had been started that implements were sometimes cut out to fit the hand. The colour is brown-red streaked with yellow. The length is 5 inches by 4 inches at the broadest part.

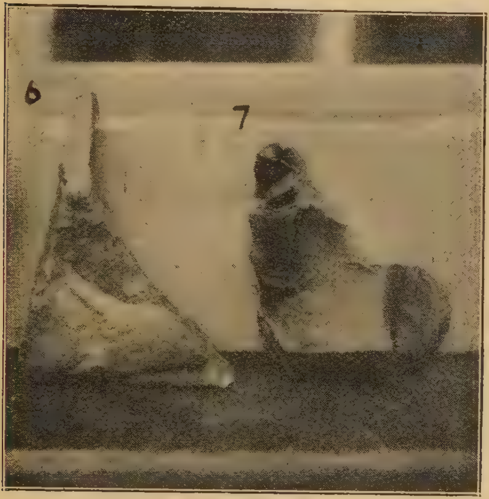

FIG. 3.

No. 8 is a distinct curiosity. It was given to me by a stone digger at Grays, who asked me if I would like a "fossil fish," of which it is an excellent imitation. May we consider this as an "animistic" or "totemistic" specimen? The flint is entirely covered by the crust, except at the top, where the roughnesses have been chipped off to make it convenient to hold, and at the "snout," where, as the illustration shows, a piece has been chipped off (the flaking is well defined) to sharpen the end. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference.

No. 9 is apparently an axehead, from South-East Herts. I found this in a pit on high ground three miles north of Ware. The pit is close to a small stream called the Rib, which some time or other was possibly a river of considerable size, and responsible for the gravel deposit. This implement appears to have been flaked at two separate periods. The side shown in the illustration is covered with a dark yellow coating, under which appear marks of flaking. On the other side is the natural crust of the flint. All round the edge are chippings, encroaching on the yellow covering, made apparently some ages later than the original flakings. The implement is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 5 inches.

No. 10 is the illustration of a large heavy specimen found near East Tilbury. It measures 10 inches long by 4 inches wide, is 11 inches in circumference, and weighs $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. I have mounted it in a handle of split willow, conjecturing that as the way in which this implement must have been used. Without the handle it would seem to have been quite useless, but in its present condition it is a formidable weapon, and one with which large animals could easily have been killed. It might also have been used very effectively in battle against the enemy. One curious fact about it is its extraordinary resemblance to an animal's head—perhaps most resembling a pig. Some have held that palæolithic man was possessed of some artistic power and a great sense of humour. This weapon with its artificially-formed head, in which the marks in the flint

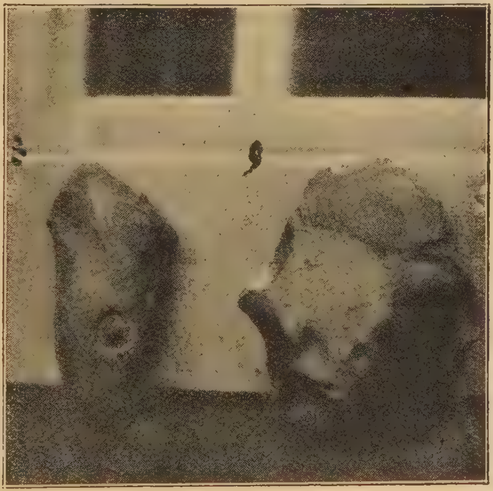

FIG. 4.

are utilized for the features, would seem to confirm this theory.

No. 11 is an axehead from South-East Herts, found in the same pit as the axehead in illustration No. 9. I have mounted this conjecturally, and in this form it is a very handy little weapon with which a good deal of execution could be done. The size is 7 inches by 6 inches. It is quite a thin piece of natural flint, less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, chipped all round, both sides covered with the crust of the stone.

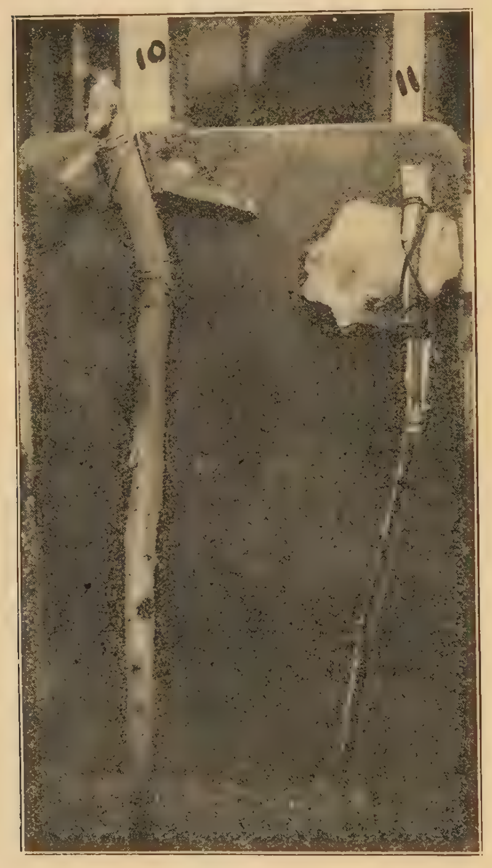

FIG. 5.

Some other interesting finds consisted of a number of small flints, evidently worked, and with holes through them. The holes are of course natural, but, as a large number of these little specimens was found lying close together, it seemed as if they might possibly have constituted a necklace. I exhibited them last winter at a meeting of the East Anglian Prehistoric Society, and the impression made on the members of the society who saw them was that these flints had been worked, and might very possibly have been used as a necklace or for some kind of personal decoration. The specimens are a little too small to photograph satisfactorily.

Anna Maria van Schuurman and the Labadists.

By J. F. Scheltema, M.A.

(*Concluded from p.* 24.)

BESIDES the breeding of cattle and agriculture, the inhabitants of Walta-house practised several arts and trades. Already at Amsterdam the Labadists had done a good deal of printing and at Wieuwerd they established a letter-foundry in connection with their press which, *e.g.*, reïssued for the benefit of an admiring circle of friends Anna Maria van Schuurman's *Eucleria*,* her last, as the treatise *De Vitæ Humanæ Termino, Epistola ad Joannem Beverovicium*,† was her first published work. The men furthermore found employment as tailors, shoemakers or masons, in the smithy, in the carpenter's shop or at the looms; they made soap and a kind of cloth, in the manufacture of which they succeeded better than in that of other articles, the Labadist web being much sought after. The women not engaged in housework passed their days in carding wool, spinning, knitting, etc. All that tended to stimulate a taste for finery was, however, forbidden; where a puritan spirit debarred ornaments of gold and silver, pictures, tapestry, everything calculated to foster sinful pride, to lead to distraction and vicious pleasures, the making of lace and embroidery, the arts subservient to adornment and beautification of the fleeting habitation of clay, could not be allowed. Anna Maria van Schuurman's brush and graver were laid aside; her needle was put to less delicate uses; her artistic sense perished in her faith. Converts whose means of subsistence before they entered into glory bore too worldly a character, had to choose another calling, more in accordance with their formal declaration of war against Satan. So Hendrik van Deventer, once a goldsmith, took up the study of medicine and his fame, both as a physician and as a theologian, soon spread far beyond the confines of Wieuwerd and Friesland, while his wife assisted the inmates of Walta-house in the anxious moments when the stork was expected from the cabbage-field with additions to the Labadist army of the Lord, gained in a less spiritual way than conversion. Van Deventer's pills laid the foundation of his renown, besides bringing great profit to the community; a successful operation on du Lignon confirmed the reputation thus acquired and caused his being sent for to cure the King of Denmark, whose disease baffled the skill of the Court surgeon-in-ordinary. After his return, when the Labadist sun began to set, he moved to the Hague where he continued practising, spending his leisure in writing books and occasionally indulging in poetry.

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* *Eucleria, seu Melioris Partis Electio, brevem Religionis ac Vitæ ejus Delineationem exhibens*, which originally had appeared in Altona, 1673.

† Jan Beverwijck, who dedicated to her his treatise *De Excellentia Fœmini Sexus*.

Knowledge of the Saviour, through knowledge of self, was the criterion of the Labadist's deliverance from sin. This knowledge had to reveal itself in an ever-growing desire to approach Christ in self-denial, humiliation and mortification of the flesh. Pride had to be killed by submission with unquestioning obedience to the task ordained, often one of lowest imaginable menial service; a choice youth, scion of some noble family, might be seen sweeping the stables, his super-dainty sister washing dishes for the cooks; a doctor of divinity and preacher of distinction, who just had joined, handling bricks and mortar, carrying the hod where building was going on, gradually extending his usefulness in agreement with Yvon's motto: *Dies diem docet.* The members were expected to confess their sins, to undergo examination as they called it, in full congregation repeatedly to renounce all wicked thoughts, words and works. By such means they hoped to attain complete surrender to the will of God in a mystic renunciation which reminds us of sufistic tenets in Islām, all desire and volition emanating from the Highest. Increasing holiness led to admittance among the elect, the brothers and sisters of the first degree. Nonconformity to the rules and disobedience were punished with a meaner dress, a harder daily task, degradation to a seat at the table farthest from Papa's constellation of virtue and, finally, with dismissal. Divine service was celebrated every day in the private chapel of the Labadists and, especially on Sundays, many outsiders availed themselves of the privilege to attend. Notwithstanding their austerity and though grumbled at by the orthodox, who shunned them as a seditious gang, the sect of Wieuwerd flourished exceedingly, poaching upon the Established Church and even seducing some of its ministers, like Johannes Hesener, Balthazar Colerus, Regnerus Copper and Petrus Dittelbach, the translator of Anna Maria van Schuurman's *Eucleria*, with whom, and principally with whose wife, however, the stern methods of Walta-house in the long run did not agree. He complained that his children were incontinently whipped for the least breach of decorum and then had to express their gratitude for the wholesome correction by way of balm on the wound. Recanting, he became as loud in his abuse of the pestiferous innovators as previously he had been in their praise, which served his reconciliation with the Synod, always on the lookout for evidence against the dissenters, to resume action whenever the protection granted to them in high places should be withdrawn.

The influence of Anna Maria van Schuurman in particular seems to have prompted to many conversions. "Who had heard her once returned to her exhortations." She was now the mother of the community, "her grey hairs befitting her as an elegant crown." But gravel and gout undermined her health and compelled her to relax her hold on the general management of Walta-house. Always ready with the pen, she found the more leisure for her voluminous correspondence, among others with her physician, Bernardus

Swalué of Leeuwarden, whose heart she laboured to win for the Labadist cause. Pilgrims from distant lands, like William Penn and George Fox, attracted by the lustre of the "new Jerusalem," flocked to the shrine at Wieuwerd "filled with good gifts," where the "Sun of Suns," reverenced when rising at Utrecht even by royal admirers like Queen Christina of Sweden, Maria de' Medici, Anne of Austria, Maria Louisa de Gonzaga of Poland,—where the "Pearl of Pearls," unmindful now of her claims to being *der Wissenschaften tiefes Meer*, made her suffering a school of patience and resignation to the will of Heaven. A few days before her death she still joined in the common prayers and dined at the common table. When the end approached, the friends, standing round with weeping eyes and troubled hearts, said: "Be cheerful, sister—eternity opens;" whereupon she replied: "In eternity, in eternity, spoke our dear father (de Labadie) . . . " These were her last words. And so died Anna Maria van Schuurman, May 4, 1678, in her seventy-first year. Not only the community at Thetinga wept the loss, Wieuwerd and Britswerd taking part, but the whole learned world, with Constantijn Huygens as chief mourner, sorrowed in Flying Posts, News Letters and Intelligencers; Princess Elizabeth, Queen Christina, the Duchess of Longueville condoled, and many other illustrious personages who, for a gratifying reflection of their own excellence, had been in the habit of turning to the "Batavian Mirror of Female Perfection."

And here, after the circumstances connected with her infatuation for Jean de Labadie, comes the second interrogation point in the history of this famous bluestocking, introductory to her post-mortem adventures: Where was Anna Maria van Schuurman buried? We know of her desire to be laid to rest, without pomp and ceremony, at the side of Lady Sara Moot of the Hague, an inmate of Walta-house who had preceded her on the way to eternal bliss. A memorandum, committed to paper by A. F. van Schuurman, last male descendant of the family, informs us that her grave was dug, conformable to her last will, under the wall of the church, the masonry being pierced in order to place her "with her head outside the church and turned towards the east, and the rest of her body under the wall and inside the church." The *Tegenwoordige Staat*, a reliable publication of 1786, relates: In the year 1765 the corpse of a female was found in one of the graves of the church at Wieuwerd, which, still in good condition, had been embalmed and had lain there for more than a hundred years. Soon the rumour spread that this was the body of Anna Maria van Schuurman and the tale was believed by those who were ignorant of the interment of this celebrated woman in the churchyard. Meanwhile such a crowd of curious people assembled at Wieuwerd that, to prevent disturbances, the authorities ordered reburial. The sexton of Wieuwerd who, in 1800, had served in that capacity since 1748, told Ds. Schotsman of Sneek that the remains of Anna Maria van Schuurman, according to the tradition transmitted by his predecessors in office, had been transferred from the cemetery to the vault in the church.

This vault, built by the Waltas for a family tomb, probably in 1609, possesses highly preservative qualities of the kind which characterise, among other places, the *Bleikeller* in Bremen, the vault of the bell-tower of St. Michel in Bordeaux, the subterranean galleries of the Convento de' Capuccini outside the Porta Nuova, Palermo. The composition of the ground on which the church of Wieuwerd stands, and of the soil of its churchyard too, seems to arrest, at least to retard decay. Mr. J. J. M. M. van den Bergh, expanding on this in *De Natuur*, 1895, pointed to the wooden floor of the church which, put in more than a century before his investigations, proved to be whole and sound, like the ancient furniture, the carved pulpit and wainscoting, without any sign of dry-rot or mould. The coffins in the graves of the cemetery hold out twice the usual time. In 1765 some workmen, whose curiosity had prompted them to force the entrance to the vault, discovered there eleven coffins; lifting the lids, they found in each a body wrapped in linen and in perfect condition. In 1895 only five coffins were left with entire or nearly entire bodies, and a large box containing a miscellaneous collection of human fragments, rejected by the medical students of Franeker who, according to oral tradition, occasionally descended upon the tombs for a head or a foot or an arm to dissect, tourists of the souvenir-hunting variety following in their wake. A story is also current of a showman who, on his annual tour from one country fair to another, whenever he came to Wieuwerd, repaired to the "Walta-cellar" for the express purpose of shaking up the "potted Labadists" and turning them over: having lain so long on one side, he felt sure that a change of posture would do them good. About sixty years ago Dr. Ledder examined carefully what then remained, weighing the bodies not yet torn to pieces, classifying the detached skulls and bones which had not been carried off, etc. He experimented, furthermore, with dead fowl, dead fish, dead hares and rabbits, sometimes defying decomposition and sometimes quite the reverse to such an alarming extent that minister, deacons and elders implored him to desist, because the smell wrought disaster to the congregation. Afterwards, in the course of reparations to the vault, more coffins came to light, coffins of fir-wood, while the first discovered were of oak, the lids having been constructed of three boards in the form of a roof, loosely fitted to and easily lifted from the nether half, the shell proper.

On one of the oaken coffins, receptacle of an embalmed corpse wrapped in costly linen, the letter S was plainly discernible, which again gave rise to the conjecture that the remains of Anna Maria van Schuurman had been unearthed. But the principles of the Labadists forbade to designate by special marks the name or status in this weary, erroneous vale, of any particular little heap of dust returning to dust; nowhere at Wieuwerd exists a monument or epitaph to their memory—not so much as an initial on a gravestone. Dr. Ledder, besides, ascertained that this body was that of a man, a formidably whiskered man, and therefore by no stretch of imagination could be passed off on votaries, anxious to do homage and adore, as the earthly tabernacle of Santa Anna Maria—*die Schürmannin*, but not such a dreadful man-woman as all that! It may bear identification with the silversmith Stellingwerf who, a member of the community at Walta-house, returned after its dissolution to Leeuwarden and opened a shop in *Het Nauw*, thriving on his old trade until death overtook him and his relatives, observing the provisions of his will, conveyed his mortal coil to the Walta-cellar.

Though baffled in this particular case, tenacious popular belief persevered in appointing a place of honour in the vault to the Mother of the Labadists, which conviction received additional support from the finding there of a set of artificial teeth, made of one piece to fit the upper gum. The searching light of history, always indiscreet, detected the fact of her having stood in urgent need of such a contrivance and, even if once it graced another mouth than that from which wisdom dropped like honey, her expert fingers must have been employed in its manufacture. But the myth forming round that treasure-trove did not accept the alternative and decided that the body to which it apparently belonged, ought to be hers. After all, there is no harm in apportioning to the hero or heroine who lives in the hearts of posterity something tangible to attach worship to, *car ceux-là sont bien morts, qui n'ont rien laissé d'eux*, a reflection differently, though, when applied to the saint of Wieuwerd, most appropriately expressed by the English poet:

> Think not, when woman's transient breath is fled;
> That all her vanities at once are dead . . . .

About the time of Anna Maria van Schuurman's hourglass running down, the Labadist settlement at Wieuwerd had reached its acme of prosperity. When the novelty of the thing wore out, it seemed that only the poor and needy felt the call to a spiritual regeneration which meant provision for their material wants and made them multiply exceedingly. Thetinga teemed with children whose parents looked to the community for their education; the attempted emigration to the New World had cost a good deal of money and the impecunious colonies could not refund the expenses of equipment; there were taxes to pay and other assessments by State and province; the immovables brought in by the more wealthy brothers and sisters, who successively passed away, were claimed by uncompromising heirs; no private arrangements or associative rules or testamentary dispositions could change the law of the land. The prospect growing desperate, bankruptcy impending, Papa Yvon took counsel with the leading members who advised, on grounds of necessity, to dissolve the partnership which now had existed for twenty years. He then convened a general meeting and imparted the sad resolution to his household at large. They received it with tears and wailing, as well they might; many old people, thrust back upon their individual resources, saw misery staring them in the face, not to speak of those who, able to work, but accustomed to live upon the community, would have to hustle for themselves. Compassion prevailed, however: everyone who wished, was allowed to stay at Walta-house and, the common mess being abolished, to do his own cooking in his cell, the heads of families hastening to build kitchens to their apartments, a privilege formerly denied, the kindling of fire for any purpose having been strictly prohibited, even in the severest winters, except for the heating of the rooms of assembly.

At the division of the late association's property, the share of each amounted to three-fourths of his or her original investment. Many left, especially of the indigent, displeased with the conditions of the new dispensation. Those who stayed, and among them the ladies of name and fortune already referred to, continued to live together in spiritual communion as before, almost forgotten by the world, death gradually reducing their number. In 1707 they lost the firm guidance of Yvon. He was succeeded by Thomas Servaasz, assisted by Coenraad Bosman, both of them laymen and therefore not qualified to minister the sacraments or to confirm new members. Thomas Servaasz, moreover, though his enthusiasm and zeal commended him to the remnant of de Labadie's followers, was held in low esteem by cavillers unconnected with the sect, because he had deserted his wife under circumstances not greatly to his credit. When he died, Bosman took the leadership and retained it until urged by temporal considerations, in 1732, to move to Leeuwarden.

The Labadist cause was then fast expiring, not only in Friesland but also in Holland, the brothers and sisters at Amsterdam dispersing after the departure from this life of Bardowitz. At Wieuwerd a fell blow was struck at the little band of aged men and women, faithful to the end, by an invitation at their address to leave Walta-house which had come into the possession of Count Maurits of Nassau at the demise of the last van Aerssen van Sommelsdijk who held a title to the Thetinga or Walta domain. Count Maurits sold it to Hans Willem, Baron van Aylva, whose heirs razed the castle and disfigured the grounds by cutting down the trees, evidently of one opinion with the young nobleman mentioned by Mme. de Sévigné, that, namely, there is no good in those excrescences of the earth unless in the form of timber which brings money to a depleted purse. Excepting the Bosk and the débris shown on Thetinga farm and their remains in church and churchyard, nothing visible of the Labadists is left at Wieuwerd, although an inscription on a gable close to the village inn still breathes their spirit, pervading the moral atmosphere: . . . . follow after righteousness, godliness, faith, love, patience, meekness (1 Tim. vi. 11).

The district always exercised a considerable attraction on the writer of this article, perhaps a result of the impression spider-eating Anna Maria van Schuurman created in days long ago on his juvenile imagination, and, during his last stay in Friesland, a walk through Gaasterland, winding up with a visit to Leeuwarden, was utilised for another pilgrimage to the vault by the *vox populi* allotted to that insectivorous "Tenth Muse" as her final home. Such an extension of my trip seemed the more pressing because intelligence had reached me at the capital that steps were contemplated (better late than never) to protect from further desecration, screening from the gaze of the profane, rescuing from the tender mercies of "sawbones" *in spe* and filching tourists, so much as remained of the bodies there too openly exposed. Taking the train, I alighted at the stopping-place Wieuwerd, between the stations Mantgum and Bozum, and proceeded to my destination along the road which leads to and terminates at Britswerd, as if the locality never had been the great centre of traffic expatiated upon by Schotanus. The sexton, notified of my desire, preceded me in the dusk to the church which stands not in the middle but at the beginning or the end of the village, according to the Wieuwerd or the Britswerd point of view. Its original steeple has been replaced by a more modern but less venerable one with gaudy ornament. The entrance to the churchyard is overshadowed by ash-trees which form a bower with benches, where the villagers congregate on summer evenings to discuss past and coming events. The sexton had neglected to bring a lantern with him, and my striking matches while groping my way behind him through the growing gloom inside the building, displeased his economical mind as censurable waste. *He* knew the exact position of every pew and chair . . . if only I kept close on his heels. . . . Stumbling on, at last I perceived in the darkness a greater darkness, a hole opening before our feet. We had reached the choir and under it, in the railed-off enclosure, the grave-cellar of the Waltas, its trapdoor having been left wide open by the village carpenter in charge of the improvements decided upon. After descending into the vault, I bumped up against an object which proved to be a coffin on trestles; putting out my hand, I felt something leathery and clammy. It was the breast of one of the mummified bodies I now beheld by the light of a candle which the sexton had slily kept in reserve and lit at the supreme moment to produce his little stage effect. A second candle, without making the illumination quite *a giorno*, aided to distinguish at the same time three other coffins with their contents, large brown dolls, in a state of rather less complete preservation by drying out, as it appeared to me, than the exsiccated inhabitants of the Bremen *Bleikeller*, Saint-Michel Bordelais and the Convento de' Capuccini of Palermo. Nearer inspection disclosed that at least one of the four, two men and two women, had suffered severely from the familiarities of free-and-easy intruders. A large box, containing a jumble of sepulchral refuse, stood in a corner. "And this is what we come to," I soliloquised while the sexton pointed to one of the female bodies as the one persistently identified, though he knew better himself, with Anna Maria van Schuurman, notwithstanding historical and antiquarian research, —"and this is what we come to when clapped on the shoulder by the terminator of delights and separator of friends!"

The remarkably pure and cool air of the cellar affected me pleasantly, apart from the gruesome surroundings. I noticed several birds, suspended at different heights to test its preservative qualities, in continuation of Dr. Ledder's experiments, and asked for information thereanent; also for particulars regarding the preventive measures meditated by the authorities, the glass covers designed to replace the wooden lids of the coffins, etc. But the good sexton always reverted to the empty gums of the lady, whose withered, shrivelled body was under our observation, and to the set of artificial teeth found in the spot he loved to show me over and over again. My squeamishness in refusing to explore the secrets of a virgin soul astonished him no less than my indifference as to whether the two men were Yvon and du Lignon or, perhaps, one of them Stellingwerf, or, everything considered, the men, and the women too, all Waltas of Thetinga.

Taking leave of the interesting but uncanny *partie carrée*, grimly silent whoever might presume to question their identity, to discuss their merits and demerits, I was just in time to catch the last train to Stavoren where I slept that night in an old-fashioned, thickly curtained four-poster, depressing as the commentaries on Plato and Aristotle said to have been written in that ancient city by the Frisian philosopher Manno; and I dreamt terrible dreams which originated neither in despairing doubts concerning the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, such as Bishop Frederick of Utrecht and his prebendary Odulf came to deliver the simple country-folk in that neighbourhood from, nor in a rebellious stomach, for I had hardly touched the poorish supper served in provoking imitation of the very worst told of the Labadist cuisine. But this was the thought which tormented me: Anna Maria van Schuurman, the marvel of creation in knowledge and modesty, champion of the movement for women's rights in its swaddling-bands, while denouncing, *mirabile dictu*, all worldly pretence and ostentation,—chaste Anna Maria van Schuurman strove giddily after adornment of the sinful flesh, arrayed herself in artificial charms, a false pretender to sweetness of youth. The disquieting thought stayed with me on the steamer which bore me from the shoals and shallows called after the vicious lady of Stavoren, over the turbulent waters of the Zuider Zee to Enkhuizen, and could not be dislodged even by enjoyment of the picturesque Dutch landscape evolved from the hazy horizon; the Dromedary Tower rising behind the trees and dikes of Holland; the red-tiled roofs and stepped gables in their frame of rain-spelling clouds; the slender, graceful spire of the South Church sharply lined against the watery sky as if engraved on old silver. Then, when I had landed and went my way through the dead city, once renowned in peace and war, for another look at the Mint and the Orphanage and the Weigh-house and the Town-hall and the cannon which, faithful to the motto of Charles V. it was baptised with, jumped on to the enemy's ship, following the intrepid "cheeseheads" who boarded the Spanish Admiral, suddenly a street-organ struck up:

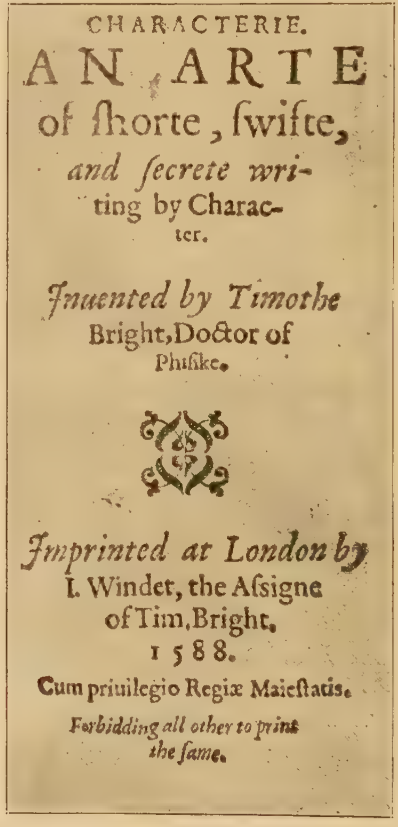
Donne, donne, eterni Dei!
Chi vi arriva a indovinar?

* * *

The Father of Modern Shorthand.*

THE existing biographical notices of Dr. Timothy Bright, whose right to the title of "Father of Modern Shorthand" few will now be prepared to dispute, are not many in number, and are somewhat meagre. Mr. Carlton has therefore done well in preparing this full and careful account of a man whose memory certainly deserves to be preserved, and whose inventive ingenuity entitles him, as his biographer remarks, to "at least a niche in some inconspicuous corner of the Temple of Fame."

Little is known of Bright's family and origin. He was born, according to his own statement, at Cambridge, and first comes into the light of record matriculating as a sub-sizar of Trinity College, Cambridge, in May 1561. He graduated B.A. in 1567-68, and thereafter went to the Continent in pursuit of medical learning. With Sir Philip Sidney and other distinguished fellow-countrymen, he took refuge in the house of the English Ambassador at Paris, Sir Francis Walsingham, on the occasion of the dreadful massacre of St. Bartholomew. Later he may have travelled in Italy and Germany, but nothing certain is known of his movements. In 1573-74 he took his degree of M.B. at Cambridge, and in 1578-79 became M.D. His first publication, attributed by most bibliographers, following Watt, to a probably mythical Thomas Bedford, was a treatise to declare "the sufficiencie of English Medicines, for cure of all diseases, cured with Medicine."



CHARACTERIE.
AN ARTE
of ſhorte, ſwifte,
and ſecrete wri-
ting by Charac-
ter.

Inuented by Timothe
Bright, Doctor of
Phiſike.

Imprinted at London by
I. Windet, the Aſsigne
of Tim. Bright.
1588.
Cum priuilegio Regiæ Maieſtatis.
Forbidding all other to print
the ſame.

TITLE-PAGE OF "CHARACTERIE."
(From the copy in the Pepysian Library, Cambridge.

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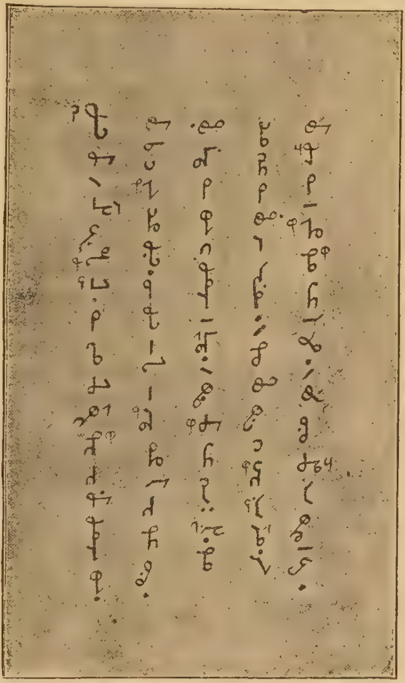
* *Timothe Bright, Doctor of Phisicke:* a memoir of "The Father of Modern Shorthand." By William J. Carlton. With photographs and facsimiles. London: Elliot Stock, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xiv, 205. Price 10s. 6d. net.

The only clue to the authorship are the initials T. B. affixed to the dedication. Mr. Carlton makes out an excellent case for Timothy Bright as the owner of these initials. Bright followed this with some other professional publications; but although he wrote in that transition period when implicit reliance on the old theories was being shaken, and when the value of independent inquiry and direct observation of Nature was beginning to be asserted, Bright stood fast in the old ways, and his books show no trace of the new spirit, nor any sign of apprehension of the dawn of a new era. He ignored experimental methods.

In 1585, thanks to the influence of Sir Francis Walsingham, Bright became physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and about the same time he appears to have taken part with one of his patrons, Sir Walter Mildmay, in founding Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Among the signatures of those who attested the statutes of the college, which were delivered to the Master on October 1, 1585, is that of "Timothe Bright," and this signature is reproduced on the cover of the book before us. In the following year he published a *Treatise of Melancholie*, from which Mr. Carlton gives some interesting extracts, including one passage which certainly seems remarkably suggestive of Paley's famous watch illustration in the *Natural Theology*. Moreover, a comparison, here set forth in parallel columns, of chapter headings in Bright's book with some of the section headings in Burton's more famous *Anatomy of Melancholy*, shows that Burton was considerably in debt to Bright, as, indeed, he acknowledges more than once in the *Anatomy*. Mr. Carlton also quotes evidence to show Shakespeare's familiarity with Bright's *Treatise*. Some Shakespeareans have made too much of the poet's probable knowledge of Bright's book, but the great Mrs. Gallup went much farther. Not many years ago that wonderful lady, in her Baconian zeal, explained that Burton's *Anatomy* first appeared "under the fictitious name of T. Bright," and that in reality Bacon, under the pseudonym first of Bright and then of Burton, wrote the book! But that way madness lies.

Bright's invention of a form of shorthand is first heard of in a letter from Vincent Skinner, Bright's early Cambridge tutor, to his "very loving friend, Mr. Michaell Hicks, at Lincoln's Inne," dated March, 1586, the relevant part of which Mr. Carlton prints on pp. 60-62, and the original of which is preserved among the Burghley papers in the British Museum. It shows that the inventor was conscious of the important possibilities of his invention, and also that he was in need of money—that, as Mr. Carlton puts it, "his young and growing family was proving rather a severe drain on his resources." Hicks was Burghley's amanuensis, and Skinner no doubt reckoned that his correspondent's position would not only make him quick to see the value and usefulness of an art of rapid and compendious writing, but would also be useful in gaining the good-will and influence of other notable men at Court. Enclosed with the letter is a specimen of Bright's "'rare noveltie' in his

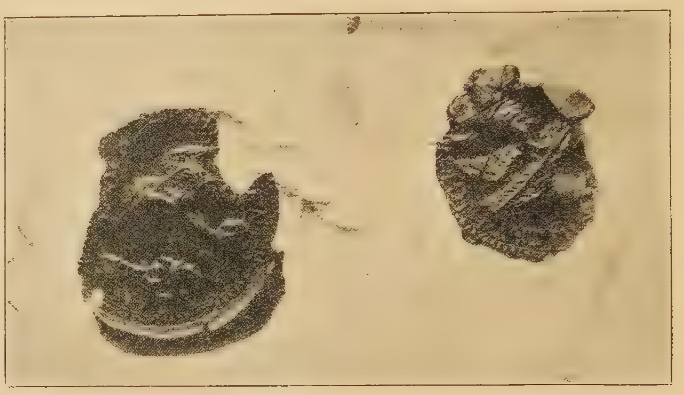


A PAGE FROM JANE SEAGER'S BOOK OF SIBYLS, WRITTEN IN CHARACTERY AND PRESENTED TO QUEEN ELIZABETH, 1589.

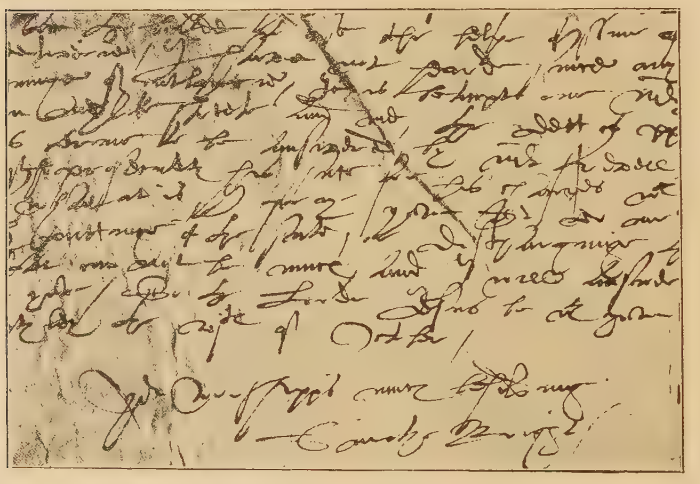
(From the original MS. in the British Museum.)

own hand, neatly written on a folding sheet, of which a facsimile is shown in the frontispiece" to this book. It consists of St. Paul's Epistle to Titus.

"The characters," says Mr. Carlton, "are written in eighteen vertical lines, Chinese fashion, and a careful analysis shows that, although purely arbitrary in its application, this, the first system of shorthand framed by Timothy Bright, had a certain alphabetical basis, as in the case of his published method of 1588. It should be clearly understood, however, that the system was not alphabetic in the sense that each letter of a word was represented by a distinct and fixed shorthand sign; the alphabetical principle was carried no farther than the initial letter of a word, its shorthand termination being determined, apparently, by no law other than the inventor's caprice." And yet the proper names were written strictly alphabetically, each letter by a distinct sign, but, strange to say, by an alphabet different from that used in the body of the Epistle. Mr. Carlton analyzes the specimen, and discusses some of the arbitrary signs. Bright, it is clear,



FRAGMENTS OF BRIGHT'S STENOGRAPHIC SEAL AND—



A PART OF THE LETTER TO WHICH IT IS ATTACHED.

(From the originals at Methley Hall.)

was here on the right track; but later he went astray, and "discarded the alphabetical plan altogether in favour of a far less practical one." The paper enclosed with Skinner's letter is certainly a remarkable document. It is the "earliest example of British shorthand known to exist, and on that account," says Mr. Carlton, with pardonable exaggeration, "is not unworthy to rank with the first productions of Caxton's press."

The book in which Bright gave his invention to the world, the title-page of which is here reproduced from Mr. Carlton's book, appeared in 1588. Mr. Carlton gives a full account of it, and of the material differences in the system propounded therein from that in which the specimen Epistle to Titus had been written two years earlier. But we have not space here to go into the matter, nor into the bibliography of the book, of which Mr. Carlton gives some interesting details.

At this stage we are only halfway through the volume before us. We must refer the reader to its further pages for much curious detail concerning Elizabethan shorthand and sermon-reporting, as well as concerning Bright's subsequent publication of an abridgment of Foxe's *Actes and Monuments*, his connection with the mineral waters of Harrogate, his taking of Holy Orders, and his presentation to the Rectory of Methley, near Wakefield, and subsequently to that of Barwick-in-Elmet, near Leeds. There are fine photographs, by the way, of both churches. Our second illustration shows a page written in Bright's system by the first known lady shorthand writer, Jane Seager.

Mr. Carlton, whose careful use of original documents and authorities throughout his book is greatly to be commended, gives much first-hand information as to Bright's life and doings as a Yorkshire Rector, and of the unseemly quarrels between him and his parishioners. It is painful to read the conclusion to which the documents force his biographer: "That he cared more for the fleece than the flock is but too evident, and his conduct seems to admit of no extenuation." Apparently Bright held his two livings to the time of his death; but Mr. Carlton shows that towards the end of his life he was living in Shrewsbury with his brother William, who was incumbent of St. Mary's in that town; and in Shrewsbury he died, and was buried September 6, 1615. Mr. Carlton's chapter on William Bright, with details of Timothy's remarkable will, his books, and his love of music, is full of fresh and interesting matter. The illustrations here reproduced are a few of those which adorn the book. In these days when the art of shorthand is so widely known and practised, Mr. Carlton's biography of Bright should appeal to a very large public. It is a sound, careful piece of work, embodying in well-written chapters the results of much research work. It is well produced, and is provided, we are specially glad to note, with a really good index.

At the Sign of the Owl.

In the Annual Report of the Bibliographical Society, presented at the Annual Meeting on January 15, the following paragraph particularly interests me: "At the time when our Society was founded the cult of the paper wrapper was at its height. Our books in their several series were thus all issued in paper wrappers, not in order to save the cost of casing, but because some of our members wished to keep them unbound in boxes, and others to have paper wrappers to preserve when the books were bound. The liking for keeping books unbound in boxes is certainly less prevalent than it was eighteen years ago, and when a set of our books comes into the market it is usually discovered that the owner has bound the earlier volumes, and then, finding the process adds from 40 to 60 per cent. to their cost, has left the later ones in their wrappers. The Council, therefore, propose to take the opportunity offered by starting a new decade of *Transactions* to put the Society's books into cases, which, though quite inexpensive, will enable them to stand on open bookshelves with less risk of injury than paper wrappers. But if any existing members of the Society who strongly prefer the present wrappers will notify this to the Hon. Secretary, the Council will meet their wishes by continuing to supply them with wrappers, and wrappers will, of course, continue to be used for the *Handlists of English Printers*, of which three parts have already been issued."

⁂

Personally, I have never been able to understand the depraved taste for "keeping books unbound in boxes." My copies of the Society's publications have had to be stowed away in cupboards, it being impossible to place them in their unbound condition on the bookshelves, with the result that consultation is a matter of difficulty. This intimation that future issues are to be cased will be good news, I am sure, for very many members. The publications of the Society are so valuable that facility of access is a matter of some importance. The next meeting of the Society will be held on February 19, when Mr. W. W. Greg will put and answer the question, "What is Bibliography?"

⁂

Antiquaries will have noticed with great regret the death of Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith at Oxford on December 18, at the age of seventy-three. Her antiquarian work was of scholarly distinction. Miss Toulmin Smith did some valuable work for the Early English Text Society, but her name will be associated chiefly with the edition of the York Miracle Plays, issued by the Clarendon Press in 1885, and printed from the unique manuscript in the Ashburnham Library, and with the masterly edition of John Leland's *Itinerary*, of which the fifth and last volume was issued in 1910. For the last seventeen years Miss Toulmin Smith had been Librarian of Manchester College, Oxford. I also note with regret the death of a frequent correspondent, Mr. J. A. Clapham, of Bradford, who died in that town on December 28, at the age of seventy-six. Mr. Clapham had long been an active member of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, and was widely known in the Yorkshire town as a citizen much esteemed for his activities in many philanthropic, educational, and religious causes.

⁂

The *Nottingham Guardian* makes the interesting announcement that another "cupboard" find of rare books and manuscripts has been made. The treasures in question have come to light in an old English country house—Oxton Hall, Southwell, near Nottingham. Oxton Hall came into the possession of the Sherbrookes in the time of Elizabeth. In 1847 it passed into the hands of Henry Porter Lowe (brother of Robert Lowe, afterwards Viscount Sherbrooke), who took the name of Sherbrooke on succeeding to the estates. At present it is in the tenancy of Mr. E. Kyrle Smith. The Vicar of the parish, the Rev. W. Laycock, being a bibliophile, sought and obtained the permission of the present owner, Captain Sherbrooke, and the tenant to inspect the books in the library, and it was in an old, locked, and almost forgotten cupboard that he came across a number of books and manuscripts of obviously genuine antiquity. In due course they will, no doubt, be submitted to expert examination.

⁂

From the source already mentioned we quote the following list of books and manuscripts comprehended in the discovery:

"'Missale Secundum Morem Romane Curie,' large octavo size, vellum binding, in red and black, with the musical notes on red lines; probable date 1480.

A Vulgate Bible, engrossed with Gothic letters upon vellum, folio size, double columns, beautifully illuminated, pen-work portraits of saints, devils, etc.

A black-letter treatise 'Concerning the Seven Sacraments'; no date or imprint.

A black-letter volume of sermons, printed at Lugdunum (Leyden), 'per magistrum Matheus hus, alemanus,' 1492.

A volume of discourses upon Dominical authority by the Carthusian 'Fratres Guillelmi religiosum Hilacensis cenobii,' printed in Paris in 1494, with interesting imprint.

A copy of 'Postilla Guillelmi super epistolos et evangelia de tempora et sanctis et pro defunctis,' with woodcut title-page of a monk teaching boys.

A 'Sermonum quadragesimalium Thesaurus novus,' printed by Antony Koberger, at Nuremberg, in 1496.

A pocket volume (incomplete), entitled 'Institutiones imperiales sine quibus legum humanarum sacrorumque canonorum amator mancus est,' labelled Jehan Petit.

A folio volume, with many pages of manuscript annotations, entitled 'Compendium Biblie quod et aureum alias Biblie Repertorium nuncupatur,' 'printed at Louvain,' per me Johannein de Westfalia.

'A Life of Jesus,' by Ludolph, a Carthusian monk.

A black-letter 'Catologi Sanctorum,' by Peter de Natalis, Bishop of Venice, printed by Martin Flach, Argentin, 1513 (Strasburg).

Several treatises on Aristotle, including 'Divine Scientie Clarissimi Antonii Andrie Questiones,' annotated, and printed at Venice by Antony de Strata de Cremona in 1482.

Odd volumes of Bede's Ecclesiastical History, one printed in folio at Bononia (Bologna) in 1505, and another at Basile (Basle) in 1560, with striking woodcuts.

A volume of the 'Rationale divinorum officinorum' of Durandus.

A translation of 'The Ship of Fools,' by Sir T. Chaloner, printed in England, 1549.

A translation in verse of the 'Hours and Some Weeks' of Bartas, by Josiah Sylvester, printed in England."

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It appears that most of the books are folio volumes, in the original covers of planed solid oak boards, with stout leather lace bindings. The backing and lining are fragments of illuminated manuscript of a much earlier date than the books, "cut up as waste with ruthless indifference." Many of the volumes contain the signature of "Cuthbert Sherbrooke," who was probably Vicar of Rockland, in the Diocese of Norwich, at the time of Philip and Mary, and there is reason to believe that the collection is the remains of a considerable and well-chosen library of ecclesiastical writings.

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One of the most interesting sections of the new part of the *Journal* of the Gypsy Lore Society (vol. v., No. 2) to me is that entitled "Affairs of Egypt, 1909." This is prepared by Mr. T. W. Thompson, and is based on a mass of press cuttings collected by the Hon. Secretary of the Society. It brings together incidents and anecdotes connected with gypsies of great variety, dealing largely with their perversities and frailties. The whole forms a curious farrago. One also turns at once to a contribution by Mr. Arthur Symons on "Sir Thomas Browne on the Gypsies." Other papers are of heavier calibre, including a "Report on the Gypsy Problem," drawn up by Mr. Arthur Thesleff in 1900 as secretary of a Finnish Committee "for the investigation of the Gypsy question" in Finland. The translation here printed has been revised by the author.

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I have received the Fourth Annual Report (1910-11) presented by the Council to the Court of Governors of the National Museum of Wales. It deals chiefly with certain alterations and amendments in the design for the Museum building as originally submitted. Work commenced on the site on September 1, 1911. In various other directions encouraging progress is reported. The report is adorned with perspective views of the building as a whole and of the entrance-hall, plans of the ground, first and second floors, and a photographic plate of panniers and saddle given to the Museum by Miss Gwenllian Thomas.

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Dr. C. Milligan, in an address on the subject of Greek papyri, delivered on January 8 at the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, at a meeting of the Victoria Institute, said the greater number of papyri had been found on refuse-heaps. The old Greek-Egyptians, instead of burning their waste papers, were in the habit of dumping them in heaps on the outskirts of their villages. They got covered over with the desert sand, and, owing to the marvellously dry climate, had lain there all these years. So long as they were above the damp level, they had been perfectly preserved.

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The speaker told an amusing story of a party of archæologists who had been engaged for a long time on a heap searching for papyri, and their only reward was the discovery of a collection of crocodile mummies. One of the party was so disgusted that he took his spade and brought it down with great vigour upon the head of one of the mummies. The head opened, and, to the amazement of those who stood by, disclosed the fact that the mummy was stuffed with papyri, and proved a regular treasure find. Among the finds was the earliest known marriage contract in Greek, of about 310 B.C., and the speaker also read an extract from a letter in Greek, dated about 1 B.C., which afforded an example of the kind of private letter, and threw a sad and lurid sidelight upon certain social conditions of that time.

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Another discovery consisted of a small fragment of the first chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, written in a rough and rude hand, and belonging to the third century. One theory was that it was an amulet, worn by the man whose name was appended. It was said that people used to wear around their necks texts of scripture as a protection from harm, and the theory was that the discovery was an example of this habit.

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Among some announcements of early spring books I notice *The Annals of the Strand* (Chapman and Hall), a new historical survey, by E. Beresford Chancellor, to be issued in February, and to be followed later by *The Annals of Fleet Street*; a *Life of James, First Duke of Ormonde* 1610-1688 (Mr. John Murray), by Lady Burghclere; *Cracow, the Royal Capital of Ancient Poland: Its History and Antiquities* (Mr. Fisher Unwin), by Leonard Lepszy, translated by Dr. R. Dyboski. Mr. Fisher Unwin also promises *Wimbledon Common: Its Geology, Antiquities, and Natural History*, by Walter Johnson, author of *Folk Memory*.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

A PAPER which at once attracts attention in the new volume of the Surrey Archæological Society's *Collections*, vol. xxiv., is Mr. P. M. Johnston's account of "Some Carved Heads in Wotton Church, Surrey"—small heads or busts, delicately carved, which adorn the inner arch-order of the south or principal doorway of the church. These heads, probably portraits, Mr. Johnston ingeniously connects with the Papal Inderdict of 1208 and the form of the Papal Tiara. There are excellent photographs of the heads and of the door. Mr. Eric Gardner gives a carefully detailed account of "The British Stronghold of St. George's Hill, Weybridge," which is freely illustrated. Another well-illustrated paper is "The Old Manor-House of Croydon, commonly known as the Archbishop's Palace," by Mr. Banister Fletcher and Mr. J. M. Hobson. The buildings, which now consist of the Great Hall, the Chapel, Arundel's Hall, and the Long Gallery and some minor structures, have few external attractions, but the paper shows how much of interest may still be found within. In "Eolithic Man in West Surrey," Mr. Frank Lasham puts forward arguments and conclusions which are not likely to be universally accepted by his fellow-members. Mr. R. A. Roberts communicates the fourth instalment of "Further Inventories of the Goods and Ornaments of Surrey Churches in the Reign of Edward VI."; and Mr. Cecil Davis sends a transcript of the "Wandsworth Churchwardens' Accounts" from 1631 to 1639, in continuation of previous transcripts. Other papers are "Surrey Wills, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1610," by Miss Ethel Stokes, and "The Tower of St. Mary's Church, Blechingley," by Mr. C. R. Baker King.

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We have received the third year's issue, 1910-11, of the *Year-Book of the Viking Club*. Besides the usual details of membership, officers, meetings and publications, accounts, library additions, etc., there are District Reports from Mr. W. G Collingwood (English Lake District); Mr. Haakon Schetelig (Western Norway), who reports some valuable Stone Age finds, and discoveries of Early Iron Age cave-dwellings on the west coast of Norway; Notes and Queries and Reviews. The Club is a very "live" organization.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

At a recent meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, Sir Schomberg McDonnell, of the Office of Works, read an interesting paper on "The Protection of Ancient Monuments and Buildings." He remarked that when they were sitting as a Royal Commission they had passionate appeals from Devonshire to prevent the destruction of Meavy Bridge. Some of them on the Commission, who had friends on the Devon County Council, wrote begging the Council not to remove Meavy Bridge. They wrote officially from the Office of Works to beg them also to leave Meavy Bridge where it was. It was an old pack bridge. He had never seen it, but had seen photographs of it, and it was a pack bridge of some beauty. What was the answer? First, that Meavy Bridge was in the way of the river; that its buttresses abutted into the river and caused floods on the adjoining ground. "I believe that," he continued, "to be perfectly ridiculous. I do not believe it did anything of the kind. Secondly, it was said that the bridge was at a very awkward angle to the road, and therefore it was very dangerous to traffic. We asked upon that whether they were going to replace the bridge in the same place, and were told, 'Yes, but of a different character.' The third argument was that the bridge was unsafe. We pointed out that it might be grouted; that all kinds of measures might be taken to preserve it. Were we listened to? Not at all. The bridge has gone, and another bridge has been, or is going to be, put up in its place."

Sir Schomberg advocated the appointment of a Government department acting with a permanent Advisory Board to take means for the preservation of ancient monuments and buildings.

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At a meeting of members of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held at Bristol on December 13, the chair was taken by Mr. J. J. Simpson. Miss Ida M. Roper read an interesting paper on "Two Bristol Merchants of the Seventeenth Century," whose monuments she had recently identified—viz., Hugh Browne, *ob.* 1653, and Richard Hort, *ob.* 1643.

Some remarks on horn-books, chap-books, and old-fashioned children's books, were presented by Mr. Charles Wells, illustrated by a highly interesting and valuable collection of such literature exhibited by Mr. George H. Hammersley, a member of the society. So pleased was the meeting with the opportunity to examine these rare books that a special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Hammersley. The rule is, "No votes of thanks." Mr. Pritchard exhibited a bone horn-book, found some years ago in excavations in Bristol.

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The usual monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on January 8, Professor T. H. Bryce, Vice-President, in the chair.

The first paper, by Mr. Harry R. G. Inglis, discussed the ancient bridges in Scotland, and their relations to the Roman and mediæval bridges of Europe. The most striking feature in the story of bridge-building in Scotland is that there were long periods, the longest being that between the Roman occupation and the Scottish War of Independence, during which no stone bridges were built. Of the 1,410 important bridges now existing, about 1,000 have been constructed since 1750; about 180 between that and 1630, at which date there were only about 220 fair-sized bridges in the whole country, and of these only about 70 are left, none of them in their original state. Discussing the characteristics of bridges of the Roman period, which are rare in Italy, France, and Spain, and illustrating them by a fine series of lantern slides, he remarked that it need occasion no surprise to be told that, notwithstanding the traditional reputation of some examples, there was now no Roman bridge in Britain. It was extremely uncertain which was the most ancient bridge in Scotland. There were references in the thirteenth century to the bridges of Berwick, Ettrick, Dumfries, and Stirling; in the fourteenth to the bridges of Balgownie, Earn, Glasgow, and Perth; and in the fifteenth to those of Dunblane, Guardbridge, Dunkeld, and Lauder; but the bridges themselves are gone, or have been partly or wholly rebuilt. In the pre-Reformation period many bridges were built by Bishops or by great landowners; subsequently the majority were built by subscriptions obtained by churches, shire committees, or town councils. The great stone bridges and those of unknown antiquity on the main lines of traffic, about forty to fifty in all, are assignable to the pre-Reformation period—from 1410 to 1560. Between 1580 and 1610 there are few records of bridge-building, but when vehicular traffic began wider structures became necessary, and 1720 commences a new period in bridge engineering on the roads being made to open up the Highlands, and then on the turnpike and mail-coach roads, many of the bridges on which were the finest and most solid constructions ever known. Special references were made to most of the bridges of local and general interest, and about thirty of them were shown on the screen.

In the second paper Mr. John M. Davidson described the Church of St. Kentigern, Lanark, the only church dedicated to the saint by his proper name. About A.D. 1150 King David I. granted the church to Dryburgh Abbey. In the reign of King William the Lion, Jordan Brae and his son granted to it certain lands, now identifiable as the lands of Braxfield, which in the eighteenth century gave his title to the famous Lord Braxfield, who was born there, and was buried in the churchyard. The ruins of the church show thirteenth-century features. It has a traditional interest in that it was, as Blind Harry tells, within its walls that Sir William Wallace first saw the lady to whom he was subsequently married there.

In the third paper Mr. Alan Reid gave an account of some recent discoveries in Tranent Churchyard, consequent on a series of investigations and improvements carried out by the minister of the parish, the Rev. A. M. Hewat. These have made it possible to study the features of the older architecture of the church, and have also exposed to view a number of interesting monuments long hidden under the turf. The oldest of the monuments thus uncovered is the fifteenth-century grave-slab of Alexander Campbell, Vicar of Tranent, incised with a Calvary cross, a chalice, and a shield of arms. The grave-slab of Rev. Robert Balcanquhall, minister of the parish, who died in 1658, was also recovered, and several other slabs and table-tombs, remarkable for their sculptured symbolism, trade emblems, and Jacobean scroll-work.

The fourth item on the programme was the Chalmers-Jewin prize essay, by Miss Elizabeth Stout, Hamnavoe, Burra Isle, Shetland, entitled "Some Shetland Brochs and Standing Stones," of which a summary was read by the secretary, and the drawings exhibited.

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In the course of an interesting address on "Roman Roads through London," delivered on January 4 at Adam Street, Adelphi, in connection with the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, Mr. Reginald A. Smith showed how the existence of Roman roads could be traced by the discovery of Roman burials, advancing at the same time the proposition that the Romans buried their dead by preference along the main roads, the "front seats" being occupied by the rich, who thus held the best positions in death as well as in life. A second proposition was that they were great builders, and preferred to build their roads straight. Mr. Smith instanced many well-known examples, observing that the only exceptions were when there were good physical reasons for making the roads otherwise. He showed how several of the roads were in line with Hyde Park Corner, which he considered was an old landmark, and had existed as such since Roman times. An interesting theory which he advanced was that the terrace in the Temple was the remains of another old Roman thoroughfare. The Temple, he pointed out, was built without any reference to the Strand as a frontage. Among the burial-places discovered along the route of the present Oxford Street, one was on the site of the Birkbeck Bank, and another at the top of Endell Street. A burial-place had also been discovered underneath the Houses of Parliament, though he was not certain that it was a Roman one. Speaking of the old Roman Wall, he remarked that a piece of what was probably the southern wall had been found quite recently.

Showing on the screen a slide of an old map of the eastern end of Hyde Park, Mr. Smith remarked that upon one map was marked the site of a stone at Marble Arch, at which soldiers used to be shot. The stone was just within the boundary of the Park, so that if one was a deserter he had the privilege of being shot inside the Park, and if an ordinary criminal he would have to go outside. Just outside, of course, were the famous Tyburn gallows. He believed the stone marked the crossing of two Roman roads, for one of which a search would be made in a few days. He believed the stone was blown up at the time of the erection of the Marble Arch; at any rate, no trace of it could be found now. The foundations were so solid that they curiously corresponded to the well-known London Stone in Cannon Street, which also was at the angle of two Roman roads.

On one map of the City exhibited on the screen, the speaker pointed to an area of 155 acres in which there were no burials. He believed this was the first London. It was used as a camp by the Romans, and was their first camp in London, being afterwards handed over to the civil authorities.

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At the meeting of the BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY on October 25 last, Mr. Alfred Anscombe read a paper on "The Names of Old-English Mint-towns: their Original Form and Meaning, and their Epigraphical Corruption." He dealt with the following names of Old-English Mint-towns found in Bede: Domnoc, Doruuernis, Eburacum, Herutford, Hrofaescaestir, Legacaestir, Lindocolnia, Lugubalia, Lundonia, Maildufi Urbs, Medeshamstedi, Reptacaestir, Uintancaestir, Ythancaestir.

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At the meeting of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on January 9, Miss M. V. Taylor, M.A., lectured on "A Mediæval Chester Guide-Book, written by a Monk of St. Werburgh's, and Other Manuscripts and Notes relating to the Abbey." The "Guide-Book" manuscript, which is in the Bodleian Library, has been edited by Miss Taylor for the Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, and will be published in its next volume. Miss Taylor said the manuscript was written by Lucien, a monk of St. Werburgh, at the end of the twelfth century. Thomas Allen, of Gloucester Hall, Oxford, presented it in 1601 to the Bodleian Library, where it had since been. The only clue to its date was a table to find Easter, at the beginning of the volume. Explaining how that worked, the lecturer suggested that the exact date would be between Easter, 1194, and Easter, 1195. The internal evidence of the date of the book was very slight. The author mentioned a tournament that took place outside the walls of Chester between Prince John, son of King Henry II., and Philip of Worcester. There was also recorded the Great Fire of Chester, and the author referred to the Cistercian House, of Poulton, near Chester, which in 1215 was removed to a place in Staffordshire owing to the frequent attacks of the Welsh. Lucien did not throw much light upon the history of Chester, his book being more a description of the city as it was in his day rather than a history. One of the most descriptive passages provided them with a sight of the Roodee in his time. He called it a magnificent seashore, and spoke of the beautiful stream abounding with fish which flowed by the walls of the city. Further reference was made to a market which was held, and to the churches in existence at that period, also to St. Mary's Nunnery and religious houses outside Chester. Miss Taylor afterwards dealt briefly with another manuscript, a Prayer-Book containing hymns and litanies, and a Benedictine breviary with the Office of St. Werburgh, written in the abbey at the same time as the "Guide-Book."

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On January 10 Mr. W. E. Preston read a paper before the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on "The History of the Manor of Eccleshill," dealing principally with the period between 1274 and 1407. Probably, said Mr. Preston, the Manor of Wakefield, in which Eccleshill was included, was granted by the King to one of the Warrens at an early date. The earliest Lords of Eccleshill of whom there was any record appeared to have been the Sheffields—a family who seemed to have received the manor for valuable services to the Warrens. Ralph de Sheffield, Lord of Eccleshill in 1274, was probably the first of the line. Mr. Preston then traced the family until the time when the manor was conveyed from the Sheffield family to Sir Walter Calverley at the beginning of the fifteenth century. The lecture was made the more interesting by extracts from charters, records, and letters of the period, some of which, Mr. Preston said, had not been used by any other local historian.

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Mr. C. T. Trechmann lectured on January 9 before the Sunderland Antiquarian Society, on his recent important finds of prehistoric remains at Hasting Hill, near Offerton, Dr. T. Coke Squance presiding. In the course of his paper Mr. Trechmann gave a detailed description of the find. The presence of a barrow on Hasting Hill, he said, was brought to his notice by Canon Greenwell, and excavations were commenced on November 7 last, and concluded four days after, three men being employed. The method adopted was that which had been employed with so much success in excavations in Yorkshire by Canon Greenwell, namely, to dig all round and all through the mound, and not merely in the centre, so that nothing was missed or spoilt. The barrow is a typical round example, about 35 feet in diameter, and 2 feet 6 inches to 2 feet 9 inches in height. It is made of earth and stones, some of the latter of great size and weight, chiefly of magnesian limestone, but many also of sandstone and whin. The barrow proved to be a very interesting one, and yielded examples of nearly every kind of interment met with in the round barrows of Britain. Mr. Trechmann enumerated the finds. First was a small oblong cist containing burnt bones, and mixed with them fragments of a small highly decorated so-called "incense-cup" of burnt clay. Nearly adjoining was a cinerary urn completely crushed and broken, and containing calcined bones. Another cist was roughly circular in outline, and formed of several rough slabs of limestone, covered with a circular-dressed slab of sandstone, and it contained incinerated bones, and also a tooth, apparently that of a young pig. There were more burnt bones in cists and urns, and also fragments of decorated food vessels, whilst one vessel was perfect. The primary deposit proved to be a large slab of sandstone lying upon the limestone 4 feet south-west of the centre, supported by several smaller slabs. It covered a grave sunk in the limestone to a depth of about 1 foot 6 inches, in which was the skeleton of a man lying on its right side, with the knees doubled up and hands in front of the face, head to the west, and consequently facing south. In finds of this nature the bodies had always been laid facing the rising or the midday sun, and this suggested a form of sun-worship on the part of the people of that day. In front of the face was a vessel of the drinking-cup type, a small flint knife lay in front of the body, and near the shoulder lay a bone pin of the primitive thorn type without a head, having probably fastened some garment. Some bones of a fish were found, and three shells of the periwinkle, indicating that, curiously enough, shells had formed part of the offering to the dead. The skull was of a long-headed type, and the skeleton was in a good state of preservation. Other finds included the contracted skeleton of a woman in a poor state of preservation, another unburnt skeleton, apparently of a man with a skull of the short-headed type, the bones of a very young child, a pick formed of a stag's antler, two small flint saws, and fragments of drinking vessels.

As to the age of the remains, Mr. Trechmann said it was a question upon which they must not dogmatize, but he believed them to belong to the Bronze Age. This had been fixed by a Swedish authority to date from 2,500 years B.C. to 800 years B.C. The probable limits, according to this authority, of the age of the barrow would be from 2,500 to 1,600 years B.C. Of course the age of the barrow dated from the primary interment, and there might be some interments in the same barrow hundreds of years after. The food vessels and drinking-cups were of an early Bronze Age type. Mr. Trechmann stated that he hoped to have all the finds placed in the Sunderland Museum, a statement that was received with loud applause.

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The first meeting of the newly-formed Bermondsey Historical Society was held on November 7, when Mr. C. Quarrelle, the Librarian of the Society, read a paper on "The Cluniac Foundation of Bermundesye," which traced the history of the founders of Bermondsey Abbey—the monks of the French monastery of La Charité in Normandy, who came to be the first inhabitants of the Abbey when it was founded in 1082. The first occupants of Bermondsey Abbey were a branch of the Benedictines, and were amongst the most devout, strict, and sincere of the many orders. When the discipline of the old Benedictines began to wane, the Cluniac Monks—called so from their Abbey at Cluny in France—branched off from their old order and adopted a life more rigid even than that of their founders. Thus the Abbey of Bermondsey maintained the strictest religious observances, even when English monks succeeded to the French, and occupied the Abbey until its suppression by Henry VIII.

At the next meeting, on December 5, Mr. J Lawrence gave an interesting lantern lecture on "The Temple in Bygone Days."

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Other meetings have been those of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society in December, when Mr. C. W. Forbes gave a lantern lecture on "Some Ancient Churches and Abbeys in South Essex"; the Halifax Antiquarian Society, January 9, when Mr. H. P. Kendall lectured on "Roman Britain"; the Brighton Archæological Club, January 3, when Mr. A. Stanley Cooke, who has lately published a handsome and charmingly illustrated book, entitled *Off the Beaten Track in Sussex*, lectured on the same subject; and the annual general meeting of the Lancashire and Chester Historical Society, January 18, when a resolution was carried strongly opposing the removal from the Public Record Office in London to any place in Wales, of any of the records of Cheshire and of Flintshire.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

THE GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE. By Arthur Bulleid, F.S.A., and H. St. George Gray. Vol. i., 11 folding plan sheets, 47 plates, and 136 illustrations in the text. Published by the *Glastonbury Antiquarian Society*, 1911. Royal 4to., pp. xxviii, 351. Price for the 2 vols., £2 2s. net to subscribers.

This first volume of the eagerly-expected detailed account of the excavations and the relics discovered on the site of the famous Lake Village at Glastonbury between the years 1892 and 1907 is certain of a warm welcome from every scientific archæologist. In size and general style, as well as in careful elaboration of detail, the volume ranks with General Pitt-Rivers's monumental publications on his Cranborne Chase excavations. To speak of the outside first—in "get-up" the book is beyond reproach. The green cover with its gold stamping in Late Celtic design, and a representation of the famous bronze bowl in the centre of the panel is particularly attractive. The printing is clear and good, while as to the illustrations, it is sufficient to refer to their enumeration above, and to add that one and all are remarkably well produced.

Dr. Robert Munro, whose authority on matters relating to lacustrine settlements there is none to dispute, contributes an introduction, in which, in his usual lucid style, he briefly describes the classification of Lake-dwellings, tells how the Glastonbury village was discovered, discusses the peculiarities of its site and structural features as bearing upon the history of the settlement, and from the materials provided by the results of excavation makes deductions as to the stage of culture reached by the inhabitants and their race and language affinities, with a striking excursus, containing much matter, compressed into small space, on Late Celtic Civilization: Its Distribution and Foreign Elements. This most valuable introduction concludes with a section on the chronological range of the occupation of the village in which Dr. Munro comes to the conclusion that such range "should be, at least provisionally, restricted to a period of 150 years, extending from 100 B.C. to A.D. 50." The authors of the book are to be congratulated on having secured so able an introduction to the detailed story of their labours. That story it is impossible to follow in detail here. The whole work was conducted in the most careful and thorough manner, the exact position of every plank, and, indeed, of every object found, being noted with the utmost precision. In the large folding plans, similarly, the position of every timber, of each floor and hearth, and the place of deposit of each relic brought to light is carefully indicated. The descriptive account occupies eight chapters, three by Mr. Bulleid, and five by Mr. Gray. The former describes generally the village and its environment, and also the village in detail, as well as the objects of wood and worked timber. Speaking generally, Mr. Bulleid may thus be said to be responsible for those parts of the work which deal with the structure of the Lake-dwellings. Mr. Gray is responsible especially for the detailed descriptions of the relics—the objects of bronze, lead and tin and kimmeridge shale, the weaving-combs, and the crucibles. He has also, we believe, been in the main responsible for the general production of the volume, the arrangement of the plates, and so forth. Both writers have co-operated with the happiest results. It is difficult, in particular, to overestimate the value of Mr. Bulleid's services in so generously giving his time up to 1902 in personally supervising the work of excavation, and in so carefully looking to the preservation of the relics. The main fact revealed as to structure appears to be that although the foundation of the village consisted of heterogeneous materials, these were bound together by a systematic arrangement of horizontal beams mortised to the tops of uprights which firmly penetrated the underlying peat. In course of time there was subsidence due to pressure above and decay below, hence the stratified arrangement discovered of new clay floors and new hearths superimposed one upon the other. The relics discovered show few traces of military occupation. They reveal a peaceful and domestic life, in which spinning, weaving, metal-working, wood-work, with agricultural and pastoral pursuits, were the chief occupations. A few stone implements of various kinds are regarded as survivals of prehistoric times. One of the most noteworthy finds was the fine bronze bowl figured on the cover, of which a full-size plate is given as the frontispiece to the volume. So fully and well is the descriptive work done that such chapters as those on weaving-combs, and on the objects of kimmeridge shale may almost rank as monographs on their respective subjects. It is difficult, indeed, to exaggerate the importance to archæologists of this splendid volume, which evinces so much well-directed and self-sacrificing labour on the part of both Mr. Bulleid and Mr. St. George Gray. The work cannot fail to find a place in the working library of every serious archæologist. We shall look forward with impatience to the appearance of the second volume. In the meantime we can only express our surprise that such a work should be offered at so low a price; and we cannot but think that the appearance of this first half of the complete work must result in a very large addition to the list of subscribers.

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CAUSERIES ON ENGLISH PEWTER. By Antonio de Navarro. With seventy-two plates. London: "*Country Life*" *Offices* [1911]. Royal 8vo., pp. xvii, 96. Price 10s. 6d. net.

This volume consists of a series of papers, first published in the pages of *Country Life*, which their author, a well-known collector of old pewter, has done well to bring together in book form, and thus make the appreciation of their full value the more easy. In writing them the main object the author kept in view was "to dissipate the popular belief that the pewterer's art was essentially bourgeois"; and this he has most successfully accomplished in the course of his historical survey. Although the practical part of the subject has not been ignored, and the reader is referred to other standard works on pewter to follow out such details, a large amount of light is thown upon the topic by the author's comparative method of tracing the history of the forms and uses of various objects by reference to similar contemporary utensils manufactured in wood or various other metals; and in some of the chapters, which apart from this intention might seem discursive, we are introduced to many interesting facts of considerable archæological interest. Thus, in dealing with the history of the chalice, he shows how it was that in place of the precious metals pewter was frequently substituted, and sometimes even wood and glass; and why it was that bronze was used for the purpose, to the exclusion of other metals, by the Irish monks. The introduction of the flagon among English church vessels and its use from the time of the Reformation is traced, and an account is given of the enormous number of them still remaining — seventy-five, for instance, in Kent—though now, "after weathering the storms of bruising centuries, it sleeps away the remainder of its life—unless the incumbent be an antiquarian—at the bottom of some old churchwarden's chest." In speaking of the lack of early specimens of pewter, he reminds us of a law of the Pewterers' Company, which strictly prohibited the sale of old pewter objects, and although pewterers were allowed to buy any damaged articles, they were required to break them up and recast them. But this regulation is not sufficient to account for the absence of fine artistic pieces, such as were made in France by François Briot and in Germany by Caspar Enderlein; and it is more than probable that not only was no such work produced in this country, but that as the wealthy English guilds, even the Pewterers', provided silver vessels for table use, such lofty flagons, engraved with the arms and emblems of their crafts, made for the poorer German guilds, of which there are so many fine specimens in the Victoria and Albert Museum, were never manufactured in England. The chapters dealing with the Custody and Entourage of Old Pewter are very suggestive, and of the greatest value to the collector; while the whole volume provides, free from technicalities, a fascinating account of a most interesting subject. J. T. P.

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THE FAIRY FAITH IN CELTIC COUNTRIES. By W. Y. Evans Wentz. Frontispiece. London: *Henry Frowde*, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xxviii, 524. Price 12s. 6d. net.

From whatever point of view this book may be regarded it is certainly a remarkable work. In its earlier, briefer form, based mainly on literary sources, this study, appropriately enough, procured for its author the degree of Docteur-ès-Lettres from the University of Rennes, Brittany; later, its substance on a wider basis formed the thesis for the Oxford research degree of Bachelor of Science. Now, still on the wider basis, but with great additions to the mass of evidence collected and discussed, the work is put forth by Mr. Wentz as the full statement of his theories, and of his reasons for the "Fairy Faith" that is in him. Mr. Wentz discusses and puts aside various theories as to the origin of fairy lore—the pigmy theory and the rest—and treats the fairy faith common to all the Celtic countries as part of a world-wide animism. In a brief notice like this it is impossible to discuss the animistic theory; but we must confess our own inability to follow Mr. Wentz in anything like a whole-hearted way. His theories outrun his evidence, and he sees animism where some, at least, of his readers will not be able to see anything necessarily or reasonably so called. Nor can we accept his correlation of the "results" attained by "psychical research" with the "psychical phenomena attributed by the Celtic people to fairies." Mr. Wentz claims to have demonstrated that "the background of the Fairy Faith . . . is like the background of all religious and mystical beliefs, being animistic, and, like them, has grown up in ancient times out of definite psychical phenomena identical in character with those now studied by science, and is kept alive by an unbroken succession of 'seers' and percipients," and thence draws conclusions that both fairies and fairyland exist—the latter as "a supernormal state of consciousness into which men and women may enter temporarily in dreams, trances, or in various ecstatic conditions, or for an indefinite period at death." In stating Mr. Wentz's conclusions thus baldly we, no doubt, hardly do him justice. Let no one imagine that this book is not deserving of most serious study. It is intensely interesting, and must be carefully read to be appreciated; but apart from the author's theorizings, and apart from a psychical relationships, it is a book for all folk-lorists to place on their shelves as quite an encyclopædia of fairy lore. Mr. Wentz brings together not only the literary evidence, but much matter collected at first hand and introduced by competent scholars. Chapter II., which occupies over 200 pages, alone gives distinction to the book. Here are printed fairy stories and fairy lore of every kind collected at first hand, mainly from the peasantry in the Celtic countries—evidences of the living "Fairy Faith"—with introductions written by Dr. Douglas Hyde (Ireland), Dr. Alexander Carmichael (Scotland), Miss Sophie Morrison (Isle of Man), the Right Hon. Sir John Rhŷs (Wales), Mr. Henry Jenner (Cornwall), and Professor Anatole Le Braz (Brittany). It is eminently a matterful book. There is, moreover, as such a work deserves, a remarkably good index, filling nine pages in treble columns.

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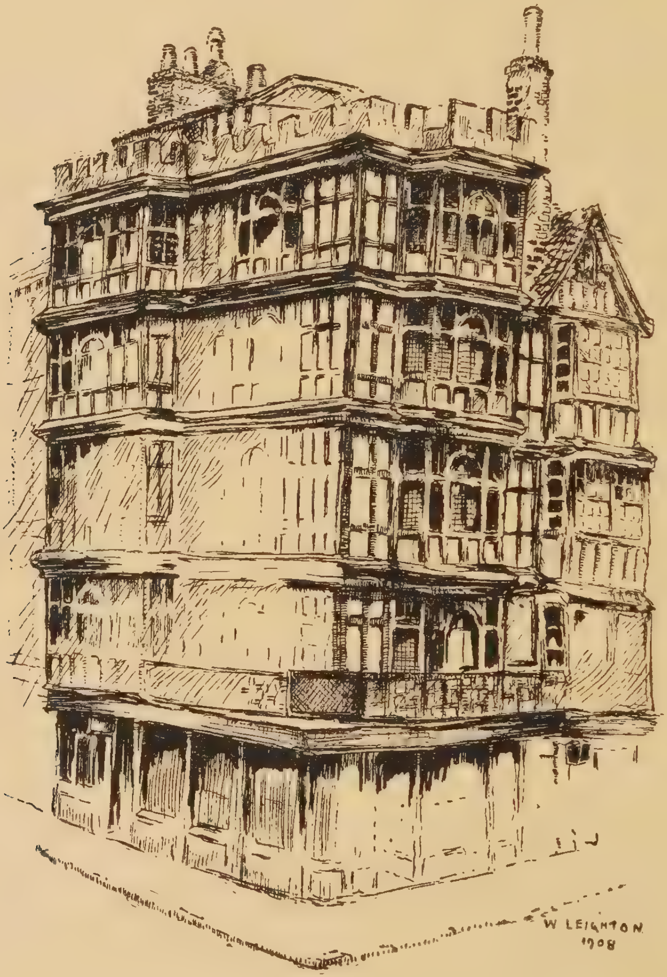
MEMORIALS OF OLD GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Edited by P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A. With many illustrations. London: *George Allen and Co.*, Ltd., 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xiv, 304. Price 15s. net.

We can well imagine that Mr. Ditchfield must have been much puzzled to know what to put in and what to leave out in order that this Gloucestershire volume should not exceed the usual size of the "Memorials" volumes. Few English counties are so rich in historical associations, and in examples of both ecclesiastical and domestic architecture, as the fertile, beautiful county of Gloucester, with its twin cathedral cities, its magnificent Cotswold churches—monuments of the liberality and devotion of the mediæval woolmen — its old-world towns, such as picturesque

Chipping Campden, its beautiful specimens of old domestic building, such as Grevel's house at Campden, and a host of other attractions, archæological, historical, and artistic. There is much which might have been included, for which the reader will look in vain; but the exigencies of space are inexorable, and, on the whole, the editor seems to have made a wise selection. The "Fairford Windows," of which Canon Carbonel gives an excellent account, is a somewhat well-worn theme, and so is "Chatterton and Bristol," by Mr. Acland Taylor. Both might perhaps have given place to something fresher, and the "Roll of Gloucestershire Worthies," by Mr. John Sawyer, is hardly up to the usual level; but for the bulk of the book we have nothing but praise. There are several papers for the ecclesiologist to revel in. Besides the Fairford article already mentioned, there is a masterly essay by Mr. C. E. Keyser on a subject he has made his own—the Norman Doorways of the county, illustrated by a splendid series of photographic plates, generously contributed by the author of the paper. Another good ecclesiological paper by a specialist is Dr. Fryer's article on "Gloucestershire Fonts," the outstanding example, of course, being the ornamented pre-Norman font to be found in the old Saxon church of Deerhurst, of which a fine plate is given. Other papers in this class are on "Church Bells," in which the county is exceptionally rich, by the Rev. H. A. Cockey; and "The Misericords of Bristol Cathedral," by Miss M. P. Perry. On the



OLD DUTCH HOUSE, BRISTOL.

historical side are several papers of more than average interest and merit. Dr. Cox, in his account of the "Ancient Forests" of the county, once more evinces his mastery of a difficult subject, and shows that Gloucestershire had other forest tracts besides the Forest of Dean, though the latter far outranged such tracts both in extent and importance. The histories of the cities of Gloucester and Bristol are well sketched, respectively, by Mr. J. Sawyer and Mr. Alfred Harvey, the latter being also responsible for a vivid account of the "Bristol Riots," which followed on the rejection of the Reform Bill in 1831. Among the text illustrations to the Gloucester and Bristol chapters are some charming drawings by Mr. W. Leighton, one of which, showing the Old Dutch House, Bristol, which has more than once in recent years been threatened by removal, we are courteously permitted to reproduce on page 78. Another noteworthy and well-illustrated paper is Canon Bazeley's account of "Berkeley Castle." This is one of the papers which leave the reader asking for more. Other chapters are the introductory "Historic Gloucestershire"—a large subject well treated in small compass by the able pen of the Editor; "Winchcombe and Sudeley Castle," by Mr. E. A. B. Barnard; "Bristol and its Historians," by Mr. E. R. Norris Mathews; and "Chipping Campden and its Craftsmanship," by Mr. C. R. Ashbee. Besides the special sets of illustrations to which we have referred, the book abounds in fine plates, with a variety of cuts in the text, and is very handsomely produced.

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THE RUTLAND MAGAZINE. Vol. iv., 1909-1910. Edited by G. Phillips. Many illustrations. Oakham: *C. Matkin*, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. 260. Price 14s. 6d. net.

We regret that by an oversight notice of this volume has been unduly delayed. Rutland is the smallest of the English counties, yet for nearly ten years it has produced a local quarterly which, whether as regards letterpress or illustrations, need fear no comparison with any other local magazine, good as some of these are. This fourth volume is quite up to the level of its predecessors. The editor supplies a capital series of papers entitled "Annals of Rutland," compiled from the Quarter Sessions Records. The churches described include Cottesmore, Market Weston, Stretton, and Whissendine. Much information is given also as to parochial life and history in each case. Miss Amy Tasker gives some account of a royal palace at Colly Weston, of which few have heard, and of which little but the well-defined site is left. The Court Leet for the Manor and Castle of Oakham is still held, and a variety of extracts from the Court Rolls are here given. Mr. Crowther-Beynon has an interesting note on the old "Horn Fair" of Edith Weston, while for the archæologist there is an account of the series of discoveries of Anglo-Saxon and Roman remains in and about Market Weston, and for the genealogist there are notes on many old Rutland families, with pedigrees. The illustrative photographic plates—churches, portraits, Roman remains, etc.—are particularly well produced. We warmly congratulate our Rutland friends on the good-will and energy and hearty co-operation which have resulted in this handsome fourth volume of their excellent magazine.

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A HISTORY OF PAINTING. By Haldane Macfall. Volumes vii. and viii. Many plates in colour. London: *Messrs. T. C. and E. C. Jack*, 1911. Demy 4to., 1911. Pp. xx, 330; xxvi, 332 Price 7s. 6d. net each volume.

These volumes, on "the British Genius" and "the Modern Genius," complete Mr. Macfall's task for which his publishers allowed him a year that he has cheerfully and, we are sure, honestly exceeded. For a careful testing of their facts and dates, quite apart from the pleasant gusto with which any reader of sensibility must find in reading their infectious pages, shows the pains with which the author has performed his theme. In the present magazine it would perhaps be incongruous to dwell on the subject of the closing volumes of an elaborate history to whose early chapters, profuse in sound criticism and interesting knowledge, tribute has already been paid, although Mr. Macfall does not hesitate to point to the painting of Greek vases in writing about so modern a spirit as Aubrey Beardsley! Indeed, it is characteristic of the writer's independent gaiety of mind that his "history" makes mention, a little disproportionate in places, of many artists who are almost of to-morrow. Through Whistler, however, the pre-Raphaelites and glorious old Turner we hark back, in the last volume, towards that eighteenth century, with all that lies between the names of Hogarth and Romney, which Mr. Macfall deals with in the seventh of these handsome books. If at times we feel that Mr. Macfall is too generous with his pet words like "sensing" and "orchestration," or that some wise revision would in many places have saved a rather tiresome tautology, we feel ashamed to say so, if not actually afraid of being dubbed prone to "academese" or "scientifickese." For, after all, we can most sincerely say that, in his own gay way, Mr. Macfall has produced a very valuable and entertaining work which should greatly increase a happy and true enjoyment of the fine fruits of a noble form of human energy. The publishers of these striking volumes, with their excellent page of printing and lavish supply of effective colour plates, are certainly to be congratulated on their enterprise. It would be easy for a pedant or grudging mind to say that this is an odd way of recording "history." But it is Mr. Macfall's way, and being sincere and concerned with one of the noblest forms of "sensing," we can but praise its orchestral composition.

W. H. D.

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UNDERGROUND JERUSALEM: Discoveries on the Hill of Ophel (1909-1911). By H. V. Translated from the French for the *Field*. With many photographs, plans, and coloured plates. London: *Horace Cox*, "*Field*" *Office*, 1911. 4to., pp. 42. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The pages of this quarto contain in double columns, reproduced from the *Field* newspaper, a translation of *Jerusalem Sous Terre*, in which the leader of the French expedition, which was falsely accused last spring of certain "desecrations" by or near the Mosque of St. Omar in Jerusalum, reported fully on what he had actually done, and on what he had aimed at doing. It is a remarkable narrative which throws much fresh light on the ancient topography of the sacred city, and especially on its wonderful subterranean constructions and watercourses. The forty-two pages of text are supplemented by maps, plans and detailed drawings, and a splendid series of plates. One of the chief results of the expedition's work was the remarkable collection of specimens of ancient pottery which was secured; and the plates, some of them coloured, which show these specimens are an important feature of the book. It is claimed that the discoveries made show that "civilization on Mount Ophel may be traced back for twenty-five centuries before the birth of Christ." Enough is revealed in these pages to whet the appetite for more. It is hoped to complete the work of the expedition before long, when a final and complete record will be issued by the Messrs. Constable. We shall look for it with impatience. Meanwhile, the volume before us makes a substantial addition to our knowledge of prehistoric as well as of a later Jerusalem.

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We have received the Second Interim Report, prepared by Mr. F. A. Bruton, M.A., on the excavation of the *Roman Forts at Castleshaw*, by Mr. Samuel Andrew and Major William Lees (London: *Sherratt and Hughes*. Price 3s. 6d. net). In this substantial volume, bound in stiff boards, Mr. Bruton gives full particulars of the important excavatory work at the Castleshaw Forts near Delph, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, during 1908, with various appendices. The work was chiefly on the inner fort, and included the exploration of the hypocaust chamber, the oven, the corner turrets (of which few remains could be found), the streets, the ramparts—on which the Report contains much interesting matter, especially in relation to the rampart of piled sods, and a well or pit. Many objects were found—coins, shoes, pottery, objects of gold, bronze, lead, glass and leather, tiles and tile stamp, etc.; and these are carefully described. The appendixes deal with the possible limits of the occupation of the forts, and the history of the district during this period. Mr. A. O. Curle, of Melrose, contributes notes on the pottery, in which he is able to make some interesting comparisons with his own finds at Newstead, Melrose. The report is illustrated by forty-five good plates, mainly photographic, and will be of service to all students of Roman Britain. Archæology is deeply indebted to Mr. Andrew of Oldham and Major Lees of Heywood, who bought the site in 1907, and who have taken a large share in the superintendence of the work.

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The first article in the *Musical Antiquary*, January, on "An Oxford Book of Fancies," by Ernest Walker describes some of the instrumental Fantasies which were so profusely produced in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Bodleian and other libraries have very large collections. Among the other contents we note especially "William Treasorer," a sixteenth-century instrument-maker, and "Anglican Chanting," by Robert Bridges. Among much finely illustrated matter of purely professional interest in the *Architectural Review*, January, papers by Mr. A. W. Clapham on "St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell," and by Mr. W. J. Jones on "The Mediæval Cairene House," attract attention.

Correspondence.

VOWS OF CHASTITY.

TO THE EDITOR.

THESE appear to have been fairly widespread in early times, but were usually taken by widows—at least, so I understand by the chapter upon "Vowesses" in Snell's *The Customs of Old England*. But as the early Church always held that abstention from legitimate pleasures was the highest of virtues, it is not surprising to find chastity in marital relationships was regarded as conferring peculiar sanctity upon the abstainer. I possess a few references to cases of this nature, but I am anxious to obtain as full accounts as possible of every known example. We have what is believed to be a unique instance in Hertfordshire of an inscription recording vows of continence, and some notes upon it were read at an archæological excursion held in June last. With a view to amplifying these, it seems desirable to obtain all the references to the subject found in the writings of the Fathers and elsewhere. I may say Tertullian and St. Thomas Aquinas refer to it in terms of commendation. The known examples of this compact are St. Etheldreda, wife of Edward the Confessor, the Empress Cunegonda, and Editha, wife of King Ægfried. There are probably instances (of which our Hertfordshire vowess was one) several centuries later than these; indeed, it has been held that cases are to be met with in post-Reformation times.

I shall be grateful for any help readers can render.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "ANTIQUARY," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

MARCH, 1912.

Notes of the Month.

We very much regret that, by an unfortunate oversight, it was stated in the second of last month's "Notes" that the Whitefriars glass industry "has been dead for about 100 years." This statement, which is quite inaccurate, has naturally caused annoyance to Messrs. James Powell and Sons, of the Whitefriars Glass-Works. We frankly apologize to them for the mistake, and express our regret for the annoyance it has caused them.

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So far from the glass industry in Whitefriars being dead, it is flourishing in full vigour after a continued existence of more than 200 years. The region of Whitefriars is familiar to a vast army of readers as the Alsatia that figures so picturesquely in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*. When the Alsatian privileges were abolished, the district still had a bad reputation, and consequently land was to be had cheap. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, a certain William Davis took advantage of this, and founded glass-works in Whitefriars. That the business was soon in a flourishing condition is indicated by the following advertisement which appeared in Steele's *Tatler*, August 10, 1710: "At the Flint Glass-House in White-Fryars near the Temple are made and sold by Wholesale or Retale, all sorts of Decanthers, Drinking Glasses, Crewits, etc., or Glasses made to any pattern, of the best Flint: as also all Sorts of common Drinking Glasses, and other Things made in ordinary Flint Glass at reasonable Rates."

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In 1770 the works were in the hands of a Carey Stafford. There is a memorial to him in the adjacent Church of St. Bride, on which he is described as "The Master of the Glass Works" and "a most ingenious and excellent artist." Early in the nineteenth century the works were bought by James Powell, the grandfather of the present owners. The "decanthers and crewits" of the early firm have developed into every form of graceful and original glass-ware, as well, we understand, as into mosaics and painted windows. From a little pamphlet issued by the present firm, to which we are indebted for the foregoing particulars, it is very interesting to learn that "the Table Glass is entirely hand-wrought; the tools employed are practically identical with those used at Whitefriars two centuries ago, and are almost as primitive as those of the Egyptian glass-blowers in the time of the Pharaohs." In these machine days, every survival of hand industry is worth noting and commending. It is well said that "There are few manufactories still extant which possess a continuous record of craftsmanship extending over more than 200 years, and in which it may truly be said that the furnace fires have never been extinguished." The eighteenth-century practice of selling direct to the public on the premises—*i.e.*, in rooms adjoining the factory—is also still maintained; although we understand that Messrs. Powell have recently opened a branch at 11, Conduit Street, W.

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We are indebted to Mr. Fredk. Wm. Bull, F.S.A., of Kettering, for the following interesting notes on the Roman finds there: "Early in the eighteenth century it was known that the northern part of Kettering was the site of a Romano-British settlement, and it is not surprising, therefore, that when, some years since, the Co-operative Society's Estate off the Rockingham Road was laid out, numerous traces of a Romano-British occupation were discovered, and several interesting finds then made have from time to time been presented to the Museum at the Kettering Free Library. More recently, however, the systematic workings for ironstone to the north-east of the Co-operative Estate and of the Kettering parish boundary have conclusively shown that the settlement here was most extensive in area, and not improbably important in other ways.

A long run of nicely pebbled roadway, with a good sound foundation of concrete, has been traced, and numerous wells have been found. Innumerable rubbish pits and holes have come to light, together with vast quantities of broken pottery, numbers of coins, and a good collection of other objects, both bronze and iron.

It had fondly been hoped by those watching the excavations that before this the foundations of a villa would have been discovered, and the why and wherefore of the finds so, to some extent, accounted for. Beyond, however, a few stray foundations of walls, a small piece of cemented pavement, a little coloured wall plaster, some slates and slate nails, and some flue-tiles, nothing has come to light in the way of buildings. These practical evidences of a building make this all the more tantalizing.

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"The land worked is the property of the Earl of Dalkeith, and at the request of the Earl and his agent (Douglas T. Thring, Esq.), Charles B. W. Brook, Esq., of Geddington, has been good enough to watch carefully the workings, and has taken charge of the items discovered. These, as already stated, are most numerous and interesting. The ordinary pottery, as is usual, is very broken, but many perfect, or nearly perfect, vessels have been dug up, and are of all sorts and sizes. Good fragments of Samian are fairly common, and happily a few practically perfect vessels of this ware have been found, and over forty names of potters making it noted. The fragments included partial representations of hunting scenes, goddesses, fights of gladiators, fishes, dogs, rabbits, all fairly good, and all quaint and interesting. The number of specimens of the curious painted ware are above the average, and there are excellent pieces of Castor ware, some with characteristic raised representations of animals hunting and hunted.

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"A few curious pottery masks or representations of a human face, possibly once forming part of a vessel, have been found, and three or four necks of bottles in the form of a human female head.

The coins, though numerous, have not been found in a great hoard. They are for the most part poor, but include specimens of nearly all the Emperors from the time of Claudius to that of Gratian and Honorius—that is, during the whole period of the Roman occupation. A few of the coins are silver and some tin alloy or tin, but the bulk bronze.

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"Of articles of personal use and ornament there have been turned up numerous bronze brooches, or fibulæ, as they are called, of all sorts, many in excellent condition and a few very fine. Bone and bronze pins are pretty common and in good order, some of the bronze specimens, with a claw-like setting containing a stone, being noticeable. Then there are rings, a few with quaintly-inscribed intaglios still intact, some nail and ear-cleaning implements, tweezers, and other items, including the remains of some sandals found at the bottom of a well, and some discs or counters for games. Metal and other articles of domestic and trade use are also of much interest. Knives, knife-handles (one or two particularly quaint), keys, chisels, hones, needles, pens (stili), spinning utensils, hand-mills and querns, steelyards, and other things have once again seen the light of day.

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"As already stated, many of the finds have been presented to the Museum, and it is gratifying to be able to state that the Earl of Dalkeith has been good enough, recognizing local claims to local finds, to present to the same institution all the really splendid collection which Mr. Brook has, with infinite trouble, been able to get together. The items are not only numerous but extremely fine. They include a splendid collection of Samian ware, a curious fragment of a little feeding-bottle, a nearly complete green glass jug with long cylindrical neck and threads on the body, while of the bronze items there should particularly be noted a small head, believed to represent Diana, a fine collection of brooches and pins, a few armlets, and a little bell."

Since forwarding the foregoing notes, Mr. Bull has sent us the following: "During the last few days of January three or four skeletons, two of children, were found in the ironstone workings to the north of Kettering, and on Monday, January 29, a Roman leaden coffin was discovered 2 feet below the surface. It was in good condition save that the lead was bent in the centre. Externally it measured 6 feet 1 inch in length, and tapered in width from 2 feet 3 inches near the head to 1 foot 6 inches at the feet. Its depth was 1 foot. The workmanship was rude but effective. The lid was turned over at the ends and so held in position, while the coffin itself was simply a sheet of lead with the sides and ends turned up. The coffin was found to contain the scanty remains of a skeleton. The skull had nearly disappeared, and some pieces of the vertebræ and a few bones were all that remained. There were unfortunately no ornaments or other articles in the coffin. There was, however, as often the case in leaden Roman burials, a quantity of lime or plaster of Paris. At the head end the corners were filled up with it, leaving a rounded space where the head had been, while for about 2 feet from the foot of the coffin there was a solid mass of it. The coffin was lying with the head to the north-east, and feet to the south-west. There was no trace of its having been enclosed in a wooden shell, as was sometimes the case, nor did it bear, so far as a cursory examination showed, any traces of ornamentation."

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The *Times* Cairo correspondent, under date February 8, reports "the wanton destruction of the famous painted stucco pavement at Tell-el-Amarna. The pavement was discovered by Professor Flinders Petrie in 1891 while excavating on the site of the city of Ekhaton, which was built in 1360 B.C. by King Akhenaton as his new capital in place of Thebes when he abandoned the worship of the ancient gods for that of the sun. With the change in religion, a change in the direction of the realistic representation of the subjects depicted took place in art, and of this tendency the pavement, which represents ponds with birds and animals, is one of the best examples.

"It is believed that the deed, which implies the loss of a valuable monument in the history of Egyptian art, was perpetrated by a discharged watchman. It is feared that the damage is irreparable, but, since the act in the eyes of the law is merely a misdemeanour, punishment amounting to only a few weeks' imprisonment can be meted out to the delinquents in such cases."

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During the current season the excavation of the Osireion, at Abydos, will be continued under the directions and superintendence of Professor E. Naville, with the assistance of Mr. T. E. Peet, late Craven Fellow. The work was begun nine years ago by the Egyptian Research Account, under the conduct of Miss Petrie and Miss U. Murray and the general supervision of Professor Petrie. Tombs of the interval from the First Dynasty to the Roman period have been opened in the cemeteries; in the sand has been found a woman's skeleton, presumably of the Twelfth Dynasty, with a scarab of amethyst, and two alabaster vases containing kohl, a cosmetic for the eyes.

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At the Polyglot Club Rooms, 4, Southampton Row, London, Mr. Ch. Rœssler de Graville recently began his lectures on "Jeanne d'Arc," as she is known through documentary evidences.

His first lecture had for subject the "Home Days of Jeanne d'Arc." The lecturer remarked that acts of local parliaments and royal "ordonnances" of the fourteenth and of the fifteenth centuries teach us a great deal about the local circumstances special to the birthplace of Jeanne d'Arc. They explain the gratitude that the inhabitants of the district felt towards the French royal family, who gave them the title and prerogatives of free burghers, while on the other side of the Maas everything was very different. Vaucouleurs and Domrémy, far from being a lonely district, were on the highroad to Lorraine and Germany, and two officers received Customs duties of fourpence on the one pound sterling value of exports. When Henry V. was proclaimed heir to the crown of France, an embassy took that road, but Baudricourt, the French officer, seized eleven of the most noted ambassadors, and taxed them to a ransom of 1,000 gold crowns.

Mr. Rœssler said that Jacques d'Arc, the father of Jeanne, was by no means an ignorant peasant. In legal documents he is quoted as the delegate who defended the rights of the village people. His fields, woods, and pastures extended over twenty acres. His income was of about 5,000 francs of to-day. Jeanne herself could at least write her own name, as it is seen on three letters she sent to the inhabitants of Rheims and of Riom. As for the letter attributed to Jeanne against the Hussite reformers, Mr. Rœssler considers it as a mere fabrication.

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At Collingbourne Ducis, a village on the borders of Hants and Wilts, the wall of the passage of the Shears Inn was recently being stripped of its paper when the following announcement was found pasted there: "The Shears Inn, Collingbourne Ducis, on the direct coach road from Salisbury to Oxford, lately kept by Ann Wainman, is now kept by Joseph Grace and neatly fitted up with elegant furniture and bedding, and with exceeding good stall stables. He has laid in a stock of neat wines and other liquors suitable to the said Inn, has rendered it in every way commodious, where the utmost care will be taken to provide the best accommodations of every kind. All those who please to favour me with their company may depend upon the utmost civil treatment from their very humble servant, JOSEPH GRACE. Printed by B. Collins, Salisbury, 1768." The Shears Inn has had only three tenants in 141 years, and the present landlord, Charles Truman, has occupied it for nearly twenty-two years.

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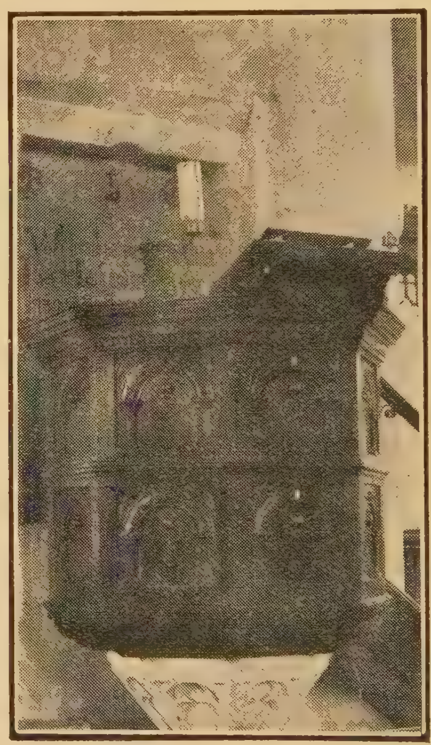
We are glad to be able to reproduce here another illustration from Mr. Harry Paintin's attractive booklet on three churches near Burford, Oxon, to which we referred in last month's "Notes." This shows the Jacobean pulpit in Langford Church. This pulpit, says Mr. Paintin, "with its richly-arcaded panelling and characteristic dentel-moulding, was constructed in 1673 by Thomas Whiting at a cost of £8, equal to £70 of modern currency. The design of the pulpit is unusually good for its period, and far surpasses that of a similar character at Kencot. It may also be compared with the earlier and richer example at Chipping Campden [illustrated in the *Antiquary*, February, 1910, p. 43], which was produced about 1620, and was presented to that church by Sir Baptist Hicks, ancestor of Lord St. Aldwyn. It would be gratifying to know if Thomas Whiting, the maker of the Langford pulpit, was a local craftsman, though the fine design and splendid work would scarcely warrant the assumption. Probably it was originally a "two-decker." In 1867, when the pulpit was reduced to its present dimensions, with conspicuous lack of judgment, a Perpendicular pedestal was erected to carry it; the weak and featureless stairs are of the same period. The recessed shoulder-arch opening immediately above the pulpit was probably intended for the reception of statuary, possibly a rood similar to those on the porch."



JACOBEAN PULPIT, LANGFORD CHURCH.

(Reproduced by permission from *The Oxford Journal Illustrated.*)

The *Scotsman*, February 3, reports that a noteworthy addition has recently been made to the collection in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, by a generous bequest under the will of the late Mr. Robert Glen, in the shape of a set of Highland bagpipes, the oldest instrument known of its class, and probably one of the most ancient instruments of wood still capable of being played on. These pipes consist of two small drones and a chanter, the former inserted into one stock or joint, formed from a forked branch of a tree. Carved in relief on the front of the stock are the date MCCCCIX. (1409), the letters R. M'D., and a lymphad, or galley. On the reverse is a triple floriated knot; and the upper ends of the fork and the lower joint are ornamented with bands of interlaced work. The head-pieces of both drones at the top are cup-shaped, and both are similarly decorated with bands of interlacing, while the chanter at the head, and also at the lower, or bell, end, is enriched with similar devices. With many centuries of use the finger-holes on the chanter are much worn down. The bagpipes are now on view in the lower hall of the Museum.

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A correspondent of the *Times* gives, in the issue of that journal for February 1, a detailed account of the discovery in October last, by Mr. J. Reid Moir, of a human skeleton "beneath an undisturbed layer of chalky boulder clay, rather more than a mile to the north of Ipswich." This skeleton, says the writer, "in the opinion of those who saw it exhumed, must be regarded as older in date than the sheet of chalk-boulder clay which is spread over East Anglia. If all the evidence holds good, and in the opinion of those qualified to judge this is likely to be the case, the Ipswich skeleton thus discovered represents not only the earliest remains of man yet found in England, but, with the exception of the Heidelberg jaw, the earliest yet found in Europe, for the chalky boulder clay far antedates the period of Neanderthal man whose remains have lately been found so abundantly in France. Up to the present time the human skeleton discovered in 1888 by Mr. Robert Elliott 8 feet deep in the 100-feet terrace of the Thames Valley at Galley Hill has been regarded as the oldest human remains yet found in England. The forms of flint implements found in the 100-feet terrace also occur in Suffolk, but they lie over the boulder clay, and we must therefore conclude that the Ipswich remains belong to a much older race than that of Galley Hill, and to one which lived in East Anglia before the most severe of the various episodes of the Glacial period.

"Like the Galley Hill man, the Ipswich individual is of the modern type. Although both are older in date than the Neanderthal race found in Belgium and France, yet neither of them shows the peculiar and somewhat simian features of that race."

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The writer concludes his article, which fills more than a column, as follows: "The evidence which is thus accumulating supports the opinion of those anthropologists—such as Professor Schwalbe of Strassburg and M. Rutot of Brussels—who have supposed that the modern type of man was evolved at an extremely early date, and that long after his appearance a much more primitive man also persisted in Europe: the type which we now name Neanderthal. The modern type of man was apparently evolved before the commencement of the Glacial period. So far, no trace of Neanderthal man has been discovered in England; it appears as if he never reached her shores. At least, we are now certain that, thousands of years before the Neanderthal race flourished in South Germany, Belgium, and France, England was occupied by a race of men which in build of body and form of brain were of the modern type. All the human races now extant are of the modern type; the last of the real primeval types of mankind died out with the Neanderthal race, apparently before the last of the recurring epochs of glaciation. Hitherto, English anthropologists have continually directed their attention to the discovery of the Neanderthal type; if the remains found were not of this type it was presumed they were not really ancient. The discoveries now being made point to the need of paying particular attention not to the remains of an aberrant race such as the Neanderthal, but to one which seems quite as old and in every way quite as interesting."

The *Athenæum*, February 10, says that in the small village of Grünwald, near Munich, a number of valuable prehistoric remains were recently found in what is now the garden of the University lecturer, Dr. Gegenbauer, and must once have been a place for urn burial. Nine graves, containing eleven urns, were opened, and contained 150 bronze articles, such as needles, rings, cups, bracelets, etc. The ornamentation of some of the hairpins presents a pattern which has not been found before. There are also a number of tiny rings strung together, which, it is presumed, served as money. The graves probably belong to the time between the Bronze and Hallstatt ages.

* * *

Although the Council of the City of York moves slowly in matters of art and kindred subjects, it is gratifying to note that it has recently adopted the Museums Act. This is a step in the right direction, and, if the Museums and Art Gallery Committee is not unduly hampered, good educational work may be accomplished. The Corporation have for some years been in possession of suitable rooms in a building, locally known as "The Exhibition." A more appropriate name for the suite of apartments and galleries might easily be adopted, one that would fittingly appeal to the citizens as suggestive of what the building contains. The Committee's first acquisition is a noble series of drawings by Henry Cave, an architectural draughtsman of local repute, who is best remembered by his *Picturesque Buildings and Antiquities of York*, published in 1813. The series obtained, numbering above 70 lots, contains the beautifully-executed original pencil drawings by Cave for this work, and also many water-colour drawings of old buildings, demolished since his days. They were bought when the late Mr. H. A. Hudson's collection was dispersed by auction in York a few weeks ago, and the price paid was £290.

* * *

Henry Cave was one of the last of the York school of etchers and engravers; some of his predecessors in the art were Francis Place, George Lumley, and William Doughty, whose rare works are known to connoisseurs. Numerous members of the Cave family were engravers. Henry was the son of William Cave; he was born in 1780, and admitted a Freeman of the City in 1801, as an engraver. He was elected a Chamberlain of the City January 15, 1821. He died at his residence in Micklegate, York, August 4, 1836, and was buried in the adjoining churchyard of St. Martin-cum-Gregory, where a tombstone on the south side of the church preserves his memory.

* * *

The Board of Education have announced that the gradual withdrawal by Mr. Pierpont Morgan of the collection exhibited by his kind permission on loan at the Victoria and Albert Museum was to begin with the removal of the Enamels on Monday, February 5. No definite arrangements for the withdrawal of any other part of the collection have as yet been made, but it is anticipated that the next portion to be removed will be the collection of silversmiths' work. A further announcement will be made in due course.

* * *

The *Architect*, February 2, says: "Southampton's Bar Gate is in trouble, and the Town Council have devoted a lengthy sitting to its consideration. The trouble is that its stonework is decaying to an almost dangerous extent, and that it contributes to congestion of traffic. Some iconoclasts would sweep it away altogether; others, less thorough, would have it taken down and put up elsewhere. Two suggestions were before the Council, one that a wide road should be made on one side of the Bar Gate, the other that narrower roads should be formed on both sides, leaving the gate as an island. This last arrangement would, we think, be far the best, both as a piece of civic planning worthy of the town, and as providing the better recoupment by the formation of considerable frontages of high rateable value. After considerable discussion, the Council have referred the whole matter to their Parliamentary Committee for inquiry and report. We trust that the Committee will take a broad-minded view of the question. Southampton as a town lacks dignity in its lay-out commensurate with the importance of its position amongst the towns of England."

We take the following note from the *Builder* of January 19: "It is proposed to celebrate in July next year the millenary of the first authentic mention of Oxford with an exhibition of its antiquities, lectures upon the foundation of the city and University, and pageants at each of the four corners, or four gates of the city wall. We may here recall the discovery some years ago in the erection of the new Schools of remains of a hut village, clearly indicative of a prehistoric settlement at Oxford. In 912 King Edward gained for himself Oxnaford and Lundenbyrg, after the death of Æthelred, ealdorman of the Mercians, who had held the valley of the Thames, and from that time the true story of Oxford begins. Domesday cites four churches—SS. Mary, Ebbe, Michael, and Peter. Before the Conquest there were 721 houses; at the time of the survey only 243 houses within and without the wall paid geld, and 478 were vacant and ruined. Vol. xlvii., fourth series, of 'Collectanea,' Oxford Historical Society, contains the first detailed survey of the city in the Hundred Rolls of 1279, edited by Miss Graham. It is generally believed that the most ancient college is Merton, founded by Henry III.'s Lord High Chancellor, Walter de Merton, in 1264, just twenty years before Bishop Hugo de Balsham established, after the same model, Peterhouse at Cambridge."

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The same issue of our contemporary contained a first article by Mr. J. S. M. Ward, B.A., on "Architectural Details in Monumental Brasses," with many large-scale illustrations. The second appeared on February 16.

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The third meeting of the International Archæological Congress will be held in Rome from October 9 to 16. The Congress will be divided into several sections, and a president and secretary have been appointed for each. The sections will deal with prehistoric archæology, Oriental archæology, early Hellenic archæolcgy, Italian and Etruscan archæology, the history of classic art, Greek and Roman antiquities, epigraphs and papyrology, numismatics, mythology, and the history of religion, ancient topography, Christian archæology, and the organization of archæological work. All correspondence and important questions should be addressed to the general secretary of the Ordinary Committee, Professor Lucio Marini, Direzione-Generale di Antichita e Belle Arti, Piazza Venezia 11, Rome.

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Mr. T. L. Grosvenor and Mr. Harry Budgin, the hon. secretaries of the Colley Hill Preservation Shilling Fund, write appealing for help to assist the National Trust in raising funds to purchase this beautiful part of the North Downs for the public. They point out that in buying this hill, near Reigate, the Trust will be "securing for the nation for ever about half a mile of the Pilgrims' Way, at a point where it is very clearly defined." The object is most deserving, and we trust the Fund will be largely supported in its effort to preserve this beautiful hill. The address of the hon. secretaries is Wiggie, Redhill, Surrey.

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The Rhind Lecturer of Edinburgh this year is Sir Herbert Maxwell, who delivered the first of his course on January 24. The subject of the course is "The Early Chronicles relating to Scotland," and the opening lecture dealt with the period A.D. 80-396.

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Alderman Jacob writes from Winchester on February 12: "Removal of a 'bit' of Tudor Winchester has recently happened in Wongar Street (the Middle Brook) in order to make room for a Cinematograph Theatre. Winchester still possesses a few of the old 'bits' of domestic architecture, the gem being 'Godbegot,' a grand example of a Tudor mansion, with all its splendid oak construction, which Miss Pamplin has made a private hotel and an attraction to visitors from all lands. The 'bit' removed has been converted into cottages, but the grand oak frame and the fine stone mantelpiece in the upper chamber, amongst other detail in roof and basement, have defied time and human destructions. There were no funds available locally, and the house, once doubtless the abode of one of the old clothmakers or woolstaplers, was bought by the famous firm of art-dealers in London, Messrs. Mawers, of the Fulham Road, who, by means of scarce engravings, will easily re-erect the structure and secure a purchaser. The house is of the time of Henry VII., and occupies the site of the Church of St. Pancras, one of the many small churches in the reign of Henry VI., when, according to his Charter, Winchester was in a sad condition in every way. Regretting the removal, it is pleasant to know the frame has fallen into appreciative hands, as above."

Present-Day Witchcraft in Italy.

By E. C. Vansittart.

WITCHES and wizards who, in former days, were burnt at the stake were as firmly convinced of their own supernatural powers as were their persecutors or supposed "victims." We are apt nowadays to regard them as belonging to a past era of ignorance and superstition far removed from our own advanced twentieth century, yet we need go no farther than Italy to find that witchcraft, and the use of charms or amulets to counteract it, is prevalent, under one form or another, throughout the Peninsula. Many of these wellnigh incredible superstitions are yet so firmly rooted in the minds of the lower classes that they form a part of their very religion, while belief in the power of the "evil-eye" pervades *all* ranks of society.

There is scarce a man in Italy, the most educated included, who does not wear a coral or gold horn dangling from his watch-chain; the poorest woman's baby has several amulets hung round its neck, or pinned on to its swaddling-bands: these are in the form of a coral or bone horn, a crescent moon, a sacred medal, a small silver key, hand, or bell, the last two hanging from a long chain; while every *contadina* wears round her throat a row of large coral beads, from which generally hangs a coral horn.

The *fascino*, *occhio cattivo*, *mal'occhio* (evil-eye), or, as it is usually termed, *jettatura*, is the dreaded glance to guard against which all these precautions are taken. The reputed possessor of this power is generally one who has small eyes or eyes that quiver; in most cases he is unconscious of the evil influence he exerts; it is enough for him to look at a chandelier hanging from the ceiling, and it falls into fragments; at a sitting hen, she dies forthwith; to wish you good luck, a misfortune overtakes you, etc. When anyone in society is an acknowledged *jettatore* they are given a wide berth, and the protective sign of closed fist, with extended first and fourth fingers, is at once made to ward off the spell. Among the lower classes those possessed of *l' occhio cattivo* are regarded as nothing short of witches.

According to popular belief, those born on Christmas Night or on the festival of the Conversion of St. Paul are endowed with this malignant power; but should such an one desire to be freed from it, this can easily be effected; it is sufficient to cut off a vine branch, set it alight, and, while it burns at one end, trace the sign of the cross on the arm of the afflicted person: when the branch has burnt itself out, the power will have departed.

On the other hand, there are those fortunate beings who are possessed of *virtù*, or the blessed gift of counteracting the evil results of the witches' spell. It is either born with them or they may receive it as a legacy from another. For instance, those who have a cross traceable on the thumb of one hand need only make the sign of the cross over a wound, or touch a sore, causing it to heal; whereas those who have inherited the gift must employ grains of salt and drops of oil, accompanied by certain prayers, before the same result is obtained.

Ask an Italian peasant what it is that causes the *occhio cattivo*, and he will unhesitatingly answer "*Invidia*"; he is firmly convinced that envy, even when unconsciously felt, causes evil to befall the envied person or object. "Envy in itself is worse than casting a spell," exemplified by the case related of the North Italian bride whose fiancé died before their union, and whose decease was attributed to the envy of some of her friends. Underlying all this ignorance and superstition is the grand idea that in reality envy is the lowest, most despicable passion man is capable of; since Cain slew Abel and Esau personated his younger brother, envy is accountable for more crimes than can be numbered.

If you admire the possessions of a Southern Italian, he at once says, "It is yours." The traveller imagines this merely to be a courteous form of speech or of servility, whereas it has a much deeper significance. The ancient Romans in praising any object immediately added, "*Præfiscini*," which was a safeguard against the *fascinatio*, or Greek *bascania* ; thus, at the present time, they say "It is yours" in order to avert any envy you might otherwise feel; so likewise you are always invited to partake of food, lest you should unconsciously poison it with an envious glance.

Endless superstitions govern the daily life of the Italian peasant, only slightly varying in different districts. The following are peculiar to the Abruzzi: In the villages friars go round from house to house ringing a bell, as they tender a box for contributions to Sant' Antonio. Mothers make their babies drink a few drops of water out of the friar's bell, under the conviction that this will enable the child to speak more quickly. If the first word a child utters is "father," the next child will be a boy; if "mother," then a girl.

On June 24, the eve of St. John's Day, maidens forecast their chances of marriage by a variety of devices: rose-leaves are thrown on water, a slipper is kicked downstairs, a carnation thrown out into the street, and the first man who picks it up will be her lover; another expedient is to pour white of egg over melted lead in a basin of water at midnight, and from the shapes it assumes to guess what will be the avocation of her future husband, butcher, baker, candlestick-maker, etc.

Should a witch be in church on Christmas Night you will recognize her, for she will be obliged to leave at the elevation of the Host. Doors and windows should be kept tightly closed after sundown, lest a witch should come in; they are potent in obstructing marriages, and causing the sickness and death of children. If desirous of ascertaining whether a child's illness is caused by a spell having been cast upon it, take a saucer of water and place it upon the child's forehead, letting three drops of oil slowly fall into it, reciting at the same time three *Paternosters* and a *Gloria Patria*. Should the oil float on the water without dispersing, the child merely requires the doctor—otherwise it has been "overlooked": then the ring of a key must be passed several times over the child's forehead, making the sign of the cross each time; this breaks the spell.

If one priest dies, the deaths of two others will follow to complete the perfect number three. Should it rain at a priest's funeral, it will continue doing so for eight days. If a murderer licks the blood while it is still hot upon his knife, he will not be tormented by remorse. Thus, too, false witnesses spit on the ground, as though to avert the possible consequences of lying. Should a horse trip, the carter spits three times on the ground, and scatters a handful of earth over the spot. A pair of ox's horns, two owls, or a horseshoe nailed over the entrance door, will ward off evil from the house.

The Signora Caterina Pigorini Beri, who has closely studied the superstitions among the peasants of the Marche, gives some very interesting information gathered from personal intercourse with these mountain-dwellers. On one occasion she tells us of the following conversation she had with two *contadine* who were parting company.

One who had brought the *ricotta* (cheese made of sheep's milk) said to the other: "Mind, Carminella, you do not wash the dish before returning it to me; bring it back as it is." "Why?" I asked. "Why! because if I do not wash it myself the sheep would have no more milk, and then good-bye *ricotta*, good-bye cheese! My mother told me that *nonna* (grandmother), of blessed memory, related that once the cook of the *padrona* insisted on washing the dish, and that year the sheep had no more milk. She wept and wailed because there was not enough to make a cheese the size of her fist."

"Then," continues the same authority, "there was Mariuccia, another *contadina*, whose mother had had twins, a boy and a girl; this confers the gift of *virtù*, and as she herself had had twins twice over, in each case a boy and a girl, her *virtù* was incontestable. To exorcise lumbago, it sufficed for the patient to lie face downwards upon a white flannel blanket spread on the ground, while she, with a bamboo cane in her hand, stepped lightly three times upon his back, repeating three *Ave Marias* to the *Madonna dei Lumi*, and he was healed. And the *occhio cattivo* she drove away with the grain God sends of His good grace. Taking half a tumberful of water, she threw into it nine grains of corn grown in her own field, murmuring certain mysterious words, when, if the spell had been cast by a man, the grain burst from the top; if by a woman, from the middle."

Mariuccia's personal experiences of the *occhio cattivo* are most entertaining. She says, "It is all *invidia*. I had got a hen, such a good one, poor thing! that it might almost have been a *cristiano*, with twenty-seven black, black chickens under her, because, you know, one must always have an odd number—otherwise they don't flourish. A *comare* (gossip) came to borrow some bacon; it was on a Friday, the witches' day. She looked at the chicks with envy, and in a moment they all died! Poor little things! it hurts me even now to think of it.

"If you have a pair of such fine oxen that everyone covets them, the same thing takes place. It happened to us, I can swear to it. Paoluccio was in the middle of the field, ploughing, when a woman passed, and spoke to him. They say sometimes these witches cast the spell involuntarily without being aware of it. How can I explain it? Scarcely had she turned her back, when those two animals which had been running stood stock-still, and nothing would make them stir till he had sprinkled a handful of dust from the spot that woman had stood upon over them, and then they ran like an arrow from a bow! Another time a woman came to borrow salt of me. We were in the stable. We had a cow so beautiful as to cause an *invidia;* it was eating fodder as if it were cake. Hardly had that woman come in than the poor animal stopped eating, and threw itself down as if it were dead. The vet. came, but nothing he did availed till we got a good woman who had the *virtù* to come and drive away the *occhio* by the test of the grain; and true enough the seed sprouted in the middle, showing it was a woman who had cast the spell!

"When my Agnese was about two months old, she cried and cried all night, poor lamb! and because so ill. I was nursing her, and was as strong and well as an oak in those days, but she became thinner and more peaky all the time, and, *parlando con rispetto* (excuse my mentioning it), threw up the milk. I was desperate, and at last went to consult a good old woman; she charged me to watch carefully when any neighbour took her up, to note whether she said, 'May it not harm her!' for otherwise it would be a sign that during the night she drank her blood. I did as she told me, and on a Saturday a woman came to borrow bacon from me. She was the witch. She wanted to take the child in her arms, but I held her tight—tight, because I was afraid she would kill her! She kissed her, and I murmured between my teeth: 'May it do her no harm!' when she turned upon me like a viper, asking: 'What do you mean by that?' And I laughed, because I was holding the crucifix in my hand. She flushed scarlet, and set upon me tooth and nail like a wild beast. 'Mariuccia,' she said, 'don't calumniate me, or it will be the worse for you;' so I soothed her, pretending I had only done it as a joke, and we parted friends. But no sooner had she left than I ran to the good old woman, with the child in my arms, and told her what had happened. She removed the spell, and bade me have the child blessed, and said that I must take one coral bead from each of seven young girls, who all bore the name of Maria, string them on a thread of red silk, and fasten them tightly on to the child's left wrist, which would for ever release her from the witch's influence. And you may believe me or not, as you like, *signora*, but from that day Agnese never cried again, and you see, praise the Lord! what a fine strong young woman she is, able to do the work of a man!

"Only the coral beads of unmarried girls are of use; there is nothing like them against *l'invidia*, and that is why every woman wears a coral necklace. If children do not flourish on their mother's milk, the mother takes one bead from each of five girls, crushes them to powder in a mortar, and drinks the solution in water; it is an infallible remedy."

The same writer tells us she has always found it very difficult to be present at the ceremony of removing the spell, for country-folk are reserved on such matters, and jealously guard the veil which covers these mysteries. They are very diffident of admitting strangers into their secrets, but she made friends with one of the "good old women," and by means of great diplomacy persuaded her to try and discover whether the ill-health she was then suffering from was caused by the "evil-eye." The following is her account of the interview:

"Arrived at the house, she (the old woman) asked for a bowl of fresh water to be drawn from the well, and for a *lume di tavola*, one of the tall four-wicked Florentine oil-lamps still in daily use in the Marche She lit only one wick of the lamp, tightly closed the windows, and we both remained in the darkness, broken only by a feeble glimmer of light. Placing me in front of her, she looked at me fixedly with her compelling eye. Then, raising her left hand, she made the sign of the cross over me from head to foot with her thumb which bore the cross conferring the *virtù*, murmuring certain sacramental words: 'In the name of Jesus and of Mary, may he who has cast the spell withdraw it!' Then, lifting the cover of the oil chamber of the lamp, she dipped her thumb into the oil, and let three drops fall slowly into the bowl of water, watching them closely. Suddenly she cried out with satisfaction; she had not been mistaken: 'The eye is there, look! it is looking at us, and you who can read, *signora*, see the letters that follow! Oh, if I could only read I should be able to tell her name! *Birbacciona*! (Wicked woman!) what has the lady done that you should have cast the eye upon her! But now you have to deal with me;' and saying this she made the gesture of the horns, extending the first and fourth fingers of her right hand. 'Never mind, *signora mia*, it will be all right; only, we shall have to go through this three times.' And the ceremony was repeated on two other occasions."

In Calabria a horseshoe hangs over every door, and under it two horns, either real or painted; beneath these, again, the figures 8 and 9, the 9 being reversed, drawn from right to left; these numbers are potent against the evil-eye, because witches use 6 and 7. Round children's necks, besides the coral or bone horn, hang other amulets: a hand, the numbers 8 and 9, a fish, an arm, a leg, a heart, a cross, a shell, and an anchor. What do they mean? "Make my son swift as a fish, give him a good heart, legs to run, strong arms to work, faith (the cross); and should he become a fisherman, may he escape perils by sea! (shell and anchor)." What are these amulets but survivals of the belief of the primitive savage, who deemed that by eating his enemy's brain or heart the latter's virtues would be transmitted to him? A red woollen tassel is attached to the mule's or horse's trappings, a scrap of red flannel or ribbon to the bird's cage; for red is the colour witches dread, hence the common use of red coral for charms and amulets. An iron nail is potent against illness, and is constantly driven in over the bed of the sick, especially those who are sufferers from neuralgia; it is also laid on to the tray or cloth containing the silkworm's cocoons. This belief in the cabalistic properties of an iron nail goes back to the days of Pompeii.

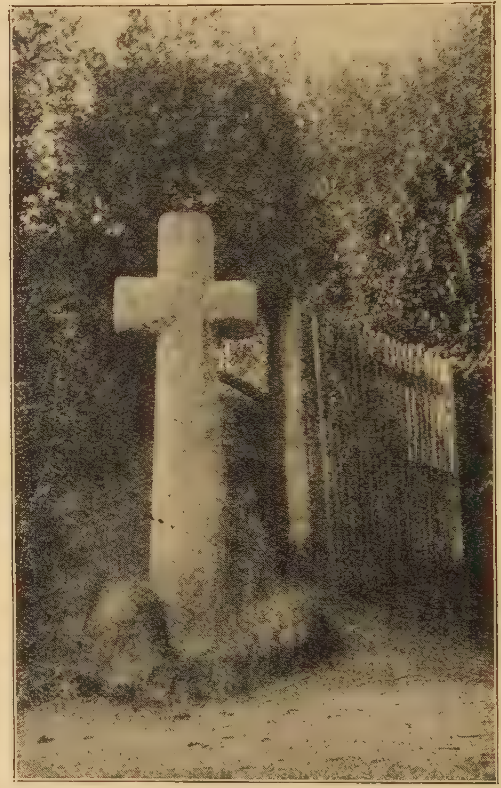
In conclusion, the following is the literal word-for-word teaching and warning of a modern Italian witch of this twentieth century: "When the fire splutters, it is a sign evil is being spoken of you. When you see a falling star, wish quickly, and your desire will be granted. It is a bad omen to spill salt or oil, or to sweep the house at night; spilt wine, on the contrary, brings good luck. Luck follows a seamstress if she prick herself so that blood flows; equally fortunate is he over whom an ant crawls, or who sees a two-tailed lizard or a butterfly come indoors. On the contrary, do not comb your hair at night, or you will get a headache. Do not put on the right shoe before the left. Always carry two leaves of rue in your pocket, for this is an excellent preservative against the *jettatura*. To rid yourself of the *jettatura*, should it fall upon you, throw a bone hand into a pipkin of boiling oil or pitch, or cast some grains of salt into a bowl of clean water, making the sign of the cross thrice; then, in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, say: '*Vatti a mare ad annegare; chissa è carne beneditta, e non ha' tu eche ci ffare!*' (Go to the sea and drown; this flesh is blessed, and thou hast naught to do with it!). Put a broom before your house door, a horsehair sieve, a dog, or several keys in a row, a knife, a scythe, the cloak of a bride, or the stole of a priest; but never put out a cat, for the cat is always in league with the witches. On a Friday in March, chairs placed outside the front door will also serve to keep out witches. To cross your threshold they would have to count the straws in the broom or the hairs in the sieve thirty-three times, to beat each key against the other thirty-three times, and then all together against each finger thirty-three times; they would cut themselves with the knife or the scythe, and crying out betray their presence, or while they are counting, dawn breaks and they are obliged to fly."

Three Old Crosses at Sampford Courtenay.

BY E. A. RAWLENCE.

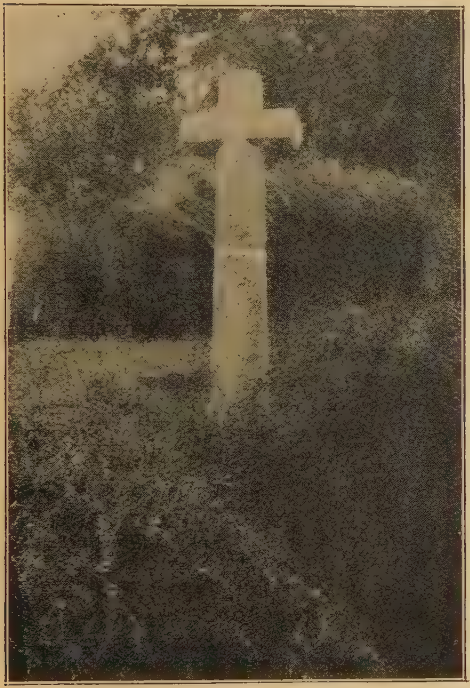
THE parish of Sampford Courtenay, North Devon, possesses some remarkably fine specimens of Early English granite crosses, which, from their position, appear to have protected the ancient approaches to the village. As will be seen from the accompanying photographs of the three which still exist, all are of about the same size and design.

No. 1.—Is situated at the fork of the old road leading to Exbourne and a hamlet called Cliston. This road was probably the original western exit of the village before the present improved main road further south was constructed. This cross is by far the best and most perfect. Its dimensions are as follows: The total height from the ground is 7 feet 7 inches, and the width of the cross-tree is 2 feet 4 inches. The shaft tapers from 15 inches to outs at the base to 10 inches to outs at the top, and the cross-tree is 11 inches to outs throughout. All the edges are strongly bevelled so that the stem and the cross-tree have an octagonal shape of unequal sections. This cross has a peculiar recess at the back just at the section of the stem and the cross-tree 9 inches in height, 3 inches wide, and 2½ inches deep, which neither of the other crosses possesses. Its most probable use was as a niche for an image, but, if so, the cross must either have been in another position, or its present site must have then been a piece of waste land, which has since been enclosed, as it now stands close to a high bank, and it is difficult to get behind it.



NO .1.

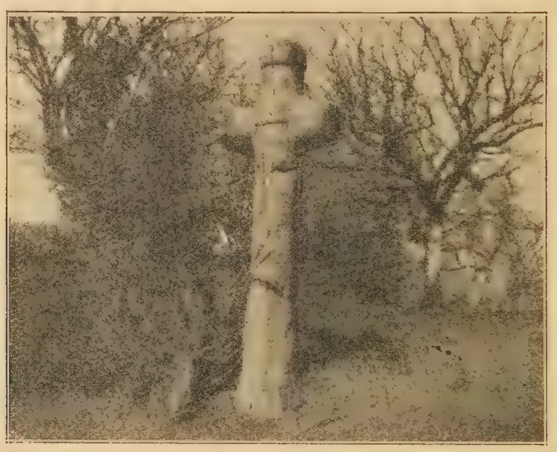
No. 2.—This cross has recently come to light under the following circumstances. In 1900, a very old copyhold cottage, situate at a place called Mount Ivy, on the Dartmoor and Okehampton Road, reverted to the Lords of the Manor, the Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge. The cottage was so old and dilapidated that it was found necessary to pull it down, and in doing so the stem of the cross was found to have been used as one of the jambs of the large open hearth, whilst the head had been built into the back of the chimney. This cross has been carefully repaired by the Lords of the Manor, and set up on a granite base on the site where it, in all probability, originally stood, and close to which it was found, at the angle between the main road and a lane leading to a farm called Southey. The cottage, from its age and character, would probably have been erected about the time of the Commonwealth, which would account for the cross thus having been so unceremoniously appropriated.



No. 2.

No. 3.—Is situated at a hamlet called Trecotts, on a road which probably formed the southern access to the village from South Tawton, and the south end of the Dart Moors. It will be observed from the photograph that it has been somewhat seriously damaged and repaired in a rough manner. Tradition hands down the following account of this damage. The cross stands on a site which was originally a piece of waste land, upon which grew several oak-trees. In cutting these oaks one of them fell upon the cross, which was knocked down and broken. After this accident it lay on the ground for some time in its damaged condition. One "Farmer Herne" then occupied the West Trecott Farm, and from the day of this mishap he was dogged with persistent bad luck. His cows and his ewes cast their young, and the corn crops did not yield, and generally things went wrong at West Trecott. One day, as the farmer was wandering over his land in a state of distraction, bewailing his bad luck, a sudden inspiration came to him. He stopped suddenly, and doffing his hat and scratching his head, as Devonshire farmers do on important occasions, he ejaculated aloud, "Dall'd if I don't believe it is that 'ere old cross!" No time was lost in putting matters right. The village blacksmith was requisitioned, and the broken cross was pieced together and secured by rough iron bands and clamps, which still bear the farmer's initials, "R. H." It was then set up in its place again, and, needless to say, from that day the luck at West Trecott changed, the stock became prolific, and Mother Earth yielded her increase.

But the dangers that beset the old cross were not yet ended. There came to the village of Sampford Courtenay a retired builder, who had made his little fortune elsewhere, and returned to his native place to live at ease; but his building instinct followed him, and he began to build cottages on suitable sites in the village. It was whispered to "Farmer Herne" that this enterprising man had his eye on the piece of waste land upon which the old cross stood, and that he was about to apply to the Lords of the Manor to grant it to him on copyhold for lives, in order that he might erect some cottages thereon. This was not at all to "Farmer Herne's" liking. "Darn'd," said he, "if I be goein' to have cottages ther!" as it would probably have meant the destruction of the old cross, and with it would have faded its beneficent influences. This, again, set "Farmer Herne" a-thinking as to how he could circumvent this wicked design; and again a happy inspiration came to him. Behind the triangular piece of waste land, near the apex of which stood the cross, was an orchard ; so the farmer determined to immediately extend the two side-fences of the orchard, so as to enclose the piece of waste land down to the old cross, and plant it out with apple-trees before the Lords came down to hold their next Court, when the fateful application was to be made by the "wicked" builder.* This was soon done, and apparently the Lords accepted the situation, as the apple-trees and not the cottages at present occupy the site. A row of these apple-trees will be observed in the photograph behind the cross, and the added pieces of fence are quite distinguishable from the older enclosure. The old cross now acts as the falling-post to the orchard gate, and a ring of hoop-iron is welded round its stem, which is slipped over the head of the gate to keep it shut. Under its present custodians the old cross will be secure, and nought save mischance or centuries will rob West Trecott of its beneficent influences.



No. 3.

There is another old cross of a similar character, but with a much shorter shaft, on the road which leads east to North Tawton. This cross is planted on the waste near South Wick Farm, well within the parish of North Tawton. It is, however, probable that this is a broken piece of the cross which stood at the important cross roads on the immediate eastern boundary of the parish, which is still known as "Greenhill Cross."

If the theory be correct that a cross guarded each of the approaches to the village, there would have been one which guarded the road that leads north to Honeychurch and Winkleigh. So far no trace of such a relic has been found, but it may some day come to light in whole or part as having been used for a gate-post or in some old building. If it does, there is no doubt that the Lords of the Manor will see it reinstated in a suitable position, and thus complete the hallowed circle. All the crosses are made of grey granite from Dartmoor.

P.S.—In reference to the existence of a cross which I opined formerly guarded the north exit of the village, I am glad to say that I have now discovered it. Recently, a copyhold farm fell into hand, the house of which was very old. The chimney of the kitchen was an enormous structure, extending across the whole width of the house, in part of which the old bread-oven was constructed. At the point filled in by the oven, the large oak beam which carried the chimney-breast was supported by a granite pillar. This chimney has had to be pulled down, as it was insecure, and it turns out that the granite post supporting the beam is the shaft of a cross exactly corresponding as to dimensions with those of cross No. 1. The head of the cross has been broken off just at its juncture with the shaft, and unfortunately has not yet been found. The shaft is in excellent preservation, except that about two inches of the back has been hacked off, apparently to make room for the oven to be built in, but this damage will not be noticed if the shaft is set up against a hedge or wall.

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* In this part of Devon any body or thing bad or injurious is called "wicked." Thus a bad boy is a wicked boy.

* * *

The Scots Guard of the French Kings.

By G. P. Insh, M.A.

THERE is always a fascination in quitting the broad highways of history to ramble along some unfrequented by-path. Even if ultimately the path leads to no place of particular importance, it affords, at least, a fresh aspect of familiar landmarks. Thus the story of the vicissitudes that befell the Scots Guard of the French kings, after Scotland and France had drifted apart, gives an interesting glimpse of some effects of the changed sentiments of the French towards their ancient ally. It is a quaint and tangled tale, now grimly pathetic, now grimly humorous. It is the tragedy of a faithful retainer whose services, in danger and difficulty, are no longer remembered, and whose relatives have incurred the displeasure of his master.

A picturesque legend ascribes the foundation of the Guard to St. Louis. He is said to have enrolled, as a permanent bodyguard, a number of Scots Crusaders, whose vigilance had protected him against Moslem assassins. History, however, points to Charles VII. as the founder of the Guard, and to the survivors of those Scots auxiliaries who fought so stoutly for France on the deadly field of Verneuil as its first members. It had an establishment of 100 *gens d'armes* and 200 archers. At the French Court it held a position of special honour and privilege. It was responsible for the guarding of the royal dwelling by night; at mass, and at vespers, two of its number were in close attendance on the king; while he was at table one stood at each side of his chair; a detachment of the Guard was on duty at all important Court functions. The boat which bore the king across a river carried, also, two of his trusted Scots. When the sovereign entered a town, six of them were beside him. The keys of the town, handed to the king in accordance with feudal practice, were delivered to the custody of the captain of the Scots Guard. The defence of Louis XI. by his Scots Guard on the occasion of a desperate night sortie by the inhabitants of Liège, is but one proof that its duties involved more than Court service of unshaken fidelity in an age of treachery and intrigue. And when the king had said farewell to camp and court, he was borne to his tomb by a detachment of the Guard.

For a century and a quarter the Guard enjoyed, without interruption, the favour of successive sovereigns. The year 1560 is mentioned in a "factum," or statement of their grievances, drawn up in 1611 by some of the Guard, as the date when clouds began to gather on the horizon. In 1560, it may be remembered, the Scots, who had rebelled against the Queen-Regent, Mary of Lorraine, made common cause with England against the French forces in Scotland. But the first symptom of the impending change of fortune might have been observed a considerable time before, when Francis I. resolved that to the captaincy of the Guard, a post of great dignity held hitherto by a Scottish noble, a Frenchman should henceforth be appointed. The innovation, however, was made with gentleness and tact. The first commander under the new régime was Jacques de Lorge, Comte de Montgomerie, who claimed descent from the Scottish family of Eglinton. The Comte de Montgomerie was succeeded in the captaincy by his son Gabriel, who, in the course of a tournament held in 1559, had the misfortune to inflict a mortal wound on Henry II. Gabriel de Lorges, whose captaincy was abruptly terminated by this mishap, was regarded by Scots of a later generation as the last of their native captains.

The innovation in the captaincy was soon followed by changes in the method of recruiting the ranks. In France the old esteem for the Scot was dying. It was not likely to be revived by the Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland. In 1611 the ambassador of King James was frankly told by a person of importance at the French Court that "now this company was to be considered no otherwise than as a company of English." The factum already mentioned declares that two-thirds of the places, including those of greatest honour, are held by Frenchmen. The remnant of the Scots complain, too, of harsh and arbitrary treatment on the part of their captain. After appealing in vain to the French Court, they have besought King James to mediate on their behalf. The factum concludes with a plea that, if no reform be possible, the Scots may be allowed to return to their own country with an honourable discharge.

The effect of the appeal to James was at first disastrous. The lieutenant, an exempt (junior officer), and several members of the company were dismissed. When James's ambassador, Sir Thomas Edmond, took up their cause all the satisfaction he could obtain was a refusal to reinstate the officers and men, together with an offer to accept, for the vacant places, other men to be nominated by King James. At length, however, the exertions of the ambassador, and his expression of his master's sympathy for the dismissed men, brought about a more conciliatory attitude on the part of the French Court. "Some of the Company," the ambassador wrote, "that had been to demand their passports for leave to retire themselves were used with all gentleness, and assurance given that order should be then taken to accomodate all matters to their contentment." At this stage in the negotiations there arrived, from the French ambassador in London, a communication to the effect that King James was not desirous of taking up the case of particular men, but was anxious rather for the restoration of the privileges of the company in general. "On the arrival of the ambassador's letters," writes Sir Thomas, "they changed their language, and grew as peremptory on the other side for not admitting them." The lieutenant's place was immediately filled up.

At one period there enters into the controversy a certain element of grim humour. The French ambassador had forwarded to James a detailed list of the complaints against the lieutenant, the exempt, and five archers; through the English ambassador, the Scots forwarded a very emphatic statement of their side of the question. Apart from the petition to James, the trouble seems to have arisen mainly from the dismissal of a supernumerary named Fen. This dismissal, according to the captain, almost caused a mutiny: Fen protested vigorously against what he deemed an injustice; the lieutenant, the exempt (a kinsman of Fen), and the archers in question threatened their commander with severe consequences, should he persist in his refusal to reinstate Fen. For this conduct, for his share in the petition to James, and for keeping Fen serving against orders, the lieutenant was cashiered. "All these reasons," the lieutenant replies blandly, "will be found without foundation." The retention of Fen was due to the Baron de Vitry. As regards outrageous and threatening language, did he not, in discussing Fen's case, walk, hat in hand, more than twenty times round the oval court at Fontainebleau in the company of the captain, who remained covered? Nay, when last they parted, had he not taken leave of the captain with all gentleness and courtesy? The exempt, too, modestly disclaimed the charge of intimidation: his action had been dictated solely by the desire to save the captain from the awkward consequences of his conduct towards Fen. When, finally, the captain pleaded that he would be hampered in the discharge of his duty if he retained in the Guard men in whom he had no longer confidence, the Scots replied, in effect, that the character of their captain did not commend itself to them: in addition to his arbitrary treatment of men of proved merit he had, in fits of passion, threatened to use sword and pistol in dealing with members of the Guard.

The subsequent course of events becomes very vague. One of the Guard, named Baillie, came over to appeal to King James in person. The King drafted a memorial, addressed to the French King and his council on the subject of "the Scottis Garde in France." This document, after a pathetic reference to the Old Alliance, and a querulous account of the malice now harboured by the French towards the Scots, pleads for decisive action on the part of the French Court. If it is desirable to retain the Guard, let the ancient privilege and conditions of service be restored. If its retention is undesirable, Baillie is empowered to disband it, and thus prevent the abuse of the title, "Scots Company." Whether the memorial was presented is uncertain. But the ancient title was retained long after the name of the last Scot disappeared from the company roll. Disbanded at the Revolution, the Guard was re-established at the Restoration. Not until the July Revolution of 1830 swept the last of the Bourbons from his throne did this quaint relic of the Old Alliance finally disappear.

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Hartlepool and the Church of St. Hilda.

By J. Tavenor-Perry.

(*Continued from p.* 11.)

WHATEVER the rights may have been which the Bishops of Durham inherited from their predecessors of Lindisfarne over Hartlepool it is difficult now to determine, but they were far from shadowy; and it is clear from subsequent events that when the manor of Hart was conferred on Robert de Brus some reservation must have been made for these rights. Thus, when Robert the third gave the church of Hart and its chapelry of Hartlepool to Guisborough Priory, which his father had founded, the gift was confirmed by Bishop Hugo de Puiset, or Pudsey as he is generally called; and after the town walls had been built charters of murage were granted to the town by the Bishops to collect dues from vessels entering the port with merchandise or provisions. In 1216 a dispute arose between Robert the fifth and the Bishopric as to the ownership of wreckage, which seems to have been determined in favour of the latter; and this overlordship or joint ownership of the haven by the Bishops of Durham caused the port to become the most important in the Palatinate. There is also evidence of the continuance of these rights of the Bishops during the whole time the manor of Hart remained in the Brus family, in the manner in which it was conferred, after confiscation, on the De Cliffords. It had first been given to Bishop Antony Bek by Edward I., but on his quarrel with the King it was transferred to Robert de Clifford *salvo jure ecclesiæ Dunelmensis*.

We first hear of the port of Hartlepool in 1171, when Hugh, Count of Bar, brought his fleet of Flemings to the support of William the Lyon, who had joined the rebel sons of Henry II. in an attack on England. That the entry of the Count of Bar was at least connived at by Bishop Pudsey becomes evident from what transpired later on, while the connection of the Brus family with the attack seems equally certain. Pudsey, who was the son of Hugh de Puiset, Count of Chartres, (although Canon Greenwell speaks of him as son to the Count of Bar,) was nephew to King Stephen, and appointed to the bishopric during his uncle's lifetime, and was perhaps never favourably disposed to Henry II.; while the connection of Robert de Brus with Scotland, and the marriage later on of his son with William the Lyon's illegitimate daughter, may account for the use of the port of Hartlepool by the rebels and their allies. We do not find, however, that the Brus family suffered after the suppression of the rebellion, while the Count of Bar and his Flemings were permitted peaceably to withdraw, but the Bishop found it advisable to resign to the King his castles of Durham, Norham and Northallerton.

It was in the haven of Hartlepool that Pudsey fitted out the fleet in which he intended to sail to the Crusade, providing, it is said, the ship which was to carry him with a silver throne; but the completeness and splendour of the preparation excited the envy of Richard I., so that the King induced the Bishop to remain at home by making him his Chief Justiciar, but at the same time relieved him of his fleet. It was for the protection of this haven that the elaborate fortifications were erected in the next century, which included not only the walls on the land side across the peninsula, the sea side being protected by the precipitous cliffs, but the erection of two great towers, one on each side of the haven mouth 36 feet apart, between which a chain was stretched to guard the entrance. By whom or at whose immediate expense these fortifications were erected is not apparent; but the fact of granting charters of murage for their repair points to the Bishops rather than to the lords of the manor as the builders. The town of Hartlepool had become of considerable importance by the end of the twelfth century, and in the year 1200 a charter of incorporation was granted by John which gave to the burgesses the same privileges as those of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and affiliated them to that town in the manner customary at the time.

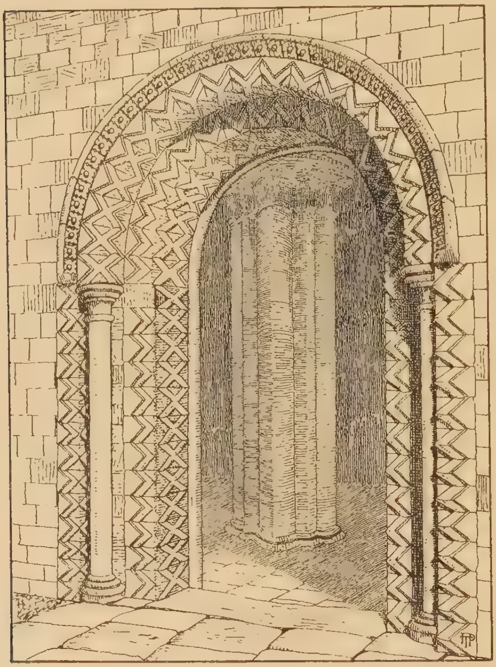

FIG. I.—OLDER DOORWAY REUSED IN REBUILDING.

Hartlepool did not owe its origin or importance, as did many other English towns, to the vicinity and protection of a castle, and perhaps but little to the fostering care of its overlords; and although it first comes into notice as the seat of a religious foundation, its prosperity was wholly due to its position in reference to its valuable harbour and to the labour and enterprise of its own townsfolk. Ecclesiastically it formed an outlying portion of the parish of Hert or Hart, the church of which was some distance from the sea and four miles, as the crow flies, from Hartlepool itself. The parish church of Hart is a very ancient structure, portions being perhaps of pre-Conquest work, but, in the main, an Early Norman building. When the first church was erected in Hartlepool cannot be exactly discovered; but it is evident that when Robert the third gave the church of Hart and the chapel of Hartlepool to Guisborough Priory some sort of building was then standing, and no part of the existing structure, except the south door, can well have been in existence before 1189—the supposed date of his death.

A reference to the sketch of the south doorway (Fig. 1) will show at once that it belongs to a period anterior to the death of this Robert, and also disclose the fact that it has undergone some alteration since it was first set up, such as might be due to its rebuilding and reuse in a later structure; and, in this, it shows the good-fortune of many enriched Norman doors which were preserved for reuse when the structures to which they originally belonged were rebuilt. When the stonework was refixed in the present building an alteration was made in the setting of the jamb mouldings, those of the outer order which continued the zigzags of the arch mouldings down to the ground being shifted farther along the face of the walls, and in the nooks thus left, shafts with moulded caps and bases were inserted, which show by their details that the alteration took place at the same time the present church was built. The simple character of the zigzag mouldings and their continuation down the jambs give an early character to this doorway, and suggest that it may have belonged to a church erected during the episcopates of Flambard or Galfrid Rufus—that is to say, between 1099 and 1140. Therefore, if this surmise be correct, this first church may have been built during the lifetime of Robert the second, the founder of Guisborough, where he was buried.

It may seem strange that if, as may be assumed from this doorway, a church had been built at Hartlepool in the former half of the twelfth century by Robert the second, his son or grandsons should have pulled it down again so soon afterwards to erect another; but a paper published in vol. xvii. of the *Archæo-*

logia Æliana, by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson of Witton-le-Wear, suggests a very good reason for this procedure. Having regard to the de Brus monument, which still stands in a ruined condition in the churchyard, but which was once sheltered within the destroyed chancel, he assumes that the church was built to be the burial-place for the de Brus buried within the tomb, with the intention that the chancel should serve as his chantry-chapel. Unfortunately, the tomb is too defaced for any inscription to be decipherable, and we are left to conjecture for whom the monument was raised; but Mr. Hodgson assumes, on very imperfect data, that it is the tomb of Robert the fourth, and that he was therefore the builder of the present church.

Of the eight members of the family of Brus to whom Hartlepool belonged before Robert the eighth became Robert I. of Scotland, we have already given the burial-places of four—namely, Robert the second and sixth at Guisborough, the fifth at Saltrey, and the seventh at Hulme Cultram, leaving four others unaccounted for. Of these, Robert, the first could scarcely have been buried at Hartlepool, and perhaps never visited the place, so that the three left, who may be regarded as the claimants to the Hartlepool tomb, and were lords of the manor in succession from 1141 to 1215, are Robert the third and fourth and William, and the church as we now see it was undoubtedly erected during that period. We shall see, when we come to the architectural description of the church, that it could scarcely have been begun before 1190 and in the lifetime of Robert the third, although there are some Early Transitional features showing in various details. It is quite possible, and even likely, that this Robert had contemplated a rebuilding of the chapel for his tomb-house, and may even have gone so far as to prepare a good deal of the stonework for the new church, as was the case at St. Cuthbert, Darlington, which was used in the new edifice when the rebuilding took place; but he must have left his sons to carry out the work. His son Robert only lived for a year or two after his own decease, and we are driven therefore to the conclusion that it was his son William, who held the manor from 1191 to 1215, carrying out perhaps his father's wishes, to whom we owe this stately edifice, and who made it his own as well as his father's burial-place. Mr. Hodgson, on the other hand, ascribes the whole of the work, with the exception of the tower, to Robert the fourth, and to make this seem to be possible, quite apart from any question of style, he antedates his accession to the lordship by two or three years, and thus giving him four years, thinks he could have completed this great building within that time. He seems to see the influence of Bishop Pudsey in its erection, although he has satisfied himself that it was not Pudsey's architect "William Ingeniator," the designer of much of the stonework used later on at Darlington, who was employed upon the works; but apart from the Transitional volute which appears in many of the carved capitals, and may have been prepared before the building was commenced, there is nothing whatever to suggest a likeness to any of Pudsey's known works. Another theory of Mr. Hodgson's, based upon some very curious coincidences, is worth noting for their sake if not for the value and probability of the theory itself, which is that the architect of St. Mary, New Shoreham, Sussex, was also the architect of St. Hilda, Hartlepool. Among the coincidences noted are the remarkable size of the chancels, and the fact that their aisles were continued to their extreme east end, and that each church was built for a rising seaport, the mother church of which was some distance away, and that both the mother churches and the new ones were given to monastic foundations—in the case of Hartlepool to Guisborough Priory, and in the case of New Shoreham to the Abbey of Saumur. Another coincidence Mr. Hodgson overlooks: if that very good authority on Sussex history, Mr. M. A. Lower, is to be credited, the de Braose who built New Shoreham was of the same kin as the de Brus who built Hartlepool. But in spite of all these similarities, a comparison of the two buildings will show that the theory propounded is quite untenable, and we have placed a bay of each church side by side for that purpose (Figs. 2, 3). This comparison is, however, a little unfair to Hartlepool, since its original aisle wall and the windows in it, as well as the old roofs, have been destroyed; but it shows at once the essential differences between the two churches. The one was built to be and is vaulted throughout, and the thickness of its walls, the number of orders in the arch-moulds, the height of its triforium and clerestory, and the spaciousness due to the stone roofs, show it to be perfectly dissimilar to such a church as Hartlepool, which was always intended to be roofed in timber. In fact, beyond a likeness in the section of the mouldings, and

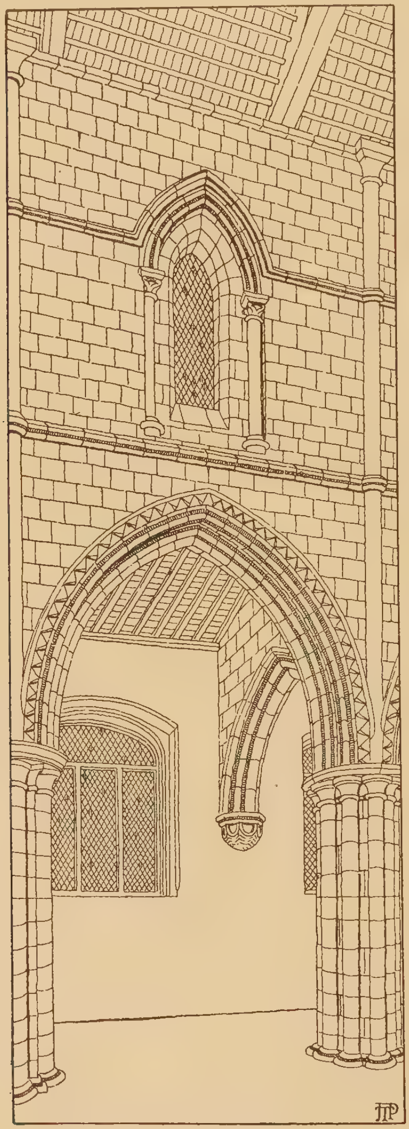

FIG. 2.—ONE BAY OF SOUTH AISLE OF NAVE.

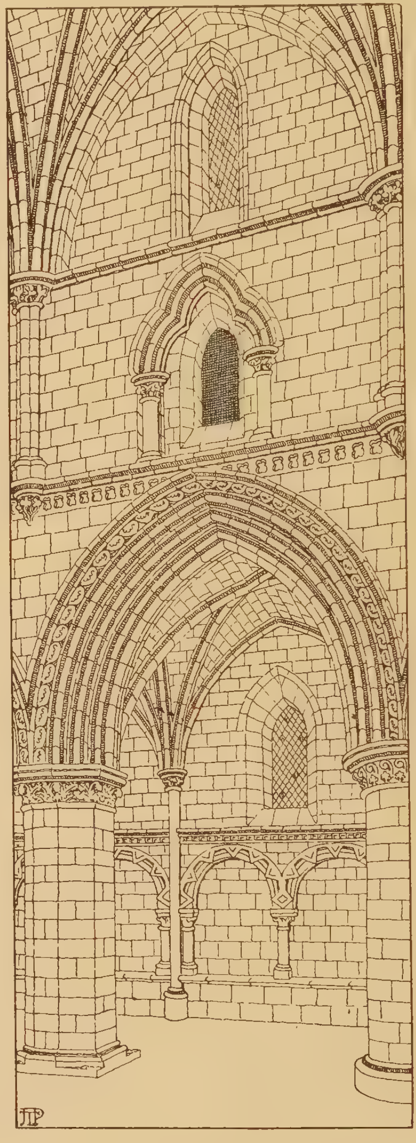

FIG. 3.—ONE BAY OF NORTH AISLE OF CHOIR.

in other details to be expected in two buildings erected within the same period, there is nothing whatever to suggest that they were both designed by the same architect.

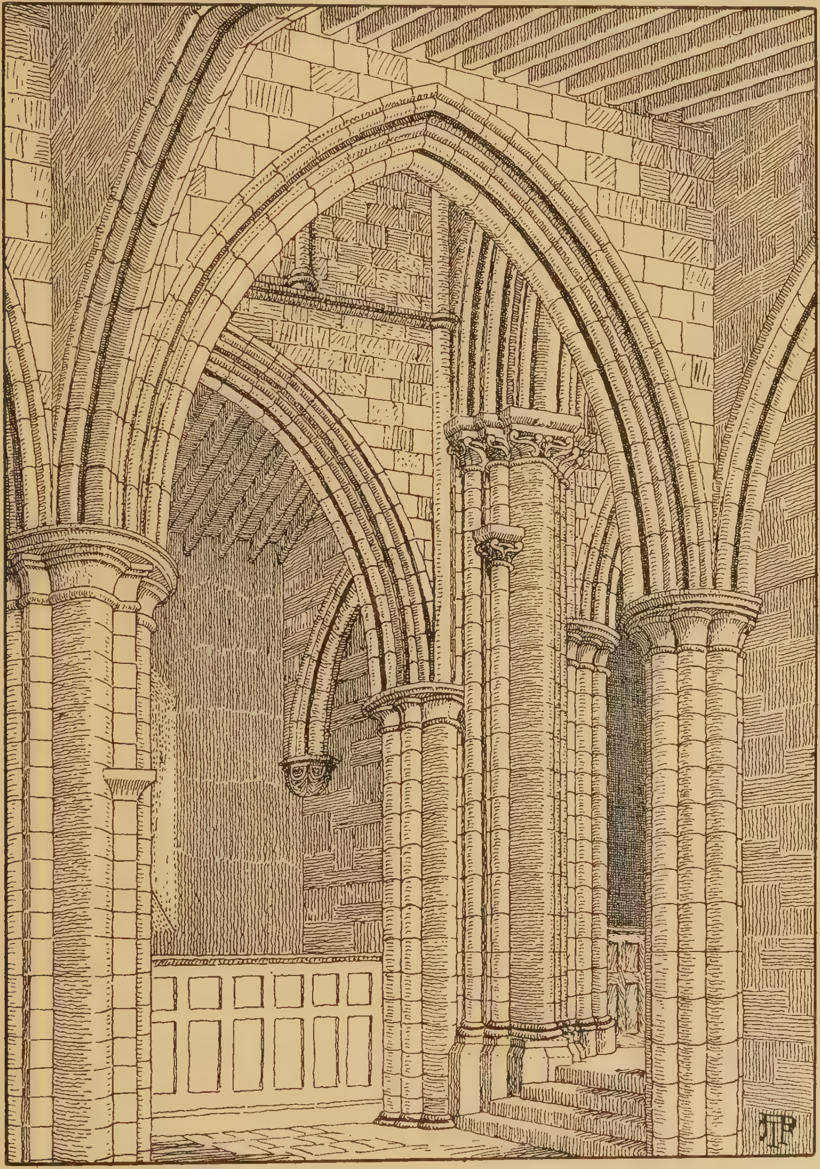

FIG. 4.—EASTERNMOST BAY OF NAVE, LOOKING NORTH.

Hartlepool Church as it was completed by its builders in the thirteenth century, consisted only of a nave and chancel of the same height and width, with north and south aisles extending their whole length, and a great western tower (see plan, *ante*, p. 10).

The long range of the building was quite unbroken by any transepts or porch, but the great tower was buttressed with wide-spreading buttresses between which were other buildings now destroyed. Of the chancel, which was 70 feet 6 inches long including the sacrarium, one bay only remains, immediately to the east of the chancel arch; but the main structure, having been suffered by neglect to fall into a dangerous condition, was pulled down and cleared away early in the eighteenth century. No drawings of it in its perfect condition are known to exist, but from the bay which survives we can see that it was contemporary with the nave, and almost exactly the same in all its details. There was something peculiar, however, about the arcades, as we find the capital of the first pier eastward ranging with those of the nave, while the capital of the respond, which is attached to the chancel-arch pier, is considerably higher, as can be seen in the sketch taken across the eastern bay of the nave (Fig. 4). The result was the distortion of the arch springing as it did from different levels; and whether this arrangement was continued along the chancel arcades we cannot now determine. The clerestory of the chancel ranged in height with that of the nave, as is shown by the remaining bay, the triple arcading of the exterior being repeated inside, from which it is evident that there was no space for an increased height in the arcades; and we may infer therefrom that the remaining piers were also kept the same height as those of the nave, and regard the one distorted arch as something in the nature of an accident. In the centre of this destroyed chancel stood the de Brus tomb, and it still retains its original position, but ruined by its exposure to the elements. It is covered with an enormous slab of black marble, and the sides, Billings says, were charged with the Bruce badge—a lion rampant; but the badge shown upon the seal of the Earl of Carrick in 1296 is a lion guardant passant, while the de Brus arms were: Or; a saltire and a chief, Gules. How the east end of this fine chancel was terminated we do not know, but probably with triple lancets, perhaps similar to those of the Priory Church of Tynemouth, which was building on another headland a little to the north of Hartlepool at the same time, and which Mr. Hodgson suggests, not without some show of probability, was the design of the same architect.

(*To be concluded.*)

The London Signs and their Associations.

By J. Holden MacMichael.

(*Continued from vol. xlvii., p.* 387.)

THE *Cable* was one of the signs in Westminster Hall heretofore unnoted, where you could obtain "The best Water in the World, so called by those who have experienced it to be so, for the Itch, or any itching Humours. It hath been taken Inwardly for the King's-Evil; its good to cure sore Eyes, or any other Sores, Ulcers or Fistulas; it has preserved several from having their Limbs cut off, when all other Means have failed. Sold by Mr. Goudge, at the Cable in Westminster Hall."*

This sign, by which is probably intended the rope made fast to an anchor as the means by which the station of a vessel is secured, was perhaps set up by a waterman who knew the value of eighteenth-century Thames water, plus a little sulphur, as a panacea for cutaneous complaints.

Cabinet.—Mr. F. G. Hilton Price notes this sign in St. Paul's Churchyard in 1691, when it appertained to Thomas Tramel, who in 1679 sold Epsom waters. The sign in 1717 was that of William Dell.

Cabinet in the Strand. *London Gazette*, November 29 to December 2, 1675.

The *Cabinet*, when first set up, was probably the sign of an upholsterer; but in several instances it occurs as the trade cognizance of a Mrs. Eades, who describes her place as the "Hungary Water Ware-House at the Cabinet on Ludgate Hill, near Fleet Bridge. True French Hungary Water at 15d. each large half-pint Bottle, where Merchant Perfumers, and others may be supplied."†

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* *London Journal*, September 2, 1721.

† *Ibid.*, September 2, 1721, and August 18, 1722.

It is said that Hungary water—spirit of wine distilled upon rosemary, and which therefore contains the essential oil and powerful aroma of that plant—was invented by Elizabeth, wife of Charles Robert, King of Hungary, and daughter of Uladislaus II., King of Poland, who died in 1380 or 1381. But Beckmann doubts this, and thinks that the name *l'eau de la reine d'Hongrie* was chosen by those who, in later times, prepared rosemary water for sale in order to give greater consequence and credit to their commodity, just as various medicines were extolled later under the name of Pompadour, though the celebrated lady from whose name they derived their importance certainly neither ever saw them nor used them.*

The citron water imported by Mrs. Eades at the *Cabinet* from Barbadoes seems to have corresponded with what we call lemonade :

"Just brought over from Barbadoes in the Rose Galley,

"Capt. Toll, Commander.

"A parcel of the finest Citron Water that ever came from that Island ; the pleasant Farewel it leaves behind it upon the Palate without the Help of Counterfeit Aromaticks will as sufficiently prove it prepared in the said Island as the Flower of the Fruit which only grows there, to be seen at the bottom of each Bottle," etc.†

The looking-glass maker who hung out the sign of the *Cabinet* "against St. Peter's Church, Cornhill," was probably also, or had been originally, a cabinet-maker. By name John Phillips, he was here in 1732.‡

The *Cabinet* was the sign in 1693 of Thomas Heath, silkman, in Fleet Street ; no connection, perhaps, with the present Mr. Heath and silk hats.

There was a *Cabinet Court* in Duke Street, Spitalfields, in 1761 (Dodsley).

Cade's Tavern, Cornhill.—This tavern, also known as the Three Lions and the Three Golden Lions (*q.v.*) was so named owing to the occupancy of the ground-floor by a Mr. Cade, stationer and bookseller. On November 21, 1660, Pepys went here to choose some pictures for his house. On December 26, 1663, he visited the house again, and laid out £10 in buying pictures.

On June 1, 1665, Pepys writes: "We walked to Cornehill, and there at Mr. Cade's stood in the balcon and saw all the funeral (Sir Thomas Viner's) which was with the blue-coat boys and old men, all the Aldermen, and Lord Mayor, &c. and the number of the Company very great ; the greatest I ever did see for a taverne."

The *Cæsar's Head* was the sign of William Sare, bookseller, in Bedford Court, near Covent Garden, who announces a sale by auction of "valuable and curious Libraries lately purchas'd. . . . Catalogues gratis of Mr. Catterns, in Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill ; Mr. Brindley in New Bond Street ; Mr. Corbett, in Fleet Street ; Mr. Jackson in St. James's Square, Booksellers ; at Slaughter's Coffee-House next the Chocolate-House in St. Martin's Lane, and at the Place of Sale."*

The *Cæsar's Head* was also the sign of another publisher and bookseller, J. Woodyer, at the corner of Sergeant's Inn in Fleet Street. Here Woodyer published Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland, with the true State and Condition of that Kingdom before the Year* 1640 ; *and the most material Passages, which since that Time have contributed to the Calamities it hath undergone.*† A favourite saying of Woodyer's was, "I am with egg" to see So-and-so. The Rev. Michael Tyson, writing to Gough, says, as to certain proofs, "I am with egg, as Mr. Woodyer says, for them." ‡

Cæsar's Head Court in Crutched Friars derived its name from a sign of the Cæsar's Head, as may be seen in Dodsley's *Environs of London* (1761).

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* *History of Inventions*, 1846, vol. i., p. 315.

† *London Journal*, August 18, 1722, and *Weekly Journal*, December 7, 1723.

‡ "Signs of Old London," by F. G. Hilton Price, in the *Topographical Record*, vol. v., p. 152.

* *Daily Advertiser*, October 15, 1742.

† *Whitehall Evening Post*, January 10, 1756.

‡ Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. viii., pp. 635 and 642. This phrase appears to be Woodyer's own variant of one that was once common and was often used by Pepys—namely, "to be with child" to see a thing—that is, to be eager, to long for anything. "I sent my boy who like myself is with child to see any strange thing" (Pepys's *Diary*, May 14, 1660) ; and "I am with child to hear what it was he said" ("Aveo scire quid dixerit") (Bailey's *Erasmus*, p. 355).

The *Cage* was the sign of Thomas Houlcroft in 1665, whose token has on the reverse, "By y^e^ Cage in S. Katherns." Taylor, the water-poet, after describing the five gaols or prisons in Southwark in his time, alludes to the cage of St. Catherine's:

> Crosse but the Thames unto S. Katherins then,
> There is another hole or den for men
> Another in East Smithfield, little better,
> Will serve to hold a theefe or paltry debter.*

Le Cage in "Westchepe, S. Mary le Bow. William Coventre, a mercer." *Cal. of Wills.*† There was a Cage Alley, Cock Hill, Ratcliff, in 1761.‡

The *Cage and Parrot* was the sign of a bird-cage dealer at the lower end of Crooked Lane, near the Monument, in 1787. Crooked Lane was once famous for the sale of bird-cages, no less than for fishing-tackle.§

Cain and Abel (The).—That this was formerly a London sign appears from a Cain and Abel Alley in Angel Alley, Houndsditch, and another in Bishopsgate Street Without, in both cases deriving their names from a sign of the Cain and Abel.||

The *Calthorpe Arms*, in Gray's Inn Road, was the original *Blue Lion*, a notorious thieves' resort. The tavern stands at the corner of Wells Street, at No. 252, Gray's Inn Road, and opposite the present *Blue Lion*. In the *Autobiography of James Hardy Vaux, Swindler and Thief*,¶ we are told that while he wrote for the *Law Stationer*, he frequently resorted, when his finances were at a low ebb, to the *Blue Lion*, which, towards the close of the eighteenth century, was known among the light-fingered gentry who frequented it as the *Blue Cat*. A witness, giving evidence in the year 1835 before a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the state of education among the people of England and Wales, said: "I have seen the landlord of this place come into the long room with a lump of silver in his hand, which he had melted for the thieves, and paid them for it. There was no disguise about it; it was done openly.* A lion statant, azure, is the crest of the Percies, and a lion rampant, azure, holding in his paws a battle-axe argent, is quartered in the arms of Denmark. Thus the sign may have had its origin in either, though in the latter case it would probably date from the marriage of Anne of Denmark with our own King James I. (*Cf.* the *Blue Lion.*)

The *Camden's Head*, next door to the Horace's Head in Round Court, Strand, was the sign of T. Woodman, publisher and bookseller.

John Russell Smith also seems to have adopted the head of this eminent scholar and antiquary, if not as a sign, as a trade-mark, for so it occurs on his catalogue of *Valuable and Interesting Books*, published at No. 4, Old Compton Street, Soho Square, where it is surrounded by the legend, "Camden the Nourice of Antiquitie." Camden's portrait and a bust were lent for the Tudor Exhibition, the former by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and the latter (by Marc Gheeraedts) by the Bodleian Library.

The *Cambden's Head* was also the sign of a Mr. Fisher, stationer, in 1683, "Under Royal Exchange, Cornhill."

Camel.—One of the rarest signs in London is that of the camel, and it will be found that in the case of some of the oldest City Companies the signs derived from their arms are the most scarce. The camel, as the crest of the Grocers' Company, cannot be said to exist at all at the present day, except in the case of the bas-relief which adorns the entrance to the great city firm of Peek Brothers in Eastcheap. The earliest instance of the sign with which one is acquainted is that in which it occurs as the Black Boy and Camel, a noted tavern up a narrow passage, a few yards west of the East India House in Leadenhall Street. No vestige, of course, now remains; but it is said to have been one of the oldest taverns in London, and one of the places where Guy Fawkes and his associates assembled to concert means for carrying their plot into effect.†

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* "Praise and Vertue of a Jayle," quoted in Burn's *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 270.

† *London Topographical Record*, 1907, p. 36.

‡ Dodsley's *London and Environs*, 1761, vol. ii.

§ See passage in letter from Thomas Markham to Thomas, Earl of Shrewsbury, February 17, 1589 (Lodge's *Illustrations*, 8vo. edit., ii. 392, quoted in Cunningham's *London*).

|| Dodsley's *London and Environs*, 1761.

¶ Published by Hunt and Clarke, 1827.

* *Old and New London.*

† *Creed Collection of Tavern Signs*, vol. ii.

"Warranted undrawn notes in the King's Lottery and York Buildings Lottery . . . may be had at Mr. John Parson's at the Black Boy and Camel, near the East India House in Leadenhall-street."[*]

"The Annual feast of the Parish of St. Dunstan in Stepney, being revived, will be kept the 29th inst. at the King's Head in Stepney, where Tickets may be had, and at Thomas Warehams, at the Black Boy and Camel, Leaden Hall Street," etc.[†]

The antiquity of the Grocers' Companies, incorporated, I think, in the fourteenth century, may well be responsible for the scarceness of their crest, the camel, as a sign; but an interesting modern instance occurs in Eastcheap on the bill-heads of Messrs. Peek Brothers. The late Sir Henry Peek, upon inquiries being made, informed the writer that the design originated with a suggestion of his own, and that travellers have frequently remarked how correctly, to the minutest detail, the camels are executed. This sculptured bas-relief over the portal of the firm's premises is by Meed, the sculptor of the group "Africa" at the south-east corner of the steps leading to the basement of the Albert Memorial. The trio is intended to represent the transportation of the three commodities — coffee, tea, and spice — in which the firm principally deals.

There was a *Camel* in Bucklersbury, when, in Shakespeare's time, the dandies of the period smelt just like the druggists' shops in simple-time. Here in 1661, although the owner of the place was (a Mr. Mason) a druggist, yet either he himself or his predecessors at the same sign probably erected the "Camel" as a member of the Grocers' Company.

Camel Row, probably named after a sign, was the name of a street in Mile End in 1761.

Canary House, in the Strand.—It would appear to have been the custom to "take the air" as far as one of the public resorts like the Canary House, which dotted the way to the more really suburban parts of the West End and Westminster, semi-rural haunts; which Middleton, in one of his plays, alluding to the Strand, describes as "being remote from the handicraft of the City."

The Canary House is described in a scarce catalogue of a "Curious Collection of Paintings" as being "Near the East End of Exeter Change, Between the Feathers Tavern and Long's Coffee-House." This description is worthy of note, for there seems to be some doubt as to where the Canary House in the Strand stood, but from other sources it may be taken for granted that it was on the east side of the Exchange. In Dodsley's *Environs of London* Canary Court is described as being in Exeter Court, Strand. It was, perhaps, identical with the Cary House of which Pepys makes mention as "a house now of entertainment next my lady Ashley's, where I have heretofor heard common prayer in the time of Dr. Mossum."[*] Dr. Mossum had suffered much in the Civil Wars, but at the Restoration was made Dean of Christchurch, Dublin, and Prebendary of Knaresborough, being finally promoted to the See of Derry.[†]

The Canary House was resorted to by persons of high character, among whom was Sir Theodore Mayerne, the famous physician of Henri Quatre, and a steady adherent of Charles I. But for a place with such an eminent reputation it is surprising to find such a distinguished person being inadvertently poisoned by some bad wine which he drank here. There is a beautiful monument to this worthy in the crypt of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Church. There was a similar tavern "of good resort" mentioned by Prior and Montague, the *Rhenish Wine House* at Charing Cross:

> What wretch would nibble on a hanging shelf
> When at Pontack's he may regale himself?
> Or to the house of cleanly Rhenish go,
> Or that at Charing Cross, or that in Channel
> Row?[‡]

Candlestick.—A sign near Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside, in 1709. N. Cliff, bookseller.[§]

(*To be continued*)

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[*] *London Gazette*, Augus 15, 1700.

[†] *Weekly Journal*, October 28, 1721.

[*] *Diary*, November 30, 1667.

[†] See Harris's edition of *Ware*.

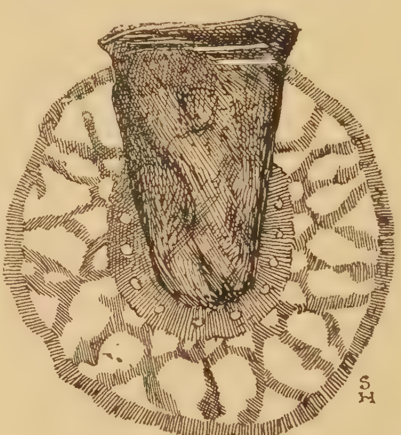
[‡] "The Hind and Panther Transversed.'

[§] *London Topographical Record*, 1907, p. 36.

Pilgrim Life in the Middle Ages.*

IN his delightful and scholarly book on *English Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages*, so admirably translated by the late Miss Toulmin Smith, M. Jusserand gives a graphic series of pictures of the moving life on the mediæval roads of this country. To many readers, not familiar with the subject, that book must have been a revelation as to the volume and variety of road traffic in the Middle Ages. The last chapter dealt with pilgrims and pilgrimages, and contained much information skilfully compressed. The subject, however, is vast, and Mr. Heath has done well in the handsome volume before us—which is intended for the general reader, and not for the specialist or professed antiquary—to give it fuller treatment. He acknowledges in his preface that he gives but portions of the whole story, and it may be pointed out that the title of his book is rather too wide, for the contents relate mainly to English pilgrim life; but within its limits it is, on the whole, well done, though somewhat unequal in its treatment of the many aspects of the subject. Although some parts are more fully dealt with than others, yet anyone who takes an intelligent interest in one of the most characteristic and outstanding phases of mediæval life and thought, and wishes to obtain a view of it as a whole and in sufficient detail, so far as this country is concerned, will find in the well-written and entertaining chapters of Mr. Heath's book ample information skilfully conveyed, and a series of vivid pictures of how, where and why our forbears went on pilgrimage; where they stayed, what they saw, and what their experiences were like.

Mr. Heath's treatment of English shrines and places and routes of pilgrimages is not exhaustive, but he describes the more noteworthy, as well as some of the less well-known shrines and routes. The summary description of the famous way from Winchester to Canterbury is admirably done, and should give its readers an appetite for the fuller detail to be found in the books by Mr. Hilaire Belloc, Mrs. Ady, and Mr. Elliston-Erwood, to which Mr. Heath refers them. The chapter on "Pilgrim Itineraries" refers chiefly to routes abroad, and touches only the fringe of a big subject. It gives, however, some amusing extracts from that mediæval Baedeker—the *Informacion for Pylgrymes*—first issued by Wynkyn de Worde about 1498, some of the instructions in which, such as the advice when going by sea to take a cabin "as nyghe the myddes of the shippe as ye may," have a curiously modern ring. But in this chapter we are certainly surprised to find Mr. Heath treating "Sir John de Mandeville" as a real personality, and his travels as actually performed, with no hint that there "never was no sich person." We had thought it was now well known and generally accepted that "Mandeville" is to be identified with Jean de Bourgogne, who died at Liége in 1372, and that although a small part of his *Voiage and Travaile* may have been founded on a real journey, the probability is that most, if not all, of his tour was taken through the books of his library. This slip, however, affects little the value or interest of the subject-matter of the chapter.



Canterbury Sign with Ampulla

An important feature of the book is the number of the illustrations, many of which are from the author's own clever pen. We are kindly permitted to reproduce a few here.

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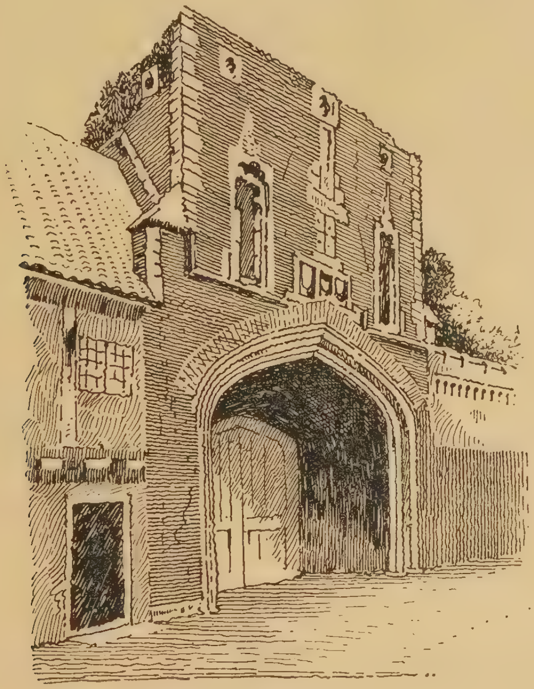
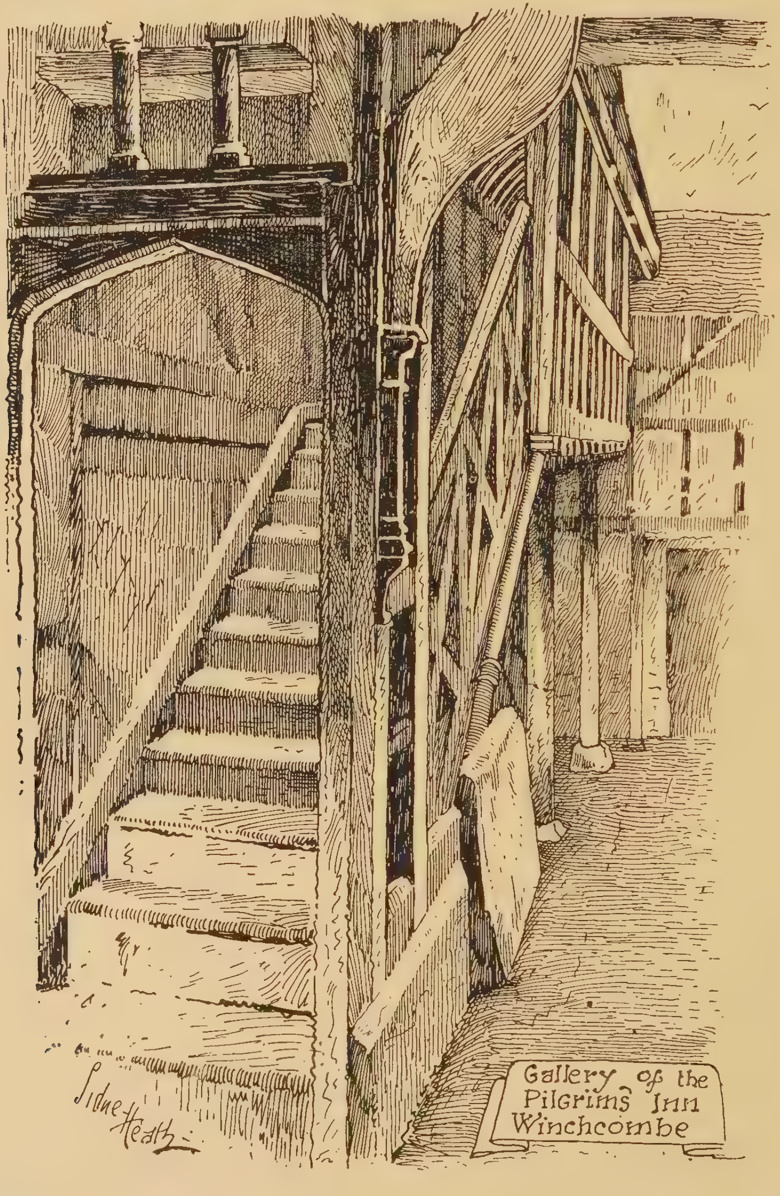
* *Pilgrim Life in the Middle Ages.* By Sidney Heath. With forty-three illustrations. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1911. Demy 8vo.; pp. 352. Price 10s. 6d. net.

The first shows one of the tokens or signs which were produced in such enormous numbers, and were worn by returning pilgrims as evidence of the accomplishment of their purpose. They were mostly of lead, and have largely perished. The example above shows a Canterbury sign with *ampulla*—a small flask or vase hollowed out, so that it "could hold a few drops of the celebrated 'Canterbury water,' which is said to have consisted of water mixed with the blood that had dripped from the martyr's wounds on to the pavement of the north transept, where he fell."

A special chapter is given to "Norfolk Shrines." Pre-eminent, of course, was the great shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham; but minor goals of pilgrim devotion, such as the Holy Cross of Bromholm Priory and the Church of the Priory of St. Leonard, at Norwich, mentioned by Margaret Paston, are here not forgotten. Mr. Heath's drawing of the gateway, Walsingham Priory, shows one of the few portions which remain of the stately buildings that for long years drew crowds of devout pilgrims not only from all parts of England, but from abroad also.


The Gateway, Walsingham Priory.

"Pilgrim's Inns" is an interesting chapter, which could well have borne amplification. It is a fascinating subject, and readers who find their appetites whetted by Mr. Heath's interesting pages, should turn for further information to the lively details given in M. Jusserand's book, and in the work on *Touring in 1600* reviewed in the January *Antiquary*. Among Mr. Heath's illustrations is a fine drawing of the George Hotel, as it now calls itself, or Pilgrims' Inn, at Glastonbury, which, as he says, "is unquestionably the best example we have of a building erected for the housing of pilgrims." Another, here reproduced, is of particular interest. It shows the gallery of the Pilgrims' Inn—again the George—at Winchcombe, to which pilgrims went to visit the tomb of St. Kenelm in Winchcombe Church, as well as the Cistercian Abbey of Hayles, a mile or two away, famous for its relic of the Holy Blood. On the "George" are still to be seen the initials R. K., which are "those of Richard Kyderminster, Abbot in the days of the seventh Henry. It is an interesting old building, with a galleried yard, the view from the far end of which is one of great charm." The gallery, as extant, runs along one side only of the yard, but in old days, when the



Gallery of the Pilgrims Inn Winchcombe

yard was larger, the gallery probably ran all round it, as in other mediæval inns.

We have noticed but a few of the topics discussed in Mr. Heath's book. We must refer readers to the work itself for chapters on anchorets and recluses, flagellants and dancers, holy wells, indulgences, penances, pilgrims' costumes, and a variety of other aspects of a great subject. They will find much information, gathered from a great variety of sources, set forth in thoroughly readable fashion, illustrated by several photographic plates and a number of effective drawings in the text. There is also, we are glad to note, a good index.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

FORCED BUILDING LABOUR IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

WE take the following interesting note from the *Builder* for December 1, 1911; "The impressment of men for the purpose of serving in warfare is well known, but it is probable that few builders are aware of the fact that the impressment of carpenters, bricklayers, masons, and other builders' workmen, was more or less common in England in the Middle Ages.

"The following three mediæval documents show very clearly that the greater number, if not all, of the builders' craftsmen in the Middle Ages were liable to be pressed involuntarily into service.

"Our first document is of the time of Richard III., and of the year 1483. This is to be found on page 116 of the British Museum manuscript Harl. 433, and is a copy of a warrant from the King. It is addressed to Mayors, Sheriffs, and others, demanding assistance for Thomas Nevill to 'take' bricklayers and labourers to serve the bricklayers:

"'Richard &c. To all Mairs, Sherefes, bailieffes, constables and all other our officers true liegemen & subgettes, greting. Fforsomoche as we have commaunded & appointed our well beloued seruaunt, Thomas Neuyll, to doo make for vs certaine brikwarke at our towne of Carlisle & other places, We desiring the hasty perfourmyng of the same have yeuen vnto our said seruaunt power, licence & auctorite by these our lettres, to take as many artificers expert in breke leyng and labourers to serue them for our wages as vnto hym shal be thought necessarie & expedient for the speedy avauncement of our said werkes. We therfore woll & desire you and also charge you that vnto our said seruaunt in duely executing the said auctorite ye wil be helping favouring & assisting in all that ye gladly may. And if any persone, or persones, woll of wilfulnesse withstande or disalew the same, that than ye woll committe them to sure warde, soo to remayn vnto the tyme they be confirmable to do vs seruice. And in yeuyng your assistaunce [to him] ye shall mynystre vnto vs full good pleasure. Yeuen &c. the XXth day of Septembre, anno primo.'

"Our next document is from a Record Office manuscript (Excheq. Acc. 477-12). The date of this authority to 'arrest and take up' workmen is 1538. The holder of the commission was a carpenter (as we know from the mention in the same volume of his employment as such). His authority to take workmen was probably understood, though not expressly stated as being such, to be limited to the taking of carpenters alone:

"'Also to John Mapborne for his costes & expensis rydyng to Eton Bridge. Lyngfild, Blechynglee, Dorkyng, Rigate and Horley, with the Kinges commission to rest [arrest] and take vp workmen by the space of XIII daies, at vid. the day ouer biside his daies wages for hymself & his horse. . . . VIs. VId.'

"Our third and last proof of the fact of the more or less common custom of impressing men for building labour is taken from the last-mentioned manuscript. In this case it will be seen that the holder of the commission to arrest and take men was a mason. We may reasonably suppose that in this case the authority was restricted to the taking of masons only:

"'Also to Thomas Forard, fremason, for his costes & expences rydyng with the Kynges commission in Glostershere, Wilshere, Herefordshere & Wosstershere to rest & take vp workmen by the space of XXX daies, at VIIId. the day for hymself & his horse ouer & byside his dayes wages. . . . XXs.'"

At the Sign of the Owl.

The recently issued Part I. of *Book Prices Current* for 1912 (£1 5s. 6d. per annum) is of more than usual importance, inasmuch as some two-thirds of its 176 pages are occupied by a record of the great sale at Sotheby's on November 15, 1911, and six subsequent days, of the first portion of the Huth Library (A to B), when 1,186 lots realized £50,821 1s. 6d. The numerous annotations taken from the sale catalogue, which was based on the famous Huth Library Catalogue issued in 1880, add much to the bibliographical value of the record. The part also records the sales, among others, of the libraries of the late Dr. N. T. Bulstrode, the late Sir W. N. Abdy, Bt., and of Dr. Jessopp.

* * *

The last meeting of the session of the Bibliographical Society will be held on March 18, when the paper will be by Mr. R. B. McKerrow on "English Printers' and Publishers' Devices, 1557-1640."

* * *

The *Athenæum* of February 10 says that Messrs. Ellis have in the press a *Bibliography of Books in English on the Art and History of Engraving and Print Collecting*, by Mr. Howard C Levis. It aims at being comprehensive, describes the chief books on the subject from the earliest times, and shows their development and relation to each other. It will be illustrated with facsimiles of rare title-pages, etc.

* * *

Many antiquaries will have noticed with much regret the deaths, on February 6, of Mr. T. F. Dillon Croker, aged eighty, who became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries so long ago as May 3, 1855; and on the same date of Mr. Frederic Seebohm, the historian, at the age of seventy-eight, whose books on the *English Village Community*, *The Tribal System in Wales*, *Tribal Customs in Anglo-Saxon Land*, and *The Oxford Reformers*, *Colet*, *Erasmus*, *and More*, will long keep his memory green. Of the first-named work the *Times* of February 7 in its obituary notice well said that it "was a ripe product of studies carried on for some fifteen years. Seebohm succeeded in putting before the public in a perfectly concrete form the conditions under which England had lived for a thousand years—the open-field system, with its intermixture of strips, compulsory rotation of crops, common pasture, etc. These practices were traced from the known to the unknown, from their survivals at the present day to the time of the Saxons, the Romans, and the Britons. The agrarian organization of the manor was derived from the machinery of the Roman villa and the communalism of the open-field townships explained by the servile condition of the original tillers of the soil. The book created a great sensation, chiefly through the vivid way in which it illustrated the actual working of communal husbandry." Scottish antiquaries have good reason to regret the death, on January 21, of Dr. David Christison, Secretary of the Scottish Society from 1888 to 1904, and author of *Early Fortifications in Scotland* and *The Prehistoric Forts of Scotland*.

* * *

Mr. Falconer Madan, whose bibliography of printing at Oxford, 1468-1640 (*The Early Oxford Press*), was published in 1895, has now completed a new work dealing with the books which concern Oxford. The forthcoming book bears the title, *Oxford Books*, Vol. II., a fresh title-page being issued by the Oxford University Press for Vol. I., mentioned above. The new volume is to a large extent a detailed survey of the Oxford pamphlets, proclamations, and treatises of the Civil War, 1642-1648, with indexes and illustrations. The earlier part is a supplement to the former book, and the opportunity has been taken to incorporate corrections and additions, and add brief annals of Oxford history. The author's aim has been to present in the two books a standard account of the whole printed literature of the University and City of Oxford up to the year 1650.

* * *

The Council of the Kent Archæological Society have provisionally sanctioned the publication of an *Inventory of Ecclesiastical and other Records in the Custody of the Incumbents and Churchwardens of the Diocese of Rochester*, together with a valuable Introduction by the Rev. W. E. Buckland, Vicar of East Malling, treating of the history and preservation of such records in general and of those of the Diocese of Rochester in particular. The Inventory has been compiled by Mr. Buckland from a complete set of "Returns" obtained by him in his official capacity of Honorary Secretary (for parochial records) of a Special Committee appointed by the Standing Committee of the Rochester Diocesan Conference to collect information respecting the Episcopal, Capitular, and Parochial Records of the Diocese, and the Standing Committee have offered the work to the Kent Archæological Society for publication. The records dealt with in the volume contain the local history of West Kent parishes from the sixteenth century onwards, and are of first importance to the historian, the genealogist, and those interested in the social life of the people. To those engaged in writing parochial histories the schedule of books and documents available in each parish chest will be invaluable. Each member of the Kent Archæological Society is to have the privilege of subscribing for a copy of the volume at 2s. Outsiders can obtain copies at the price of 5s. Subscribers' names can be sent to Mr. Richard Cooke, The Croft, Detling, Maidstone.

* * *

The Oxford University Press will shortly have ready *The pleaſant Hiſtorie of Iohn Winchcomb, in his yonguer yeares called Iack of Newbery, The famous and worthy Clothier of England; declaring his life and loves, together with his charitable deeds and great Hoſpitalitie And how hee ſet continually fiue hundred poore people at worke, to the great benefite of the Common-wealth.* The author is T. D., whose dedication runs:

To all famous Cloth-
Workers in England, I wish all
happinesse of life, prosperity and
brotherly affection.

AMong all manuall Arts vsed in this Land, none is more famous for desert, or more beneficiall to the Commonwealth, than is the most necessary Art of Clothing. And therefore as the benefite there of is great, so are the professors of the same to be both loued and maintained. Many wise men therefore, hauing deepely considered the same, most bountifully haue bestowed their gifts for vpholding of so excellent a commoditie, which hath been, and yet is, the nourishing of many thousands of poor people. Wherefore to you, most worthy Clothiers, do I dedicate this my rude worke, which hath raised out of the dust of forgetfulnesse a most famous and worthy man, whose name was *Iohn Winchcombe*, alias *Iack* of *Newberrie*, of whose life and loue I haue briefely written, and in a plaine and humble manner, that it may be the better vnderstood of those for whose sake I took pains to compile it, that is, for the well minded Clothiers; that heerein they may behold the great worship and credit which men of this trade haue in former time come vnto. If therefore it bee of you kindly accepted, I haue the end of my desire, and think my paines well recompenced: and finding your gentlenesse answering my hope, it shall moue mee shortly to set to your sight the long hidden History of *Thomas* of *Redding*, *George* of *Glocester*, *Richard* of *Worcester*, and *William* of *Salisbury*, with diuers others: who were all most notable members in the Commonwealth of this Land, and men of great fame and dignity. In the meane space, I commend you all to the most high God, who euer increase, in all perfection and prosperous estate, the long honoured trade of English-Clothiers.

Yours in all humble seruice, T. D.

A tenth edition, followed in this reprint, was published in 1626.

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In Messrs. Methuen's Spring List I notice a work on *The Grove Family of Halesowen*, by James Davenport, M.A., F.S.A., which will deal with the genealogy during nearly four centuries of one branch of a yeoman family resident in the north corner of the present county of Worcester. It will contain many wills, from the sixteenth century onwards, with inventories throwing interesting light on the value of the various articles in the different periods. I also notice that volumes on Gloucestershire, Leicester and Rutland, London and Shropshire, are to be added to the very useful and handy "Little Guides" series.

Sir James Balfour Paul presided at the Annual Meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club on February 6, when the Club was reported to be flourishing. Sixty-eight applicants are awaiting admission. The fourth volume of the Club's papers is in the press, the contents including "George Drummond, an Eighteenth Century Lord Provost," by Mr. William Baird; a continuation of the papers on "The Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh," by Mr. John Geddie; "Discoveries at Holyrood," by Mr. W. T. Oldrieve; "The Old Tolbooth of Edinburgh," extracts from original records, by Mr. J. A. Fairley; "An Old Edinburgh Monument, now in Perthshire," by Dr. Thomas Ross; and "The Society of Friendly Contributors of Restalrig," by the Rev. W. Burnett. The previously issued volumes have risen considerably in value.

Bibliothecary.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The Friends Historical Society have issued a second series of *Extracts from State Papers relating to Friends* (pp. 105 to 212. Price 4s. 6d.) as No. 9 of their Journal Supplements. By the transcription and publication in so cheap and convenient a form of these extracts from original records, they are doing excellent service for historical students as well as for the members of their own body, who are more immediately interested in these stories of the doings and endurings of long ago. This series covers the years 1659 to 1664. The extracts bear witness to both the numbers and the activities of Friends. On October 22, 1660, Sir Humphrey Bennett wrote from Rotherfield, Sussex—"Heere are great store of anabaptists and quakers they are in every corner of the country" (p. 119). It is curious to find a reference to quakers as "desperate fellows" (p. 125), and to the discovery of "18 barrells of a speciall gunpowder" in the house of "a greate Quaker." There are, *inter alia*, letters from Friends intercepted in the post, allusions to seizures of literature; King Charles's Proclamation dated May 11, 1661, "for the Inlargement of Prisoners called Quakers"; petitions from and reports upon persons who were suspect because of the part they had taken during the "late tymes of unhappy differences." There are many references to imprisonments and trials of various kinds and degrees, and also many records of Charles's clemency. Curious little points emerge. On page 146 is a letter from Edward Potter to Secretary Nicholas, in which it is stated that "the quakers haue and doe bye vp the Best horses the Conertery will afford." One spy reports "a great meeting of Quakers above a hundred and fifty who stood quakeing and trembling. two hours and spoke not a word one to the other" near Cranbrook, Kent. In July, 1663, it was reported from the North that a rising was imminent and that "the Quakers to a man are engaged in it" (p. 171). We hope the Society will be encouraged to continue the publication of these very interesting *Extracts*.

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In the new part (vol. v., part i.) of the *Old Lore Miscellany*, issued by the Viking Club, is an account of how seaweed was divided between the inhabitants of certain townships in Sandwich parish, Orkney, less than thirty years ago. It was supposed that seaweed was indispensable to the growth of a crop, but as a result "a good deal of excellent land was spoiled through its application." Counting-out rhymes, genealogical notes and queries, a tale of a haunted house, the meaning of "skaill," Shetland folk-tales, old-time Shetland wrecks, and Orkney surnames, with a striking account of the devotion and perseverance and extraordinary labour which have resulted in the single-handed compilation and publication of a new Gaelic Dictionary by Mr. E. Macdonald of Herne Bay, Kent, are among the ingredients in this useful *Miscellany*.

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We have received vol. vi., 1911, of the *Transactions* of the Burton-on-Trent Natural History and Archæological Society, which covers the four years ended September 30, 1910. The business details given show that the Society is healthily active and does good work in a quiet way. Most of the short papers here printed relate to Natural History and Geological Topics, and are rather outside our purview. The antiquarian contributions are "Sen-Mut—an Egyptian Crichton," by Mr. William Howarth; "The Influence of the East on European History in By-gone Times"—too big a subject for the canvas—by Mr. R. J. Robinson; "The Annals of Burton Abbey," by the same writer; "Sinai Park," otherwise Shobnall Park, by Mr. H. A. Rye; and a "List of the Abbots of Burton Abbey," compiled by Mr. G. Appleby.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Society of Antiquaries.—*January* 18.—Dr. Philip Norman, Treasurer, in the chair.—Professor Haverfield exhibited a small piece of Samian ware from Little Brickhill, near Fenny Stratford. It is of shape 29, and is evidently of Eastern Gaulish manufacture, and may be dated to the end of the first century. On the site where this fragment of pottery was found, indications of buildings, plaster, tesseræ, etc., have been discovered, and Professor Haverfield was of opinion that here stood the Romano-British station of Magiovinium.

Mr. A. W. Clapham read a paper on "The Topography of the Dominican Priory in London," which dealt with the site and buildings of the second house of the order. Established first in Holborn, it was removed to the south-western angle of the city walls in 1274, and the sites of the various portions of this later convent can be exactly located. The great church, some 220 feet long, had a Lady Chapel on the north side of the nave, and a central steeple over the modern alley called "Church Entry." The cloister was bounded on the west by a large guest-house once occupied by the Emperor Charles V., and now represented by the Apothecaries' Hall. Henry VIII. built a long wooden gallery connecting it with Bridewell Palace on the opposite side of the Fleet River. The convent included numerous other extensive buildings with a second or little cloister. To the south-west, and flanking Printing House Square, stood a structure called the "Upper Frater," which was transformed in 1597 into the "Blackfriars Theatre." There is every reason to suppose that this building was identical with the mediæval "Parliament House," where the divorce of Katherine of Aragon was tried in 1529.

The Earl of Malmesbury exhibited a gold torc found in 1852 in a barrow on Blackwater Hill, near Christchurch, Hampshire, and a double-looped palstave found near Bournemouth, on both of which exhibits Mr. O. G. S. Crawford contributed short notes.—*Athenæum*, January 27.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*January* 25.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hawley read the "Report on the Excavations in Old Sarum in 1911."

Work during the season was confined to completing the excavation of the castle area. The results were in marked contrast to those of other years, as but few remains of masonry were discovered. But the work has been interesting and instructive, and has shown that the principal buildings lay to the north of the castle site. In the south-west portion of the area was situated the Hall, of which it was hoped to recover the plan, but, unfortunately, nothing now remained except the foundation and a few courses of the south wall, and a short piece of wall returning from it on the north-west.

Attention was next directed to a depression in the centre of this northern portion of the area. This proved to be another well, but the sinking had never been completed. Towards the end of the season it was decided to search the sides of this well for the old ground-level. It was found 17 feet below the surface, and consisted of the gravel which caps the top of the Castle Hill. Some fragments of Roman pottery and three Neolithic flakes were found. These excavations at the Roman level were made by means of galleries, and were chiefly instructive in showing how fruitless it would be to dig below the Norman level.

Excavations meanwhile had been proceeding in the south-east section of the area, and resulted in the discovery of a building containing ovens, probably the bakery and brewhouse. Finally, those parts of the northern area left unexcavated in former seasons were dug out, thus completing the excavation of this part of the site of Old Sarum. Among the finds were a gold ring of the Stuart period, a certain amount of pottery, and a metal object, partly gilded, resembling the handle of a drawer, though its use was uncertain.

Mr. Percy Stone read an "Account of the Excavations of Pits in the Isle of Wight." In 1856 the Rev. Edmund Kell, a well-known Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, carefully investigated the pits in the Rowborough Valley, on the south side of the main down traversing the Isle of Wight from east to west.

If Kell's results are compared with those of Mr. Stone, Mr. Reginald Smith, and Mr. Colenutt, it can only be said that his theory of pit villages on the island downs must fail. Animal bones, which may be relied on as evidence, may be found broadcast on these downs. Fire traces can be accounted for by lightning, as was shown in many cases in the Newbarn pits, where under the burnt flints were dug up lumps of iron pyrites. Kell's flint "floor" in Pit 45, Rowborough Bottom, turned out on investigation to be absolutely natural; and his pond of "never-failing water" was found, in the October of last year, dry as a bone."—*Athenæum*, February 3.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*February* 1.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds read a paper on "The Distribution of the Anglo-Saxon Saucer Brooches in relation to the Battle of Bedford, 571 A.D." The generally accepted idea that the saucer brooch is the brooch of the West Saxon division of the Teutonic settlers, and that its occurrence in districts outside of the West Saxon sphere is to be attributed to influence from that quarter, appears, as the result of an examination of the diffusion of the type, to be only in part a correct statement of the facts. It is necessary to define clearly in this connection what is meant by a saucer brooch. In regard to the saucer brooch proper, cast in one solid piece, the accepted idea still holds good, but the case is found to be otherwise with the allied variety—the so-called "applied" brooch. Granted that the history of the West Saxons, as recorded by the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, even approximates to the truth, statistics of the distribution of the saucer brooch in its wider sense show that it is as well represented to the east of Bedford as farther west, but that here the applied type predominates. Moreover, an investigation of the decorative motives employed on these brooches, while it casts some suspicion on the accuracy of the *Chronicle*, proves that these brooches were in use as early in what may be termed the Eastern as contrasted with the Western area. In the latter a predominance of geometric designs points to the survival of Romano-British motives, while in the former the true Teutonic ornamental system—namely, the zoomorphic—prevails. At the end of the sixth century influences from Kent are observable in both areas in the decoration of these brooches.

Although the evidence is slight, there appears to be insufficient reason for regarding these brooches as in any way different from other Teutonic types by holding that their development took place entirely in England. The germ of the form is probably traceable in North Germany, proof of which is forthcoming in the occurrence of a few examples there.

The knowledge of the type was evidently introduced into England by more than one route, chiefly up the Thames Valley, and along the Ouse and Cam from the Wash.

Mr. Leeds also read a paper on "The Excavation of a Round Tumulus at Eyebury, near Peterborough," in which an account was given of the excavation of a tumulus situated on the gravel close to the edge of the Fens, some three miles north-west of Peterborough. Owing to cultivation, its original size is uncertain; at present it is some 40 yards in diameter, and 5 feet in height at the centre. Operations carried on at two different dates proved the presence of remains of a large fire (perhaps funereal) above the grave, which was sunk 1 foot into the gravel. In it was found the contracted skeleton of an adult man, accompanied only by two flint scrapers. A small Bronze Age food-vessel was discovered in the side of the tumulus. In view of another rich burial of a similar character and Mr. Abbott's discoveries at Fengate, Peterborough, it is suggested that the interment belongs to the earliest period of the Bronze Age. In some old boundary ditches opened during the work it is perhaps permissible to trace part of the limits of a game-park enclosed by Godfrey of Croyland, Abbot of Peterborough 1299-1321.—*Athenæum*, February 10.

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At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on February 7, Mr. J. A. Gotch gave a lantern lecture on "The Original Drawings for the Palace of Whitehall attributed to Inigo Jones." He said that the designs and sketches were divided into three collections, at Worcester College, Oxford, at Chatsworth, and at the British Museum, and by the aid of photography he had been able to compare one with the other. Hitherto it had been supposed that only two designs were prepared for the Palace, and both were attributed to Inigo Jones, and all theories about them concurred in the opinion that the Banqueting Hall was a small part of the original plan, and the only one actually built. Oddly enough, the only scheme that bore evidence on its face that it was accepted was neither of these two, but a third, which was not devised by Inigo Jones, but by John Webb, his relative and assistant. It was not accepted by James I. or Charles I., but by Charles II. This was a new view, but he hoped to prove it correct. The Chatsworth drawings and those at Worcester College, Oxford, evidently at one time formed one collection, and though they had always been attributed to Inigo Jones, they were, in reality, mostly the work of Webb, and those in the British Museum seemed to be by the same draughtsman. Instead of two there were at least seven different designs for Whitehall Palace, which had been more or less worked out. In a note to one of the drawings Webb expressly stated that he designed the "uprights," the elevations; his signature was attached to the plans, and the elevation was accepted. If words had their face value it would appear that the idea of building a large Palace at Whitehall was revised by Charles II.; that John Webb submitted a design which he had prepared for Charles I., and that it was accepted. It was never carried out. Inigo Jones's Banqueting Hall was the only portion of any of the designs actually erected, on an estimate of £9,850. The estimate was submitted within three months of the burning of the old hall, and the time was too short for the submission of a scheme for a large new Palace. A further point was that none of the drawings for the larger schemes was the handiwork of Jones. They were all probably, and some certainly, drawn by Webb. It seemed clear that the Banqueting House was not built as part of a huge Palace but that the Palace was subsequently elaborated, and so designed as to incorporate it. Shortly after the Restoration Webb applied to Charles II. for the position of Surveyor of His Majesty's Works, "whereunto," according to the petition, "your Royal father assigned him," and he also stated that "he was by Mr. Jones, upon leaving his house at the beginning of the late unhappy wars, appointed his Deputy to execute the said Place in his absence." Webb also stated in this document that he attended the late King at Hampton Court and in the Isle of Wight, where he received His Majesty's command to design a Palace for Whitehall, which he did, until the King's "unfortunate calamity" caused him to desist. In view of this statement, supported by the testimony of the drawings, Mr. Gotch said it seemed clear that the preparation of the designs for the Palace was not undertaken until late in the reign of Charles I., and that it was Webb, acting in the absence of Inigo Jones, as Deputy Surveyor of the King's Works, who prepared the whole series.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Weaver said he could hardly accept the suggestion that King Charles would have ordered designs for a Palace when he was in such a parlous condition in the Isle of Wight. Mr. W. St. John Hope said that Mr. Gotch had proved to the hilt that the whole scheme was not Jones's, but Webb's. It was of the greatest importance that the story of that great building should be worked out from documentary evidence. Sir Christopher Wren was credited with the great block of State apartments at Windsor Castle, but documents had shown that they were erected by Hugh May, described on his coffin plate as "Architect to King Charles II.," and Wren was not appointed his successor until the work had been completed.

Sir Henry Howorth, who presided, said the case had been absolutely proved in regard to the authorship of the drawings and plans. It was rather odd that Charles II. should have agreed to incorporate the Banqueting Hall, through one of the windows of which his father had been marched to his place of execution, with the splendid Palace that he was about to build, and this showed that the King was a little heartless on such a subject, or showed questionable taste. He (the speaker) recalled the fact that he had once been present at an evening party in the Banqueting Hall, for which some of the window-fittings were removed, and in the window through which the King had passed was found a quantity of sawdust which was thought to have been actually part of the sawdust used around the scaffold on the morning of his execution.—*Morning Post*, February 8.

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At the annual general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND on January 30, Count Plunkett, F.S.A., was elected President in succession to Dr. Robert Cochrane, I.S.O., F.S.A. Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, hon. general secretary, read a paper, "Note on a Gold Lunula found in Hanover."

He said the Irish gold lunulæ were absolutely characteristic Irish ornaments. Enormous numbers had been found in Ireland, and some had also been discovered in England and on the Continent, where they had found their way in the course of exchange and trade. A few months ago he had heard from a friend that a gold lunula had been found in Hanover. An old idea was, that being crescent-shaped, the lunulæ were worn across the forehead. Indeed, one of the Dunraven family went to a ball wearing a lunula in this incorrect way. Of course they knew they must have been worn round the neck. They had in the Museum over forty lunulæ, and the number that had been melted down and lost was very much larger. The one found in Hanover was clearly of Irish type, and its discovery, along with other similar finds, proved that there was a close connection between Ireland and the Continent in the Bronze Age. There was also in the Museum a great many things that must have come from the Continent in the early age.

The Rev. J. L. Robinson read a paper on "Dublin Cathedral Bells, 1670." He said that in 1660, with the restoration of Charles II., there came a great revival in the care and improvement of churches. In Dublin it was considered advisable that new peals of bells should be procured for the two Cathedrals. A joint contract for the whole work was given, and ultimately the necessary funds were raised, and the bells were cast by a British bell-founder. Some interesting old customs in regard to bell-ringing in Dublin were described, and their origin and history traced. The contract for the Dublin bells provided that six bells were to be cast for Christ Church Cathedral and eight for St. Patrick's. The Christ Church peal was first rung on July 30, 1670, and St. Patrick's peal on September 23, in the same year. Of the fourteen bells then obtained for the two Cathedrals only six remain. Five of them were unhung and stood silent in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The tenor bell of the St. Patrick's eight was still rung for the daily services. All the remaining eight had been re-cast.

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The ninety-ninth annual meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on January 31, the Duke of Northumberland presiding. The annual report referred to the excavations at Corstopitum and to the discovery there on September 4 of a bronze jug containing 159 gold coins, in excellent preservation, together with two worn bronze coins of the second century. The latest date represented in the hoard is the year A.D. 159. In 1908 a hoard of forty-eight gold "solidi" of the second half of the fourth century had been turned up by the spade of the excavator. These hoards, which are almost unique, are of special value to numismatists, whilst their importance to Roman Archæology is the illustration which they afford of two periods of disturbance, widely differing in time; and by their help and that of the pottery, which is obtained in such profusion, we are rapidly becoming able to construct the history of this important site. We already know that it was founded by, or at least in the time of, Agricola, and that it continued to be occupied (possibly with periods of abandonment) until the eve of the departure of the Romans from Britain. The work of investigation, which was begun in 1906, has already occupied the months of six successive summers; yet a seventh year's work will be entered upon with the promise of even greater achievement than ever. For notwithstanding all that has been accomplished up to this time, it will be remembered that less than half of the area has as yet been explored, and that a task of years to come still remains to be done.

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The forty-seventh annual meeting of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on January 26, Sir George Armytage, Bt., presiding. The financial position of the society was reported to be good. The Secretary's report dealt with the three excursions during the year to Hornby, Ripon, and Elmet, and urged the necessity for keeping a watchful eye upon the ancient monuments in the county. At the instigation of the society the base of what may possibly have been a market cross at Carnaby, near Bridlington, had been removed from a farmyard pond and placed in a suitable position by the side of the road leading to the church. It was proposed to issue two extra volumes of publications, one being a work on the church plate of the North and East Ridings and the City of York, under the editorship of the late Mr. T. M. Fallow, F.S.A., and Mr. H. B. McCall, F.S.A. The report concluded that it had been decided to keep as complete a record as possible not only of all explorations of Roman sites in Yorkshire, but of all Roman finds, however small, and it was hoped that the members would take pains to secure accurate information and make full reports to the committee. The hon. editor reported that Part 85 of the journal would include an article on the Minster Church of Ripon, and the Librarian expressed his indebtedness to, amongst others, Viscount Helmsley, M.P.

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At a meeting of the BIRMINGHAM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held on January 25, Mr. John Humphreys presiding, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That the Birmingham Archæological Society has heard with great satisfaction that the ancient Butchers' Row in Coventry has recently been preserved from destruction by the wisdom of the Council of that city, and this society earnestly hopes that steps will also be taken at an early date to secure the preservation of the interesting old City Gate in Cook Street."

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A meeting of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA was held at Norwich on January 22, Mr. H. J. Thouless presiding. Mr. J. Chambers (Lowestoft) sent a paper on "Celtic Names in Norwich." Mr. C. Hartley, M.A. (Beccles), exhibited a series of Neolithic chert, quartz, and crystal implements from Ceylon—one of three collections in the world, and the only one in England. He stated that most of the specimens were found on the surface, mainly on hill-tops, and the abundance of flakes accounted for them having been overlooked by students. Rounded pebbles from the brooks were used from which to manufacture the implements, and their makers were the ancestors of the present Veddas, who had never become metal-workers. There were numerous caves, of which few had been disturbed. In one he had partly explored, the 7½ feet of cave-earth contained an abundance of quartz chips, showing no progress from the lower to the upper layers. There were also animal remains, quantities of snail shells, and one bone implement—the only one found on the island—the quartz implements numbering about fifty. The implements exhibited included scrapers, knives, gravers, hafted implements (many of them notched), some beautifully-chipped leaf-shaped arrowheads of crystal, and a pebble used as a hammerstone.

Mr. W. G. Clarke read a paper on a site for "Cissbury type" implements at Easton, which he discovered in October last, pointing out that, like the Markshall and Ringland sites, it was on the 50-feet contour, and in a field bordering the alluvium. In each case there was a rapid rise from the 50-feet to the 100-feet contour. The surface of the Easton field was remarkably varied with boulder-clay, sand, and gravel in patches. The implements resembled those found at Markshall more than those from Ringland, where the white patination was more generally developed. Twenty-three per cent. of the flakes had the bulb on the broad and not on the narrow side; 61 per cent. had a portion of the cortex remaining; and 36 per cent. had been re-chipped, compared with 40 per cent. at Ringland. In the same field were many implements of ordinary Neolithic type. Mr. Clarke also read a paper on "Steppes in Breckland," pointing out that in "Types of British Vegetation" (1911) Dr. J. Marr, F.R.S., stated that the heaths of Breckland exhibited "the nearest approach to steppe conditions to be found within the British Isles." There were still survivors of the steppe flora on the heaths, and quoting evidence that steppe conditions were most suited to primitive peoples, that they formerly existed in England, and had survived to a greater degree in Breckland than in any other area, he urged that where these conditions existed longest would be most continuously peopled, and this was one of the reasons why Breckland was so prolific in the flint implements of Neolithic man.

Mrs. Baker (Pakefield) exhibited a series of delicately chipped Neolithic implements from arable fields at Pakefield. These included a leaf-shaped arrowhead with notches each side, found on the cliff footpath, thumbnail scrapers, hollow scrapers, knives (some with striations), and three minute cores, possibly for pigmy implements. Many other exhibitions were made.

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On February 5, Professor A. C. Seward, F.R.S., gave to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society a charming description of the churches of Gothland, and of Wisby, its chief town, in particular. Wisby, like some of our own old towns, Winchelsea and Rye for example, was, in earlier times, of great importance as a seaport. During the tenth and eleventh centuries it was one of the most famous commercial centres in Europe, for throughout that period the trade between the Eastern Empire and Northern Europe passed through Western Russia and thence down the Baltic to Gothland. This connection with the East accounts for the Byzantine characteristics to be seen in some of the Wisby churches. The ruins of these buildings—for out of ten but one, that dedicated to the Holy Ghost, dating from about A.D. 1050, remains in use—attest the former grandeur of the town. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Wisby was a principal factory of the Hanseatic League. As the importance of the League declined so did the fortunes of this most interesting place. The churches fell into disuse and decay as wealth and population decreased. The initial blow to the prosperity of the town and island was delivered by Waldemar III. of Denmark, who took Wisby by storm in A.D. 1361, and carried away enormous booty. The ancient wall round the town, with its massive square towers alternating with quaint saddleback ones poised astride it, is in almost as perfect a state as it was in the thirteenth century.

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At the meeting of the Chester Archæological Society on January 16, Mr. J. H. Cooke read a paper on "Vale Royal Abbey," treating fully its foundation and history, the architecture and mode of living of the Cistercians, the succession of Abbots, the sculptured cross over the "Nun's Grave," and giving some particulars of the recent excavations. On February 13, before the same Society, the Rev. R. A. Thomas lectured on "The Roman Wall of Hadrian." Both lectures were illustrated with lantern slides.

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Other meetings have been the visit of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society to the Church of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, on January 20; the Viking Club on January 19, when Mr. E. Lovett lectured on "The origin of Commerce and Currency"; the Society of Biblical Archæology on February 14, when Mr. H. R. Hall read a paper on "An Archæological Journey in Crete"; the conversazione of the Essex Archæological Society in Colchester Castle on February 1; the annual meeting of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society on January 26; the annual meeting of the Co. Kildare Archæological Society on January 31; the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society on February 7; the North Staffs. Field Club on January 23, when Dr. McAldowie read a paper on "Prehistoric Time Measurement in Britain"; the annual meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society on January 26; the Brighton Archæological Club on February 7, when Mr. T. G. Leggatt lectured ably on "The Forest of Anderida," the great forest of the Weald of Sussex; the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society on February 14, when Mr. Lewis Way read a paper on "Heath House Estate, Stapleton"; the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society on February 1, when several papers were read and an address was given by Professor Boyd Dawkins on "Pigmy Implements"; and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland on February 13.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

ANCIENT HUNTERS AND THEIR MODERN REPRESENTATIVES. By W. J. Sollas, D.Sc. Two plates and 235 figures in the text. London: *Macmillan and Co., Ltd.*, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xvii, 416. Price 12s. net.

The science of prehistoric archæology has made such surprising progress in the last twenty years that the moment is propitious for, as it were, taking stock of the position, for bringing together and realizing what we now know, or believe we know, as to our Palæolithic ancestors. Even as this book was passing through the press, as Professor Sollas points out in his preface, important discoveries have been made—as in Mr. Marett's explorations in Jersey, for example—which are necessarily either ignored or touched upon but partially. This is said only to show one difficulty under which Professor Sollas has worked, and not in the least degree to detract from the merit of his achievement. For a very remarkable achievement it is. It may be a small point to make, but it is very seldom that an important (and in this connection essential) geological exposition is so clearly made as in Dr. Sollas's first chapter on the Great Ice Age, which, as it were, sets the scene. "Palæolithic" is a convenient term which covers ages of indefinite length, and includes, doubtless, sundry stages of culture. In these pages, written with striking lucidity, but quite free from dogmatism, the writer brings together the results of the discoveries of recent years, especially those in France, so important in their bearing upon Palæolithic culture, discusses and compares, or turns to account recent remarkable studies of races still or recently in the Palæolithic stage—the extinct Tasmanians, the Bushmen, Esquimos, and Australian aborigines—and produces a survey of the early youth of the human race, which is as soberly and soundly based as it is brilliantly written. Some of these resemblances between Palæolithic man and his present-day representatives are very striking. The Bushmen Dr. Sollas associates with the Aurignacians, as the Abbé Breuil has called them, those early men who have left such remarkable picture galleries in some of the caverns of France. Bushman implements, and even Bushman drawings, show kinship to those of Aurignacian man. The Esquimos are connected with the Magdalenians—some remarkable resemblances in details of implements and objects are set forth on pp. 368, 369—the "latest completely Palæolithic race which inhabited Europe," the suggestion being that, as the climate became warmer, and pressure from the Neolithic people of south and east increased, the Magdalenian folk retreated with the retreating cold to the more northerly regions of Europe, and by way of Bering Strait into America, where the primitive Algonkian and Athapascan "Indians" became their representatives. This is only one suggestive point of many on which we are tempted to dwell. We looked with some curiosity to see what Professor Sollas had to say as to the vexed question of "Eoliths," which has a chapter to itself. He sets forth the pros and cons very ably and clearly, presenting the evidence on both sides quite impartially, and, without making any very definite statement as to his own view, seems disposed to say that there is much to be said on both sides. His verdict, in short, is one of "not proven."

Fresh discoveries will continue to be made and new theories will be invented, new inferences will be drawn and new conclusions will be arrived at; but for a long time to come this book will be one of the indispensable tools of anthropologist and archæologist. It is a masterly survey of the knowledge of prehistoric man which we now possess. It is full of suggestion, and written with delightful clearness. The illustrations are extraordinarily numerous, and are helpful as aids to the text as few illustrations are. There is a fairly full index.

* * *

THE STORY OF FORD ABBEY. By Sidney Heath. Many illustrations. London: *Francis Griffiths*, 1911. 4to., pp. 78. Price 10s. 6d. net.

In this comely volume Mr. Heath, after a brief outline of the history of monachism in England, tells the story of the foundation and early history of Ford Abbey. The traditional legend of the foundation of a Cistercian house at Brightley, near Okehampton, by Richard de Brioniis, the first monks coming from Waverley Abbey, Surrey, of the abandonment of Brightley in a few years by these monks on the ground of the barrenness of the soil, and of the interception of their retreat by Adelicia, Richard's sister and successor to his estates, and their settlement at Ford, is well known. Whether true or not matters little; the real history of Ford Abbey begins with the temporary installation of the monks at Westford, whence, in 1148, they were transferred to the new and partly completed buildings at the spot in the valley of the Axe known as Ford. Mr. Heath describes the general plan of the monastic buildings, and gives such particulars as can be collected of the church, of which no traces remain. A chapter on "The Abbots of Ford," and another on "Abbot Chard," who beautified and practically rebuilt the monastery, proving himself no mean architect, lead to the Dissolution—a catastrophe which must have been more than usually dreadful here, where lavish generosity had produced so magnificent a result. Mr. Heath traces the history of the Abbey as it passed from one lay owner to another, and describes its present condition—a noble country house, with very much of Abbot Chard's and earlier work still preserved, though somewhat disguised, and with some handsome additions and alterations designed by Inigo Jones about 1650. The text of the book is competent, but the main attraction to many purchasers will be the fine series of photographic illustrations of both exterior and interior of the Abbey, for which the present owners of this stately dwelling, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Roper, have given special facilities. These are particularly good. "The great building," as Sir Frederick Treves has well said, "situated as it is in a glorious garden, is a wonder to see"; and this handsomely produced memorial of it is a desirable possession.

MEMORIALS OF OLD WORCESTERSHIRE. Edited by F. B. Andrews, A.R.I.B.A. With many illustrations. London: *George Allen and Co. Ltd.*, 1911. Demy 8vo. pp. x, 298. Price 15s. net.

Mr. Andrews is to be congratulated upon the team of contributors of which he has acted as captain and upon the results of their labours. In his introductory chapter Mr. Willis Bund opens with the remark that "probably, owing more to its geographical position than to any other cause, no county has played a part of greater importance in English history than Worcestershire—a part out of all proportion to her size, population, or wealth." The point is well put, and is ably worked out in the succeeding pages of the Introduction. It is also illustrated by another good paper on "Worcestershire during the Civil War," by the same writer, who treated the topic at length in a volume published a few years ago. A noteworthy feature of this volume of the "Memorials" series is the freshness of not a few of its chapters. The paper on "The Early Navigation of the River Avon," by Mr. Percy Feek, is quite out of the ordinary run of contributions. Though brief, it brings together much fresh matter, drawn mainly from original records, and touches a side of county history not often illustrated. Another good paper which does not go over well-trodden ground is Mr. Houghton's account of "The Ancient Free Grammar Schools of Worcestershire." The editor himself, Mr. F. B. Andrews, is a recognized authority on the subjects of which he writes—"The Benedictine Houses of the County" (Evesham, Pershore, the Malverns, and Westwood); and "Some County Houses of Stone and Timber." Akin to the latter is Mr. J. A. Cossins's paper on "Ecclesiastical and other Timbered Buildings." Some of the details of woodwork, both constructional and ornamental, in these not too well-known Worcestershire churches are of unusual interest. Mr. F. T. Spackman writes well on the history of the city of Worcester and on the story of some other old towns of the county—Bewdley, Bromsgrove, Droitwich, Kidderminster, and Malvern; and Mr. E. A. B. Barnard is at home with 'The Vale of Evesham and Bredon Hill." There are various other readable chapters which, for the most part, well justify their inclusion, though the few pages on "Worcestershire Folk-Lore" and "Worcester Porcelain" are too slight to be of much value.

* * *

GAYA'S TRAITÉ DES ARMES, 1678. Edited by Charles ffoulkes. With a preface by Viscount Dillon. Illustrations. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1911. Crown 8vo, pp. xliv, 172. Price 5s. net.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century, as firearms increased in efficacy, the value and use of armour began to decline. In his learned and most valuable introduction to this reprint of Gaya's work, Mr. ffoulkes points out that "from the middle of the sixteenth century armour was proved and tested by musket, arquebus, and pistol shot, and it was this very 'proof,' insisted upon in the manufacture of defensive armour, which brought about its disuse." As the penetrating power of firearms increased, so the defensive plate was increased in resisting power, until it became too heavy and too cumbrous to be borne. Gaya therefore wrote at a very interesting period in the development of military weapons; and his *Traité des Armes* gives a fairly complete view of the military equipment of his day. It is full of interesting and suggestive detail; but we fancy that most students who take up the book, issued in the comely *format* of the Oxford "Tudor and Stuart Library," to be had either in blue or white covers, will find its chief value is to be found in Mr. ffoulkes's illuminating introduction. In this he takes up and illustrates the various points suggested by or mentioned in the text, such as the decay of armour, the length of sword and dagger, the use of the two-handed sword or espadon, the nature of the bayonet, the carrying power of the musket, the introduction of rifling, the uses of such weapons as the halberd and the mace; the uses of bows and arrows and of mail; and the composition of gunpowder. The editor also supplies a glossary and a bibliography of works on military subjects issued before 1678. All the original illustrations are produced, and the paper and printing are of the excellence customary in this attractive "Library."

* * *

The Wiltshire Archæological Society have published (at the Museum, Devizes) Part II. of the excellent *Catalogue of Antiquities* in their Museum, compiled by Mrs. M. E. Cunnington and the Rev. E. H. Goddard. Part I., which comprised the Stourhead Collection, appeared in 1896. Since that date the Museum has been much enlarged, and its collections have been enlarged, as well as rearranged and re-labelled. The present part catalogues very thoroughly the whole of the antiquities (other than those described in Part I.), with the exception of coins, in which the Society is not rich. Wiltshire is a county of marked archæological importance, and the outstanding feature of the Devizes Museum is that, with few exceptions, its collections are local, and are therefore homogeneous to a degree unusual in provincial museums. "Eoliths" and palæoliths are fairly plentiful. Objects of the Neolithic and earlier Bronze Ages are numerous. The late Celtic period is exceptionally well represented. The Roman occupation has contributed well, especially in the remarkable series of pottery remains from the site of the Westbury Iron Works, and the extensive Romano-British collection, resulting from the local excavations by Mr. and Mrs. Cunnington. We have not exhausted the list; but enough has been said to show that the collections in the Wiltshire Society's Museum are of exceptional value and importance. The Catalogue has evidently been prepared very carefully. It is frequently annotated, and contains no fewer than sixty-nine plates of objects in the Museum.

* * *

The *Peterborough Advertiser Company, Ltd.*, have issued, price one shilling, in a dumpy, narrow volume, *Memorials of Godmanchester*, being the reminiscences of Mr. F. W. Bird, borough treasurer of that ancient town, reprinted from the *Peterborough Advertiser*, and edited by Mr. W. H. B. Saunders. Mr. Bird's recollections do not follow any particular chronological arrangement, but they contain much matter well worthy of preservation. Some of it is of purely local interest, but much illustrates generally social and other conditions in a country town of a couple of generations or so ago. The little book would have been more useful if it had been better indexed.

The *Essex Review*, January, starts its twenty-first volume well. Dr. Clark taps a new subject in tracing the relations between men of the county and Balliol College, Oxford. Mr. W. C. Weller supplies "Notes on the Harsnett Family"—Archbishop Harsnett (originally Halsnoth) founded Chigwell Grammar School. Mr. S. J. Barns continues his paper on "The Cookes of Gidea Hall," and the other contents are quite up to the usual satisfactory level. *History*, No. 1, January (1, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.), is a new quarterly (4s. per annum) intended as an "organ" for the historical student and teacher—especially the former, for whose needs such magazines as *The English Historical Review* and its Scottish namesake do not cater. There should certainly be room for such a magazine. The principal articles in this initial number are by Professor Ramsay Muir, Professor F. J. A. Hearnshaw, and Mr. C. L. Kingsford, who writes brightly of "John Stow and London Life in the Reign of Elizabeth."

* * *

We have on our table a short paper on "Leland's Itinerary," by William Harrison, reprinted from the *Transactions* of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society; part xxxv. of the London County Council's *Indication of Houses of Historical Interest: London*, recording, with brief but well prepared biographical notices, the placing of tablets on No. 28, Newman Street, Oxford Street, where Thomas Stothard lived for forty years, and on 8, Canonbury Square, N., where Samuel Phelps, tragedian, resided during his management of Sadler's Wells Theatre; Fasc. 8 of *Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie* (Paris, 19, Rue Spontini)—the admirable bibliography of periodical articles which we have already commended; *Rivista d'Italia*, January; and good catalogues of second-hand books from Messrs. W. N. Pitcher and Co., Cross Street, Manchester, and Mr. George Gregory, Argyle Street, Bath.

Correspondence.

THE SAXON CONQUEST OF SOMERSET.

(See *ante*, pp. 39, 40.)

TO THE EDITOR.

We are most sorry, but Mr. Greswell has read our articles so carelessly that some answer seems imperative, though we have no wish or intention to enter into any controversy with him, and shall trouble you no further, under any provocation. We can almost believe from internal evidence that Mr. Greswell has not had our articles before him as he wrote. It may save time and space to give our answer under the same headings which he has used, as we believe that any reader who is sufficiently interested to have noticed either articles or criticism will not mind referring.

1. No misstatement is immaterial when it has been used as the basis of an argument. We have said perfectly plainly that we mean South Petherton and the river at that point. "Pedrida" certainly does mean the river from the Dorset border to its mouth. The Ivel, Cary, and Credy are its tributaries, not its head waters. To quote Camden rather more fully on the subject, "Pedred, commonly Parret, rises in the very south-bound of the county, and runs by Crockbourne (in Saxon Crucerne) and by Pedderton; then the Parret runs into the Ivel and robs it of its name. . . . It throws itself by a wide mouth into the Severn-sea, called the Æstuarie Uxella by Ptolemy, and by some at this time Ivelmouth, but by the ancient English Pedredan-muth." It is really a pity that Mr. Greswell will not verify his quotations, especially when he is decrying the work of other investigators.

2. A beaten host has no time to collect a fleet, and one cannot suppose that ships were in readiness for a hasty flight to Wales. The Danes, who certainly had a fleet, were helpless when driven to the end of Polden after Ethandune, as Mr. Greswell himself will allow. The beaten Welsh would have been in no better case.

3. We quite agree that the plains of mid-Somerset were won in the early stages of the Saxon advance, and have tried to point out the approximate date of their occupation. We find no evidence to show that Langport and Cadbury fell before the battle of Pen-Selwood.

4. We refer to an estuary below Puriton, which Mr. Greswell considers "rather an assumption." He has made the same assumption under his first heading: "If either North Petherton or Puriton is meant, then Kenwalch drove the Britons practically to the mouth of the river." We should not venture to carry the ancient river mouth as high as North Petherton ourselves, but consider it unreasonable to exempt the Parrett marshlands below Puriton from conditions similar to those of the Brue and Axe before embankment. In his sketch-map opposite p. 34 of "The Story of the Battle of Ethandune," Mr. Greswell shows Stert Point as the end of a large island in the estuary.

We do not quite appreciate the sarcasm about "popping down a combe" at Combwich, as we are quite unable to identify any passage to which it can refer. Mr. Greswell's suggestion that anything may be expected of such contributors as ourselves should surely be based on some statement we actually made; otherwise it is gratuitous fault-finding.

5. We have given our full reasons for supposing that the conjectures of Mr. Freeman are wrong, and that the grant of Monkton does not imply full Saxon domination of the Quantocks. The mere stating of a theory by an eminent historian, and its repetition by copyists, does not "of course" make it a matter of fact. Any conjecture is open to correction.

6. We had our Plainsfield legend in the vernacular from several different sources during thirteen years of residence, and study of the folk-lore and dialect, in the Quantock district. The man who used the word "thill" may of course have acquired it elsewhere, but it is good Saxon, and would not strike anyone who is a student of dialect as unusual. The "shuttle" of a gate, by the way, is the swinging catch. Mr. Greswell's reference to the tradition in "The Land of Quantock" is very vague, and does not mention the site of the battle as at Plainsfield, nor does he assign it to any date. It would be most interesting to know

what the old men did tell him; but we believe that we have been given all that still remains of the tradition, and never heard the fight assigned to any period. It might be fairer to call our identification of it a "deduction" rather than a "pure assumption," and to deal with the arguments on which we based it.

7. We are concerned with the seventh-century tract of land "in Crucam"—"within the crook"—and not with Domesday or later parochial details, except so far as they may serve to preserve a more ancient name. Mr. Greswell has deliberately ignored the Saxon *cruc,* which we gave as the original of "cruca," for the sake of a gibe at our further illustration of what is a root-word. We made no suggestion of a Scandinavian derivation. No modern etymologist will allow that "cruca," "crook," or "cruce" can be derived from *crecca,* "creek." A fair reference to what we have written will show that we have allowed for the position of the Domesday "Cruce" on the Polden bank of the river, as possibly representing the position of part of the tract "in Crucam" from which the grant of three hides was made, and covering the landing at Downend accordingly. "Cruce" represents one virgate only and cannot cover the whole grant.

We have a tracing of a map, dated 1723, showing the old course of the lesser bend of the river.

With apologies for thus trespassing on your space, and trusting to your fairness to allow us this one reply,

CHAS. W. WHISTLER.
ALBANY F. MAJOR.

[We cannot print any more letters on this subject. —EDITOR.]

VOWS OF CHASTITY.

(See *ante,* p. 80.)

TO THE EDITOR.

On this interesting subject, Mr. Gerish may refer to vol. xlv. of the Surtees Society Publications. The last section of the volume contains a series of Marriage and other Licences, issued by the Archbishop of York, including Licences to veil a "vowess." Of these last the Editor of the volume, the late Canon Raine, writes as follows:

"Vows of Chastity.—A lady, after her husband's death, was allowed to take the vow of chastity, and she was then called a vowess. A kind of investiture took place, generally, I believe, during or before the celebration of mass, when the officiator gave the vowess a pall or mantle, a veil, and a ring, and she then made a vow of chastity in a set form of words. The celebrant was not necessarily a Bishop, but an Abbot or a Prior might act in his stead. This vow merely obliged the lady to live in chastity. She was not severed from the world, but could live in it and make a will, and dispose of her property as she chose. We sometimes find that the vowess, for the sake of a stricter and a more retired life, took up her abode in or near some monastery, particularly a nunnery. She was, however, merely a lodger, or, to use the old term, a *perhendinaria.*"

The form of the vow seems to differ occasionally in the words, but this, dated January 1, 1399-1400, may be taken as a typical example:

"In the name of Jhesu Crist, amen. I, Margaret of Slyngesby, in the erchebisshopricke of Yozrke, before yow hier, worshepful fader in God and lord, Richard by the grace of God erchebisshop of zork, primat of Engelond and legat of ye court of Rome, in the worshipe of God and His moder Seinte Marie mayden, and All Seyntes of hevene, in zour holy hondes mak avowe and bihot yt I shall kepe my body henforward in chastite. And in token of this avowe, I mak this seyne of ye holy cros with myn owne honde ✠."

One case is given of a woman becoming a vowess on the civil death of her husband, owing to his taking religious vows "after the ord^{r} of hermettes." In all there are in this series ninety-three cases between 1374 and 1520, when the last case occurs, though the other licences continue to 1531.

Probably the most notable vowess was the Lady Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII.

R. H. FORSTER.

PORCH ROODS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Your interesting account of the Roods at Langford Church, printed in the February number of the *Antiquary,* will, it is to be hoped, result in a record being compiled of all examples of such things as still exist in various parts of the country. I can give two. The first is in the gable of the south porch of the church at Bowes, in North Yorkshire—a place famous as being the supposed site of Dotheboys Hall. The other is on the south porch of the church at Horsley, in Derbyshire; but in this case the rood is not a relief built into the wall, but a sculpture in the round fixed on the apex of the pediment of the porch, and projecting above it—a much rarer form, so far as existing remains go, though this may be due to the fact that such a rood was much more easily broken.

I have not been at Horsley for many years, and my memory may deceive me; but my impression is that, if the figures of St. Mary and St. John do not survive, there was sufficient evidence that they had once been in existence.

R. H. FORSTER.

Putney, S.W.

STEWART FAMILY.

TO THE EDITOR.

Can any of your readers inform me if Robert Stewart, of West Braes, Perth, 1609, youngest son of Andrew, second Lord Ochiltree, of Ochiltree, Scotland, had a son, or grandson, named "Andrew Stewart," who migrated to Tyrone, Ireland, and settled at Gortigal there in 1627?

Had Robert Stewart, of Roberton, Scotland, who had grant of 2,000 acres in Ulster in 1609, or Sir James Stewart, of Bonnytown, Ayr (1605), Knt., a son, or grandson, "Andrew Stewart," who did so, and who were the fathers of Robert Stewart, of Roberton, and Sir James Stewart, Knt.?

HERBERT A. CARTER.

57, King Street, Manchester.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

The Antiquary.

APRIL, 1912.

Notes of the Month.

THE *Times* of March 7 reports an interesting discovery made at Charing Cross in the course of the tunnelling operations for connecting the present Hampstead and Highgate "Tube" terminus within the forecourt of Charing Cross Station with the Charing Cross Station of the Underground Railway on the Thames Embankment. Forty feet below the present surface the excavators came across a great tree embedded in the sand. When the sand was cleared away the tree was revealed as "a magnificent and shapely oak, over 2 feet thick. It was black with age and moisture, but by no means rotten—pick and shovel were powerless against it. The water which saturated the sand at that depth had preserved the solidity and even the texture of the wood unimpaired for indefinite thousands of years." It is suggested that the tree originally flourished higher up the river, and by undermining of the bank had been carried away by the river, in time of flood, to be caught in a sandbank and to be buried deeper and deeper. A stag's horn has also been found in the course of the same tunnelling work.

⁂

At a meeting of the British School of Rome, held at Rome on the premises of the School on March 1, the Director, Dr. Thomas Ashby, exhibited photographs of "a map of the Roman Campagna of 1547," the property of the Vatican Library, to which he is providing a commentary. The map bears no author's name, but, as Mr. Horatio Brown has ascertained from the Venetian archives, was the work of Eufrosino della Volpaia, of Florence. It possesses great topographical value, for many farmhouses which have now disappeared, and names which have now passed out of use, but are mentioned in deeds and records of the time, are marked upon it. The skill and care with which it is delineated are remarkable, and it is the largest and best map of the Campagna before 1704. It is interesting to note that a rare treatise on hunting in the Campagna by Domenico Boccamazzo, published in 1548, was written with the help of this map. It was known to and copied by later cartographers, but is never mentioned.

⁂

Two days later Dr. Ashby was received in audience by the King of Italy, to whom he presented an album containing forty facsimiles of drawings of Roman scenes by British artists from the Print Room of the British Museum, covering the period from 1715 to 1843.

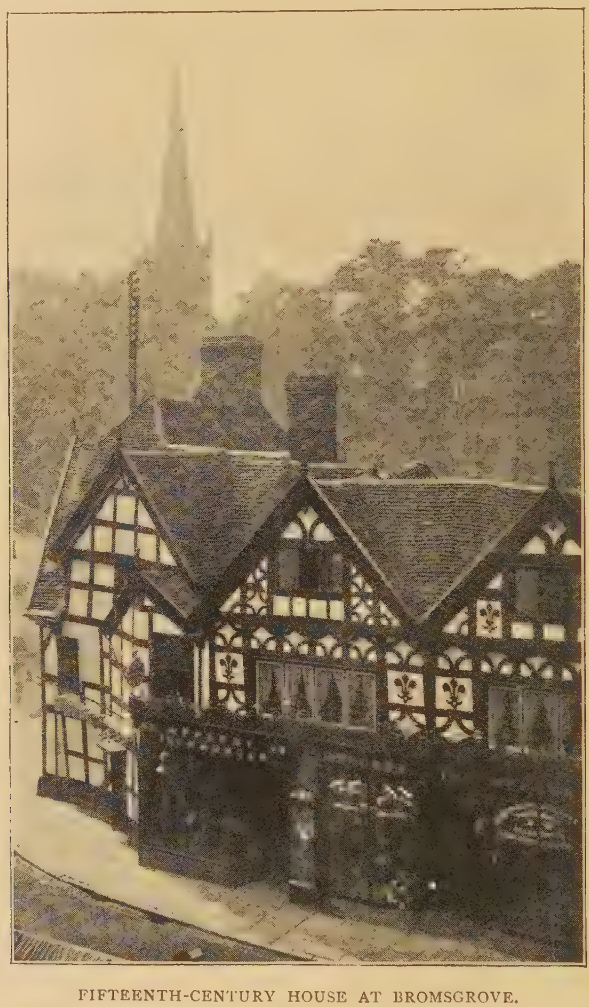
⁂

After Tattershall, Banbury! The well-known panelled "Globe" room, in the Reindeer Inn at Banbury, attributed to Inigo Jones, and admitted to be one of the finest specimens of Jacobean work in England, has been sold for removal to America. The gates of the inn in Parsons Street are dated 1570, and the inn itself is nearly, if not quite, as old. The "Globe" room is remarkable not only for its dark old oak panelling and large mullioned window, but for its very fine plastered ceiling. A replica of the ceiling was made not long ago for the South Kensington Museum. On March 6 the Prime Minister, replying to a question in the House of Commons referring to the loss of this room at the Reindeer, said that the First Commissioner of Works would at an early date introduce a Bill dealing with the preservation of ancient and historic monuments. We trust it may be comprehensive and effective.

⁂

Trade journals do not as a rule pay much attention to the antiquarian side of their respective subjects, although there is much which might be so presented as to interest the least archæologically minded of readers.

The exceptions to the rule are worth noting from time to time. In the issue of our contemporary the *Ironmonger*, for example, of February 17, there was a very interesting article, under the title of "An Historic Shop," with an illustration, on an old house in Bromsgrove, now occupied as his place of business, by Mr. T. Appleby, ironmonger. Mr. Appleby wisely takes an interest in his beautiful old house, the illustration of which we are courteously permitted to reproduce on this page; and with another member of the trade, Mr. W. H. Lawley, also known as an antiquary, sends to the *Ironmonger* particulars of its construction and history, some of which we quote. "Worcestershire," it is truly said, "is rich in specimens of half-timbered architecture; but while Mr. Appleby's house was known to be of considerable antiquity, it was not until the renovation which was carefully carried out in 1910, and the consequent removal of the disfiguring plaster of a bygone age, that the fine decorated and scalloped cross-timbered gables



FIFTEENTH-CENTURY HOUSE AT BROMSGROVE.

shown in the illustration were brought to light. The manors of Bromsgrove were Crown lands (the land behind Mr. Appleby's premises is known to-day as Crown Close), and they remained in possession of the Crown until the year 1612. It will be observed that the most striking feature of the architect's design is the repeated introduction of the fleur-de-lis. Mr. George Brown, of Bromsgrove, has pointed out that Elizabeth, who came to the throne in 1558, had no right to the use of the fleur-de-lis as part of her insignia, although that right existed in the reign of Henry V. (1413-1422), when France was won to the English Crown. Mr. Lawley gives it as his experience that he has never seen the fleur-de-lis reproduced on any dated structure of Elizabethan times.

* * *

"A reasonable inference, then, is that this house was erected in the early part of the fifteenth century, some hundred years or so before Elizabeth's accession, and during the time of the Wars of the Roses. No expense was spared in the construction of the building; the stone is from a local quarry, and the small bricks used were prepared from glacial clay, deposits of which are found about the neighbourhood. The oak carving is most beautifully executed, both the design and its execution rivalling that of the famous Derby House in Chester. The situation of the house is interesting; it stands at the junction of the road to Kidderminster with the Worcester main road, and commanding, as it does, what was in ancient times probably the only bridge over the Spadesbourne Brook, it occupies a position of some strategical importance."

* * *

"A. E. H."—initials which do not disguise the identity of the writer—in the *Bristol Times* of March 5, writes: "Those of your readers who take an interest in the remains of the Roman city of Venta Silurum (Caerwent) will be sorry to hear that one night last week one of the finest portions of the south or Port wall, near the south-east corner of the city, suddenly collapsed, and is now a heap of ruins. This wall is well known as one of the finest of its kind in the kingdom, and its partial destruction will be greatly lamented by antiquaries and others. The cause of the misfortune is no doubt to be found in the recent great and sudden changes of temperature. The north side of the wall, which is over 20 feet high, is filled up with soil within a foot or two of the top, while the south side is free from top to bottom. Though it has stood the enormous pressure (without the aid of buttresses) for more than a thousand years, the recent weather has been too much for it, and the expansion of the soil inside, caused by the recent sudden advent of summer weather, caused the southern unprotected face of the wall to fall outwards, leaving the inner core and the northern face of the wall still standing. It is strange that means were about to be taken to support another portion of this same wall which seemed to be in a dangerous condition, but the part which has now fallen seemed so solid that no danger was apprehended. Over 20 square feet of the wall has gone, and the ruin is quite beyond repair. The fall has exposed the interior of the wall, the rubble or herring-bone masonry of which can now be seen; but this may collapse at any moment, and visitors who wish to see it are advised to lose no time."

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The press view of the new London Museum, Kensington Palace, took place on March 20, too late for notice in this issue of the *Antiquary*.

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The *Standard* of February 26 says: "The Rev. Dr. Solloway, Vicar of Selby Abbey, who a short time ago announced the discovery at Selby of a hitherto unknown Washington shield, has come across another example in his native town of Chorley, Lancashire. It was found in such a remarkable armorial combination as should make Chorley a perfect Mecca for our Transatlantic kinsmen. The bearings are to be found as one of the quarterings in the coat-of-arms belonging to the family of Standish of Duxbury, and are represented twice over in the ancient parish church of the Lancashire manufacturing town. On the north side of the chancel, on a window of two lights, are depicted in stained glass the figures of St. Lawrence and St. Alban. Above the head of the former appear the arms in question—those of Alexander Standish, who was born about 1570, impaling the arms of his wife, Margaret Ashton. The dexter half of the shield, the Standish portion, consists of six quarterings, the first and sixth being three silver stand dishes on a blue field, for Standish of Duxbury, and the fifth being gules, two bars argent; in chief three mullets of the last, for Washington.

* * *

"The Duxbury connection of the Standish family is well known to Americans, as it is to all readers of *The Courtship of Miles Standish*, 'who could trace his pedigree plainly back to Hugh Standish, of Duxbury Hall, in Lancashire, England, heir unto vast estates'; but the Washington quartering in the Standish achievement will come as a surprise to our cousins beyond the sea, for though numerous Americans visiting Duxbury Hall have found their way to Chorley Parish Church, few, if any, seem to have noticed the stars and stripes of the Washington quarter. It will be observed that at Chorley the stars, mullets, and bars are white, while the field is red, the tinctures being the reverse of those usually represented on the Washington coat, as, for instance, in the window of Selby Abbey; but this difference is well known to heraldic students, certain branches of the Washington family bearing a silver shield with red bars and mullets, and others a red shield with silver bars and mullets.

* * *

"The church at Chorley should not only be an attraction to Americans because of this shield in stained glass, but because of its duplication on the Standish pew, which still remains. The pew is a big square, one of beautiful Jacobean design, and bears on its back the identical quarterings of the window, though lacking the tinctures. Of incomparable interest must these heraldic insignia be, and the district in which they are found should be nothing less than magnetic to our American kinsfolk, especially when they realize that within a couple of miles from the church stands the famous Duxbury Hall, where also is to be seen the shield of stone bearing the same armorial device. The name of Standish alone is always precious, but Standish, in heraldic union with Washington, conjures up some bygone matrimonial connections between two great families."

The summer meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute will this year be held at Northampton, from Tuesday, July 23, to Wednesday, July 31. Mr. Everard L. Guilford, M.A., 23, Lenton Avenue, Nottingham, is in charge of all the arrangements, but applications for tickets should be made in due course to Mr. Hardinge Tyler, M.A., F.S.A., the hon. secretary of the Institute, at 19, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. The Institute is also arranging to hold a spring meeting on Wednesday, May 22, at the Tower of London, under the guidance of Mr. C. R. Peers, M.A., Sec. S.A., and Mr. Harold Sands, F.S.A.

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The *Architect* of March 8 and 15 contained a paper on "Post-and-Plaster Buildings in Lancashire," with twelve good illustrations of such examples as Speke Hall, near Liverpool; Agecroft Hall, near Manchester; Smithills Hall and Hall i' th' Wood, Bolton; and Kersal Hall and Ordsall Hall, Manchester.

* * *

"During the demolition of the historic Ship Hotel," says the *Times*, February 24, "three interesting pieces of masonry, presumably portions of the old Reading Abbey, have been discovered near the Holy Brook, which runs at the back of the hotel and underneath one of the old chimney-stacks. The first is a moulded keystone of a fifteenth-century arch, enriched with four crockets and the base of a finial, and is in very good preservation. Another stone, the *voussoir* of a twelfth-century arch, is enriched with a typical Norman billet moulding in a fair state of preservation. The third is the *voussoir* of a thirteenth-century arch, deeply moulded with the roll and hollow typical of the period. The architects have carefully measured the stones, and propose to have them photographed before it is decided where they shall eventually be placed. Another interesting find is an old water conduit in wood elm, bored for conveying water before the days of metal pipes."

* * *

Alderman Jacob, of Winchester, writes: "An example of the vicissitudes of ancient monuments has occurred recently amongst the 'finds' in the excavations necessary for the refoundation of Winchester Cathedral—a tremendous work just nearing completion by Messrs. Thompson of Peterborough, the cost being £112,000, besides 5,000 guineas devoted by the Goldsmiths' Company of London for the necessary restoration of the west front. The 'find' in question, discovered a few feet beneath the surface in the excavations for the buttresses of the south aisle of the nave, was the top slab of the Purbeck marble memorial of the heart sepulture of Bishop Ethelmar de Valence, 1250-1260, half-brother of Henry III The memorial itself has had several removals, for in old engravings—notably Britton and Bailey's *Winchester Cathedral*—the monument, an extremely elegant one, vesica-shaped, and much injured, is shown leaning against a pillar in the east end of the north aisle of the nave. Whether Garbett, in his repairs, restorations, and shifting of monuments in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, found it there, or himself had it shifted, is unknown. He certainly did move memorials of Sir A. de Gaveston, Peter de la Roche, Prior Basing, and others, and the flat stone of an early Mayor of Winchester, named Bowland, whose name does not appear on the list of mayors. Ethelmar died at Paris, and was buried in the Church of St. Genevieve there. His heart was sent to the cathedral for burial, presumably where there remains the epitaph, placed over it by Bishop Fox when he erected his beautiful screens between the Decorated arches north and south of the chancel. Fox, a devout man, imbued with every reverence for the illustrious dead—witness his shrine-like coffers of the Saxon Kings and others—was careful not to disturb in *his* work the remains he found. These he arched over, and indicated by his reproductions of epitaphs. Dr. Kitchen during his tenure of the deanery, examined, amongst others, the deposits of Prince Richard, the brother of Rufus, and the heart burial of Nicholas de Ely, finding Fox's inscriptions truthful, and the deposits undisturbed. His call to Durham prevented further investigations as to the opposite interments—Ethelmar's heart, the remains of Hardicanute, and those of Bishop Pontissura. The monument to Ethelmar's heart, since Garbett's work, has been attached to the wall within a panel of De Lucy's work, close to the Chapel of the Guardian Angels. Its top is modern, and the tablet at the base also. The discovery of the ancient apex, with the mitre, etc., and the shields of arms, the Lions of England, and the Eagle of De Valence, caused great interest. In order to replace it, the monument was removed under the care of Mr. N. G. H. Nisbett, cathedral architect—zealous for the preservation of ancient work—and the modern bits taken away, and the ancient piece (which had evidences of colour) replaced once more. In the course of this removal the following discovery was made by Mr. Nisbett; we quote his own words: 'When the nineteenth-century tablet was removed I noticed a cavity in the wall behind, 7 inches square, partly concealed by mortar, which had been kept in position by the stone removed. Brushing away the mortar, a dark-coloured cylindrical object was seen, which, on farther investigation, proved to be a leaden casket, 6½ inches high and 6 inches in diameter, with loose lid. It was found to contain several small pieces of decayed wood, some dark-coloured material, and several fibrous and apparently vegetable fragments. The casket was formed of old 'cast' lead, with the sand grains clearly visible on the inside. It had a soldered joint down the side, and a hole in the bottom, partly caused by accidental damage. Inside a piece of lead of different colour, and smooth on both sides, had been loosely placed in the bottom to remedy the defect referred to. This piece of lead also showed marks of injury, as though from accidental striking with a pickaxe or similar implement. It has not yet been fully examined.' A point worth consideration now is the examination of the masonry under Fox's epitaph to see if the heart has been removed. In a footnote in Woodward's history of the Cathedral there is mention of a heart burial found many years ago, where the stairs were to the organ-loft, which preceded those made in Dr. Wesley's time, these latter carried through the vaulting of the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre (a piece of vandalism)."

* * *

As was provisionally announced some little time ago, the Silversmiths' work, forming part of the collections lent by Mr. Pierpont Morgan to the Victoria and Albert Museum, was the second portion of that collection to be withdrawn. The withdrawal took place early in March.

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A Reuter's telegram from Rome to the Paris *New York Herald*, March 7, says: "According to a Pompeii telegram to the *Tribuna*, the excavations begun there two months ago in an unexplored part of the buried city have produced important discoveries, which the Director-General and Council of Fine Arts are engaged in examining. The exact nature of the discoveries is being kept secret, and the excavations are being carefully guarded. It is, therefore, to be gathered that they are of exceptional interest. Inscriptions of the greatest historical value have been unearthed. In a street called the 'Street of Abundance' a number of shops were excavated containing archæological treasures." Another telegram says that "the shops have been found to contain an immense quantity of precious objects, including vases and gold money. Petrified provisions have also been unearthed."

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We take the following note from the *Inverness Chronicle*, February 21: "In connection with an application to the Crofters Commission by Major Matheson, of the Lews, for power to resume a small strip of two crofts at Eoropie, Ness, for the purpose of enlarging the area of the site of the old 'temple' there, the Commissioners, in a note to their interlocutor granting the application, give some interesting historical details with regard to the temple. They say: 'The ruined temple is to be restored as a place of worship in connection with the Episcopal Church in Scotland. It is a monument of great local and historical interest. Probably it is one of the many churches erected by, or in honour of, St. Maeldubh. It contained his stone pillow. As a shrine for the cure of persons mentally deranged it has been held in high repute down to recent times. The patient, having been made to drink of the neighbouring holy well, and led three times round the temple, sun-wise, was laid in it for the night, bound hand and foot before the altar, with his head resting on the saint's pillow. If not cured by morning, the patient was regarded as incurable. After the Reformation the temple seems to have been abandoned as a place of Christian worship, but curious propitiatory rites connected with the older cult of Shony, the god who sent sea-ware, revived, and were practised within its walls so late as the eighteenth century.'" If the ruined temple is, as the Commissioners say, "a monument of great local and historical interest," it is surely a great mistake to "restore" it as a place of worship of any kind whatever. Such "restoration" can only mean destruction.

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A Paleolithic hammer-head, described as "the second finest of the three known Paleolithic hornstone hammer-heads," was sold at Sotheby's on February 19 for £105, and has since been presented by the Marquis of Bute to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. It was found originally near Bonar Bridge, Sutherland.

⚜ ⚜ ⚜

The following gentlemen have been elected Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries: Messrs. Herbert Balch, A. E. Bowen, C. T. Clay, G. C. Druce, J. R. Dunlop, Robert Mond, Philip Nelson, and W. S. Ogden.

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"Dr. Garstang," says the *Athenæum*, March 16, "has just returned from the nine months' excavations in Asia Minor and the Sudan that he has been conducting for the University of Liverpool. At his former site at Sakhtje Guezi, near Ain-tab, he has explored nearly the whole of a buried Hittite city, and has found, besides the remains of a large 'palace temple,' several Hittite houses. He also claims to have succeeded, by a system of sectional cuttings, in equating two of the strata uncovered with the Eighteenth and Twenty-Sixth Egyptian Dynasties respectively, and thereby establishing a much-needed base for Hittite chronology. In this he has been much helped by the discovery of typical Egyptian pottery and seals. Among many other things, he has found some interesting sculptured figures in Phrygian caps which seem to refer to the worship of the god Mithras.

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"At Meroe, Dr. Garstang has also made some very interesting discoveries. His work there, carried on with the help of a light railway lent him by the Sudan Government, has led to the excavation and plotting of the greater part of the Ethiopian city, and the laying bare of the royal palace with a very elaborate system of baths. These do not seem to be on the Roman or 'Turkish bath' model, and, at any rate, no means of heating has yet been found. On the contrary, they appear to be more on the plunge-bath principle, and one of them is supplied with a system of inlets from above the water-level of the bath itself, which must have produced a perfect cascade. He also found a very small but perfect Roman temple, and many stone statues in a new style of art, evidently copied from the Greek, but showing strong African peculiarities. A Venus in the Medici attitude with a tendency to steatopyga is among the more curious examples of this. An exhibition of these finds will take place early in July at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House."

John Evelyn's "Designe for a Library."

By W. R. B. Prideaux, B.A.,
Librarian of the Reform Club.

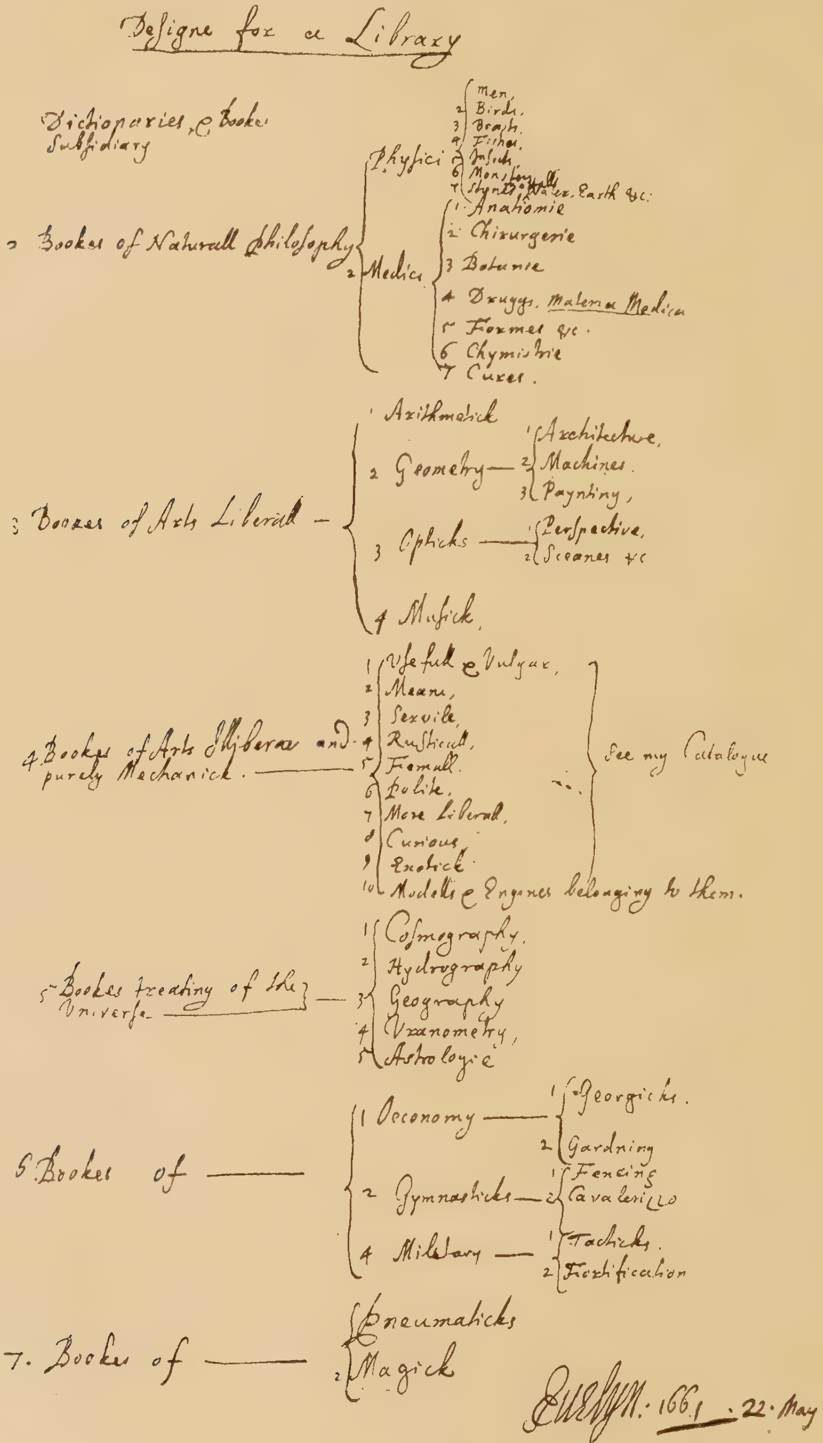
I AM indebted to the courtesy of the Royal Society for leave to reproduce the accompanying "Designe for a Library," which was drawn up by John Evelyn in 1661, and is now among the so-called "Classified Papers" of the Society (xvii. 1). Evelyn was keenly interested in the formation and management of libraries, and this scheme was no doubt drawn up specially for the institution upon whose welfare he expended so much thought.

It must be noticed in the first place that the scheme is in no sense a complete classification of knowledge—theology, jurisprudence, history, philosophy, and literature are entirely omitted—but the ground-plan for a scientific library to be gradually built up by the Society. He continued to take an active part in the growth of the library, but was not altogether satisfied with the miscellaneous character it acquired, as is evidenced by the following extract from a letter to Samuel Pepys, written in 1689: "The Royal Society at Gresham Colledge has a mixture, tho' little apposite to the institution and designe of that worthy assembly, yet of many excellent books and some few MSS. given them at my instance by the late Duke of Norfolck, wh. is but a part of that rare collection of good authors which by the industrie and direction of Francis Junius, the learned son of the learned Patrick, Mr. Selden, and the purchase of what was brought at once out of Germanie, was left neglected at Arundel House before it was demolished and converted into tenements."

As far as is known, the classification of the headings as given is original, and not founded on any of the methods of arrangement then in vogue. The division of "Naturall Philosophy" into "Physici" and "Medici" is not very happy, but the subdivisions seem practical enough. The word inserted after "Stones" in the seventh subdivision of "Physici" is "Mineralls." The fifth subdivision under "Medici" would now be "Formulæ"; the seventh, "Cures," would probably cover treatment and accounts of cases.

Under heading 4, "Bookes of Arts Illiberall and purely Mechanick," the direction "See my catalogue" should be noticed. This refers to a paper still in the possession of the Royal Society (Classified Papers, iii. (1) 1), entitled, "Arts Illiberall and Mechanick," and is dated January 16, 1660-1, being thus drawn up a few months earlier than the larger scheme, which is dated May 22, 1661.

In this same year Evelyn published his translation of Gabriel Naudé's "Methode pour dresser une bibliothèque," under the title "Instructions Concerning Erecting of a Library," and the following passage may be given as showing the enlightened ideas of the time on the subject of library arrangement: "I conceive that [order] to be always the best which is most facil, the least intricate, most natural, practised, and which follows the Faculties of Theologie, Physick, Jurisprudence, Mathematicks, Humanity, and others, which should be subdivided each of them into particulars, according to their



Deſigne for a Library

- Dictionaries, & Bookes Subſidiary
- 2 Bookes of Naturall Philoſophy
  - Phyſici
    - Men,
    - 2 Birds.
    - 3 Beasts.
    - 4 Fishes.
    - 5 Inſects.
    - 6 Monſters,
    - 7 Stones, Mettalls, Water, Earth &c.
  - 2 Medici
    - 1 Anatomie
    - 2 Chirurgerie
    - 3 Botanic
    - 4 Druggs, Materia Medica
    - 5 Formes &c.
    - 6 Chymistrie
    - 7 Cures.
- 3 Bookes of Arts Liberall —
  - 1 Arithmetick
  - 2 Geometry —
    - 1 Architecture,
    - 2 Machines.
    - 3 Paynting,
  - 3 Opticks —
    - 1 Perſpective,
    - 2 Sceanes &c
  - 4 Muſick,
- 4 Bookes of Arts Illiberall and purely Mechanick. —
  - 1 Usefull & Vulgar,
  - 2 Meane,
  - 3 Servile,
  - 4 Ruſticall,
  - 5 Femall.
  - 6 Polite,
  - 7 More Liberall,
  - 8 Curious,
  - 9 Exotick.
  - 10 Modells & Engines belonging to them.
  - See my Catalogue
- 5 Bookes treating of the Univerſe —
  - 1 Coſmography,
  - 2 Hydrography
  - 3 Geography
  - 4 Vranometry,
  - 5 Astrologie
- 5 Bookes of —
  - 1 Oeconomy —
    - 1 Georgicks.
    - 2 Gardning
  - 2 Gymnasticks —
    - 1 Fencing
    - 2 Cavalerizzo
  - 4 Military —
    - 1 Tacticks.
    - 2 Fortification
- 7. Bookes of —
  - Pneumaticks
  - 2 Magick

JEvelyn. 1661. 22. May

several members, which for this purpose ought to be reasonably well understood by him who has the charge of the Library."

The book is dedicated in somewhat fulsome terms to Lord Clarendon, whose support for the scheme Evelyn was anxious to obtain, and the following apologia is taken from the same letter to Pepys which was quoted above: "Yes, he [Lord Clarendon] was a greate lover at least of books, and furnish'd a very ample library, writ himselfe an elegant style, favour'd and promoted the designe of the Royal Society; and it was for this, and in particular for his being very kind to me both abroad and at home, that I sent Naudæus to him in a dedicatory Addresse, of which I am not so much asham'd as of the Translation. There be some, who not displeas'd with the style of that Epistle, are angrie at the application, but they do not consider that greate persons, and such as are in place to doe greate and noble things, whatever their other defects may be, are to be panegyrized into the culture of those vertues, without which 'tis to be suppos'd they had never ariv'd to a power of being able to encourage them. *Qui monet ut facias* —you remember the sequel. And 'tis a justifiable figure; nor is it properly adulation, but a civilitie due to their characters. As for the Translation, it has been so insufferably abus'd at the presse, that the shame any uncorrected copy should come abroad has made me suppresse as many as I could light on, not without purpose of publishing a new edition, and which now perhaps might be more seasonable, since the humor of exposing books *sub hastâ* is become so epidemical, that it may possibly afford some direction to gentlemen who are making collections out of them."

Evelyn never published the projected second edition, and the book is now a scarce one. It has lately been reprinted in America in a limited edition.

Eighteenth-Century Municipal Life in a Cotswold Borough.

By Martin K. Pearson,
Author of *Chipping Norton in Bygone Days.*

THE ancient borough of Chipping Norton, picturesquely situated on a spur of the Cotswolds, in North Oxon, has a record dating back to the reign of Edward the Confessor. Plot says that "Chipping Norton was a town of note in Saxon days."

Stirring events in the world's history have left their marks on the little town through the succeeding centuries. The manor, like so many others, changed hands at the Conquest. The inhabitants furnished their quota of "bowmen" for the French wars of Edward III.

At the time of the Reformation the Vicar is said to have been gibbeted on the church tower. During the Great Rebellion the armies of the King and of the Lord Protector marched and countermarched through the parish. None of these exciting times, however, are dealt with in this paper. It is the quiet humdrum days of the earlier Georges which give us an insight, however slight it may be, into local municipal life in the eighteenth century.

The charter of incorporation was granted by King James I. in the year 1606. The town was henceforth governed by a Corporation consisting of fourteen life members, two of whom were known as Bailiffs, and the others were called Burgesses. When any member died, his place was filled up by the surviving members of the Corporation. Should the newly-elected Burgess refuse to serve, he was fined £4. The two Bailiffs, who held office for a year only, were chosen out of the Corporation on the Monday after Old Michaelmas Day. Each retiring Bailiff nominated two members of that body as his successors, and out of the four names the Corporation chose two Bailiffs for the ensuing year. The two ex-Bailiffs were known as the Chamberlains, and it was their duty to keep the accounts of the borough. The Bailiffs had the right of appointing the two Sergeants-at-Mace, whose duties were to bear the maces before the Corporation every Sunday as they attended church, to attend the meetings, and serve summonses. Attendance at church was strictly enforced by the following by-law: The Burgesses were to meet at the Guildhall every Sunday morning and evening "before the little bell called the Saints' bell should have done ringing," and also "the Town Clerk and Attorneys of the Borough Court, and the officers in their decent robes of office, and accompany the Bailiffs to the Parish Church, and return with them to the Guildhall after the Sermon, and there reverently take their leave of them." Not only was this laudable custom kept up in the days to which we are referring, but there seems to have been a danger of overcrowding. From the Corporation minutes, under the date October 25, 1720, we learn that "Att a Comon Counsil held the day and year aforesaid," "It is Ordered that no Member of the Corporation shall bring any children into their Seates sett apart for them to sitt in the Parish Church of Chipping Norton on any Sunday or Day sett apart for Divine Worship." On the 11th day of March, 1754, the Council ordered "That the maces be repaired and new-guilded ag^{t} Easter Sunday next, and that the Bayliffes or Chamberlaines take care to get the same done ag^{t} that time."

The Guildhall, or old Town Hall, which is still in existence, was not, as might be supposed, the usual meeting-place of these "rude forefathers." The business of the Corporation was transacted at the various licensed houses. For instance, on August 2, 1727, we find "a Comon Counsil held at the White Hart"; on Wednesday, December 5, 1770, "held at the house of William Crawford at the Sign of the Blue Boar." Other houses mentioned at which Council meetings were held are the Unicorn, the King's Head, the Crown and Cushion, the Blue Lion, the Black Boy, the Talbot, etc. Perhaps an explanation of the place of meeting may be found in the fact that refreshments were an important item in the proceedings. When the "common stock" was in a flourishing condition, these were supplied freely; but this was evidently not the case in 1766. On October 28 in that year, "The question being put by the Bailiffs whether at every Common Council for the Future to be called and held within the said Borough, each Bailiff and Burgess should be at pay and Defray his respective Share of the charge of such meeting, and that the same shall not be charged to the Common Stock of the Corporation," there were no dissentients. It was also resolved that "Absent members shall forfeit sixpence towards the Expence of such meeting." In the year 1771 the funds were still low. It was decided that "no Toast or Dinner shall be provided on the day of Electing New Bailiffs at the Expence of the Chamber for the Term of Four Years next ensuing." Further retrenchment was also necessary, and we learn that "Bailiffs shall Attend the County Assizes at their own Expence," and that "The Chamberlaines for the time being shall Execute their Office Gratis."

The principal business transacted at the meetings was the admittance of various tradesmen to the freedom of the borough. The different trades represented during a period of nearly sixty years—from 1720 to 1779—include apothecary, baker and bonesetter, chairmaker, clockmaker, clothier, cooper, collarmaker, currier, cutler, hatter, huxter, innkeeper, Jersey-comber, maltster, miller and baker, milliner, mercer, rakemaker, shoemaker, shopkeeper, slater and plasterer, staymaker, tallow-chandler, tanner, tailor, victualler, weaver, woolcomber, etc. Little comment is necessary upon the majority of these trades: that of "baker and bonesetter" seems to be a curious combination; "currier" and "tanner" refer to an important local industry. The staple trade of the town, however, was the conversion of the famous Cotswold wool into cloth—in later days known throughout the world as Chipping Norton tweed, and represented by the woolcomber, Jersey-comber, and weaver.

Smith, in *The Wealth of Nations*, remarks that "half a dozen woolcombers, perhaps, are necessary to keep a thousand spinners and weavers at work." "Jersey" is a technical term denoting the finest wool separated from the rest. The revenue of the Corporation was largely derived from the fines and fees payable by the "freemen" on their admission. One or two examples will show us that considerable sums flowed into the borough coffers from this source. "It is ordered that Hayward a Weaver be admitted into the freedom of the Burrough upon his paying the Sum of Two guineas to Mr. Chamberlaines and ye fees of Admission." "Resolved that William Wilson, a Currier and a foreigner, be admitted a freeman of this Borough on his paying five guineas to the stock, and ten shillings to treat the Chamber, with the accustomed fees." "Ten shillings to treat the Chamber" is a side-light upon the place of meeting. "Resolved that Mr. Broome Witts, Mercer, be admitted a freeman of this Borough upon payment of Four pounds Fine, and the Fees of the Court upon his admission." The freedom of the Borough was not confined to the male sex. On December 22, 1732, it was "resolved that Mrs. Mary Mott be admitted a free-woman of this Boro' on paying a fine of one guinea and the usual fees." On the 17th day of January, A.D. 1723, "It is ordered that Mr. Town Clerke presente Mrs. Pool for exercising the Trade of a Milliner, not being a freeman of this Borough."

The fine was not payable by the sons of freemen: "Ordered that Jam^s^ Harris Jun. be admitted a Freeman on producing his Father's Copy and paying the accustomed Fees." Another source of revenue was the "Toll Coin," the "Toll of Cattle of Fairs and marketts," which on the "Twentieth day of October Anno Dni. 1725" was let "att the ancient Rent being Seventeen pounds and Ten Shillings per Anno." At the same meeting, "Mr. Town Clerke" is ordered to "Draw up and state a Case of the Toll Coin of this Borrough with proper Queries thereto and lay the same before Council and report the same with Councills Opinion therein att such future Comon Council as he shall be thereto required." This item seems to have slightly decreased in value, as on June 3, 1752, the tolls were "sett unto John Trinder of this Borough Breechesmaker . . . at the Yearly Rent of £15 payable at 4 Quarterly payments."

"Councill's Opinion" was not such an expensive luxury then as now. On October 24, 1732, "It is ordered (Nemine Contradicente) that two Guineas be allowed to the Town Clerke to gett the Attorney General, the King's Solicitor, or some other Eminent Councill's opinion in Relation to Attorneys Practiseing in this Court without taking out a Six pound Stamp."

Although there is no record of an all-night sitting, upon one occasion the Corporation "adjourned to Eight of the Clock on the Morrow morning, at which time the same was further adjourned to Six in the Evening, when Mr. John Hanwell appeared and refused to take the Oaths of a Burgess and paid his fine to Mr. Chamberlaines." This gentleman was not the only person who objected to greatness being thrust upon him. On the 21st day of October, 1746, it is ordered "that Mr. Town Clerke do wait on Mr. Richard Weston and Demand the Sum of five pounds which he forfeited on Refusing to Accept the Office of one of the Baylifes of this Corporation, and that on payment of the same the said Mr. Weston shall if he requires it be Discharged from his place of one of the Capital Burgesses of this Corporation and his Resignation shall be Accepted Accordingly."

As Lord of the Manor, the Borough Council were much exercised over encroachments upon the "Lords' Waste." "Att a Comon Council held the Twenty-Ninth Day of August Anno Dom. 1724, King George Regis Undecimo, It is ordered that Mr. John Norgrove be presented for encroaching upon the Waste, that Mr. Town Clerke imediately prosede agt. him." On October 27, 1728, "Hannah Ward Widdow having built upon the waste of this mannor . . . by ranging her new front wall further upon the comon street than the old house stood," was ordered to pay "annually the sum or chief rent of 4d."

Again, on March 20, 1731, "Ordered that Mr. John Higgins having built his Window of his Shop in the New Street on the Lords' Waste, may continue the same paying threepence on May Day next, Sixpence a year afterwards to the Chamberlaines as Lords of the Man^r^." In 1734 we find an order that "no straw furze fern or faggots shall be sett up on the Waste ground within this borough. And what Ricks or parsells of Straw furze fern or faggots are now standing or sett on the Waste ground shall be removed by Midsummer Day next." John Phillips, miller, was one of the delinquents. He had "sett up in the New Street" "his pile of furze," which it was ordered that he "doe Immediately take away." Walter Spicer was given "liberty to Erect a Cottage or Tenem^{t} on a piece of Waste Ground lyeing in the Cocks Towne End adjoining to the Almshouses there . . . on paying an annual fine as the sd. Bayliffes and Burgesses shall think fit."

In the eighteenth, as in previous centuries, forestalling the market was a serious offence. On December 4, 1766, the following minute is recorded: "Several Complaints having been made to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of this Borough that divers Carriers Higlers and other persons have bought up and got into their hands Geese Ducks Fowls Butter Cheese and other Victuals within this Borough before the same hath been brought into the Market-place for Sale and before the Market Bell hath Rung for proclaiming or opening the Market, to the great prejudice of the Inhabitants of this Borough. It is Ordered (Nem. Con.) by the said Bailiffs and Burgesses that no person (Except such as are Inhabitants and Housedwellers within this Borough) shall Buy any Geese Ducks Fowls Butter Cheese or other Victuals that shall be brought to this Borough to be Sold upon a Market-day before the Market Bell doth ring. And that no such Inhabitants as aforesaid being a Higler Carrier or other Person Buying with intent to Sell the same again shall buy any Geese &c. as aforesaid before the Market Bell doth Ring. And that the said Market Bell shall Ring at 12 o'clock and not before. That Mr. Town Clerk do cause the above Order to be made public by having the same Cryed on a Market-day and Sticking up Pap^{s}. in the Market-Place." "N.B. 10th December 1766 the above was put up and Cryed in the Public Market." In the sixteenth century this offence was punishable with the pillory, and even in later days it was described as a "crime of deepest dye."

The Town Clerk was appointed by the Corporation, and retained his office at their will and pleasure. At the commencement of our period the then Town Clerk, Mr. Nedham Busby, seems to have doubted the legality of his appointment. He represented to the Council that he had been called upon and threatened with a Prosecution for not having a "Comsōn for the executinge the said Office duely stamped." He was reappointed, and "the Com̃on Seale of the said Burrough" was affixed to his Commission. History repeats itself. In the year of grace, 1910, an important action of the Overseers of the "said Burrough" was disallowed, a doubt existing as to whether the "Common Seal" had been affixed to their appointment.

In 1727 the Town Clerk was discharged for "having refused to Act in and perform several parts and dutyes of his office." "Mr. Nicholas Harback being put in nomination is hereby declared and named Comōn Steward or Town Clerke att the pleasure of the sd. Bayliffs and Burghesses so long as he shall demean and well behave himself in the sd. office." So runs the appointment of Mr. Busby's successor.

Four years later the office was again vacant. Mr. Charles Brown was "declared and named Common Steward or Town Clerke, defending att his own costs any actions wh. shall be commenced against him . . . in relation to this Election and providing att his own charges a New Seal for the Boro' if required." Afforestation appears to have been one of the duties of the Chamberlains, who were ordered in 1726 "in such part of the Comōn below the Town as to them shall seem meet to cast up Ditches and Plant therein in an husbandlike Manner Sallow or Willow Trees to the number of fifty or thereabouts." The minute goes on to say: "And that such Persons who shall hinder spoil damage or destroy such Plantation or Ditches and by Mr. Bailiffs shall be deemed to be poor and unable to defray the Charge of a Law Suite shall by Mr. Town Clarke be prosecuted before Mr. Bailiffs or one of them as Justices of the Peace and that Mr. Town Clarke advisse so that on such Offenders such Legal Corporal Punishment be inflicted as the Nature of y^{e} offence shall require."

Dispensing the Borough Charities was an important duty of the Corporation. Every year forty poor widows received a groat apiece. Upon one occasion there were only thirty-six applicants; the record states that the last four recipients "were not widows."

Great care appears to have been taken that these charities were properly distributed; for instance, we read that "Mr. Stone and Mr. Grove's Gifts were not disposed of, Wm. Savage and Jos. Radbourne the Candidates being deemed improper Objects"; and on May 29, 1764, "the Gown ordered for Winifred Gardner be given to Eliz. West."

Small matters, too, were carefully considered—"The Penny Loaf Recd. by John Banbury Decd. Weekly be given to Thos. Lawrence." Almshouses existed in all parts of the town, some of which the tenants were bound to keep in repair. There was a legacy of "Twenty Pounds . . . to be employed for ever to set poore People in Worke in some manuale Trade of Spinning Knitting Bonelace making Weaving or the like Provided always that good security be taken for the Principall Stock without any use or interest to be taken for the same."

The Bailiffs and Burgesses, by virtue of their offices, were governors of the Grammar School.

About the middle of the fifteenth century a guild called the "Trinity Guild" existed here, holding a charter of King Henry VI. Certain lands and tenements had been given to this guild, by several persons unknown, to find a morrow mass priest and a schoolmaster, and for alms-deeds to be given yearly of the revenues of the same in the town.

The Commissioners under the Statute of Chantries, who made an inquiry in 1547, state that a school was kept upon the Foundation of the Trinity Guild in Chipping Norton by Sir Hamlet Malban, one of the guild priests, a man well skilled in grammar, who had for his stipend £6 yearly. The Commissioners report as follows: "The Inhabitances of the said Towne of Chepyng Norton desyreth that the said school may be still kept for teaching young chyldern. There is much yought in the said towne."

Frequent references are made to appointments of the master, and nomination of free scholars in the eighteenth century.

The post of master was evidently either a not very lucrative one, or else the governors were hard to please. No less than ten schoolmasters held the office during a period of sixty years. Four of these were clergymen, one Vicar of the parish, and six were laymen. That the Bailiffs and Burgesses were careful in making a selection may be gathered from such entries as the following: "That Mr. Town Clerk do send his clerk to Wallingford to enquire into the character of Mr. Hans who had offered himself a candidate for the Mastership of the Free School in this Borough." The master was appointed "for as long as he shall behave himself well." He was required to teach "the Classicks, Writing and Arithmetic, to keep the said School and the Schoolhouse and Building thereunto belonging, in good and sufficient repair. To have, receive and take, all such Dues Salaries and Perquisates . . . as hath been usually had, received and taken."

The usual fees for the children belonging to the town seem to have been "Ten shillings per annum each, and half a crown entrance," but the Bailiffs and Burgesses reserved the right "to appoint two Boys, Sons of Poor Parishioners, to be taught and instructed Gratis and to remove such Boys and appoint others in their place and stead at pleasure." Records of such appointments are frequent, nor do the Bailiffs and Burgesses lose sight of their protégés upon leaving, for there are instances where the same boys are afterwards apprenticed by them.

In 1762 a legacy of £300 was bequeathed for the purpose of "increasing the Stipend of the Master of the Free Grammar School." A century later the old building was pulled down, and national schools erected on the site. The adjoining schoolhouse, however, remained, and Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, a pupil of the Vicar, there pursued his studies.

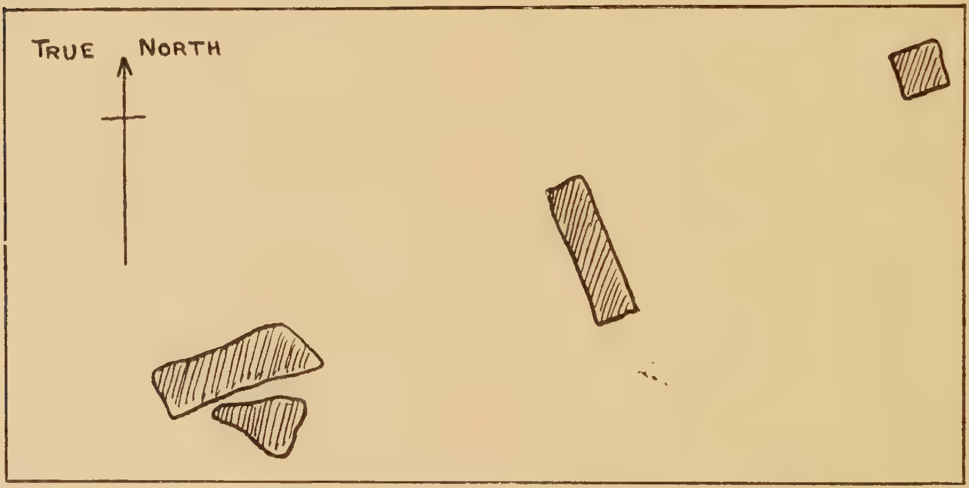
The writer is indebted to the Town Clerk for his courtesy in allowing him to peruse the ancient documents, and hopes that this brief glimpse into the past may be as interesting to others as it has been to him.

* * *

What is the Mên-an-tol ?

By George J. Beesley.

THIS question has been agitating the minds of archæologists for many years, but no satisfactory conclusion has hitherto been arrived at. We find some of them following Borlase, and asserting that this much-discussed monument, which all visitors to Penzance make an effort to visit, could only have served some superstitious purpose, and that it may have been used by the Druids in their religious ceremonies. Certain it is that, until quite recently, many peculiar properties were attributed to the stone; but this is no more than one would expect in a part of the country so favourable to the birth and survival of superstitions. Sir George Smith, writing to me a short time ago with regard to a monolith found on his Higher Lezerea Farm, near Wendron, and which he has had erected in a field by the roadside, says: "It is, unfortunately, without any interesting history. The appearance of the stone from the high road attracts a good deal of attention, and *I expect a crop of legends about it in the course of time!*" The italics are my own.



PLAN OF THE MÊN-AN-TOL FROM LUKIS.

To return to our subject, we find that a number of our well-known men of science, including Sir Norman Lockyer, are of the opinion that the Mên-an-tol was used for astronomical purposes.

Sir Norman Lockyer says: "The astronomical origin of the Mên-an-tol, which obviously has never been disturbed, is quite obvious. The plan from Lukis shows that it was arranged along the May year alignment, the advent of May and August, February, and November, being indicated by the shadows cast by the stones through the aperture on to the opposite ones. The 'Tolmen' [the writer is evidently referring to the 'Tolven,' quite a different kind of stone to the 'Tolmen,' which, by-the-by, was thrown down and destroyed by quarry-men in 1869], near Gweek, Constantine, another famous holed stone, 7 feet 9 inches high, and with an aperture of 17 inches, is, according to a magnetic bearing I took last Easter, parallel to the Mên-an-tol, and doubtless was used for the same purpose." *

Before going further, I want to dispose of Sir Norman Lockyer's theories with regard to the Mên-an-tol and Tolven Stone, and this can be done in a few words. He bases his conclusions, with regard to the Mên-an-tol, upon the present position of the stones as shown in the plan by Lukis. Otherwise, the shadow cast by one of the upright stones could not at any time fall through the hole of the central stone upon the other upright one. Now, Borlase says, in his *Antiquities of Cornwall,* published in 1754, that the three stones stand erect "*on a triangular plan,*" and a glance at his plan, here reproduced, will show that, since Borlase's time, the western stone has been moved some distance from its original position, and brought into line with the other two. This was probably done about a century ago. No mention is made of any alteration in the arrangements of the stones in the 1769 edition of Borlase's *Antiquities*, so we may conclude that at that date they had not been disturbed.

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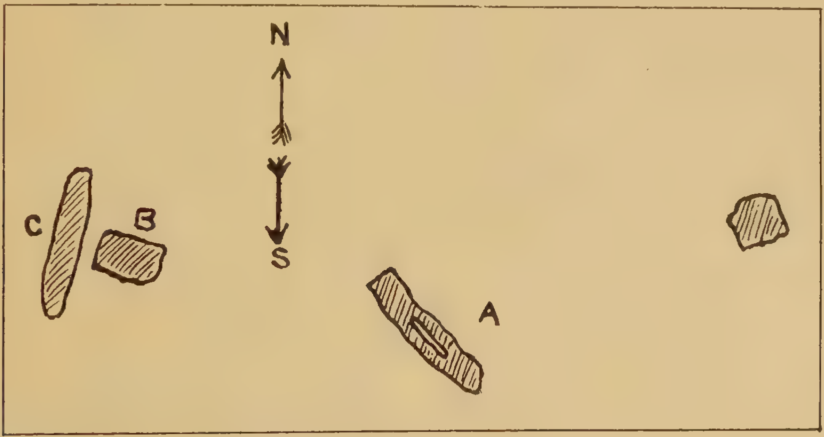
* *Stonehenge and other British Stone Monuments*, by Sir N. Lockyer. Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1906



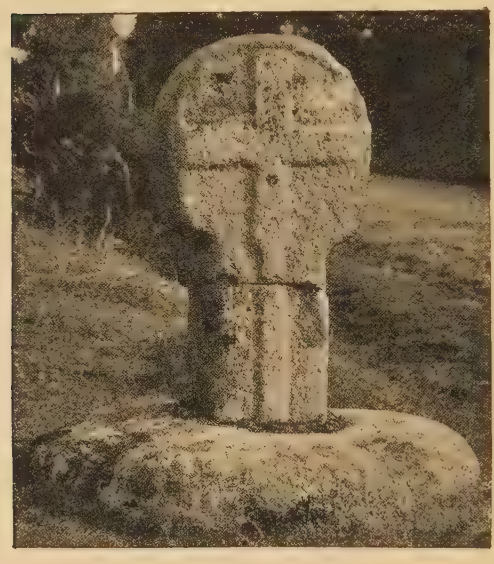
PLAN OF THE MÊN-AN-TOL FROM BORLASE.

As Sir Norman Lockyer mentions the "Tolven" Stone in connection with the Mên-an-tol, I propose to give a few hitherto unpublished particulars of it. It stands at the back of a small farmhouse at Tolven (or Tolvan) Cross, about half a mile from Gweek, on the road from Helston to Truro, and just at the intersection of that road, with a less important one connecting Constantine and Wendron. The farmhouse was built in 1847 by a John Moyle, whose descendants still occupy it. At the time the house was built the surrounding country was wild moorland, overgrown with furze and bracken, and this was cleared by Moyle to make the present Tolven Cross Farm. The two adjoining farms—Upper Tolven and Lower Tolven—were already in existence at the time Moyle commenced to reclaim his little corner of moorland. When he built the house the Tolven Stone *was lying flat upon the moor* at the intersection of the roads, and a few feet only from the back wall of the house, and the old man was struck with the idea that by raising it up on one of its edges he would be spared the necessity of building some three yards of the wall separating a little patch of garden from the farmyard, or rather, a pathway from the farmyard to his back-door. This he did, and the stone stands to-day in the place where the old man put it.

John Moyle died thirty years ago, but his daughter-in-law, who lived in the same house with the old man for some years previous to his death, is still living there with her daughter and grandson, the latter farming the land attached to the house.

Now, we have seen that the Mên-an-tol and its two companion stones do *not* occupy the same relative positions to-day that they did little more than a century ago, and that it is only sixty-four years since the Tolven Stone was raised up into its present position. And we have seen for what reason the latter was moved. Later on I will give my reasons for supposing that it was originally, like the Mên-an-tol, intended to occupy a recumbent position.

Sir Norman Lockyer was evidently ignorant of the facts I have just given when writing his book, and the effect on his theory is disastrous.

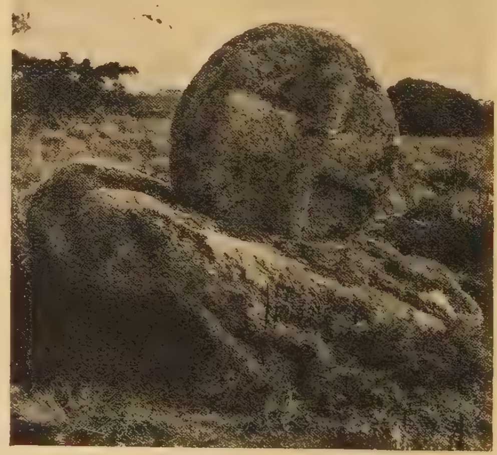


BOSWARTHEN CROSS.

I have just said that, in my opinion, the Mên-an-tol was originally in a recumbent position. It is something unique, simply because it is something which has been diverted from its original purpose. Our most learned men have been trying for so many years to discover its *raison d'être* without success, simply because they have been regarding it only *as it now stands*, without considering for a moment the possibility of some anterior use. Lay it down flat upon the ground, and what it really is becomes at once apparent. *It is nothing more nor less than the base of an old Cornish cross in an abnormal position.* And is this so very extraordinary in a county so rich in crosses?*

Now for the evidence to support my case, and we will, first of all, carefully examine the Mên-an-tol. We find that it is a roughly circular stone, with a large hole in the centre. It has a horizontal diameter of 3 feet 9 inches, and a vertical diameter of 4 feet, and is about 11 inches in thickness. The vertical diameter of the hole, measured on the western side (I say *western* side, although it really faces about west-south-west), is 18½ inches, and the horizontal 19½ inches. This hole was enlarged to its present size about a century ago, for in Borlase's time the diameter was only 14 inches. Now let us compare the measurements just given with those of cross bases in general, taking two or three examples found in the same neighbourhood, in order to give persons interested in the subject an opportunity of examining and comparing the stones with the least possible amount of trouble.

The Boswarthen Cross, of which we give a photograph, stands *in situ* in its circular base on the right-hand side of the road leading from Madron to Boswarthen. The diameter of this base measured in the direction south-east and north-west is 3 feet 9 inches, and the north-east and south-west diameter is 4 feet. The diameter of the mortice north-east and south-west is 18 inches, and 15 inches south-east and north-west. Whether the mortice is pierced right through the base, which is about 11 inches thick, I cannot say with certainty, but I should think that it is.



TRENGWAINTON CROSS.

In the case of the Tremor Cross, we know that the mortice goes right through the stone, thereby making it a "holed stone." This base is 3 feet 6 inches in diameter, and

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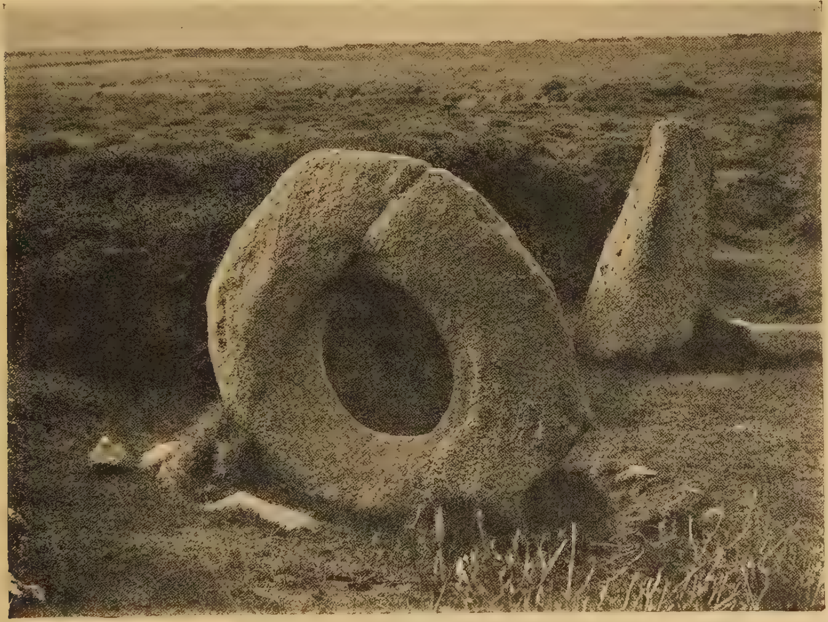
* There are at the present time, according to Langdon, over three hundred crosses, and more than forty cross bases from which the crosses are missing.

12 inches in thickness; and the longest diameter of the mortice is 15 inches. The mortice in the base of the Nangitha Cross is also pierced right through the stone, which is 11 inches thick, and 5 feet 2 inches in diameter.

I should also like to give a few particulars of the Trengwainton Cross, of which I give a photograph. This cross is quite near to the Boswarthen Cross, to which I have already referred, and stands *in situ* by the side of a track leading across the moorland from the St. Just Road to Trengwainton Cairn. The base of this cross is a somewhat similar stone to the Mên-an-tol, but much rougher, and probably of earlier date. It measures 4 feet in diameter in one direction, and about 3 feet 3 inches in another. The mortice, of which the diameters are 16 inches and 10 inches, is pierced right through the stone, which is 12 inches in thickness. The upper side has suffered greatly from exposure, while the lower side, which can be easily examined, as one end of the base is raised about 8 inches from the ground, is in very good condition.

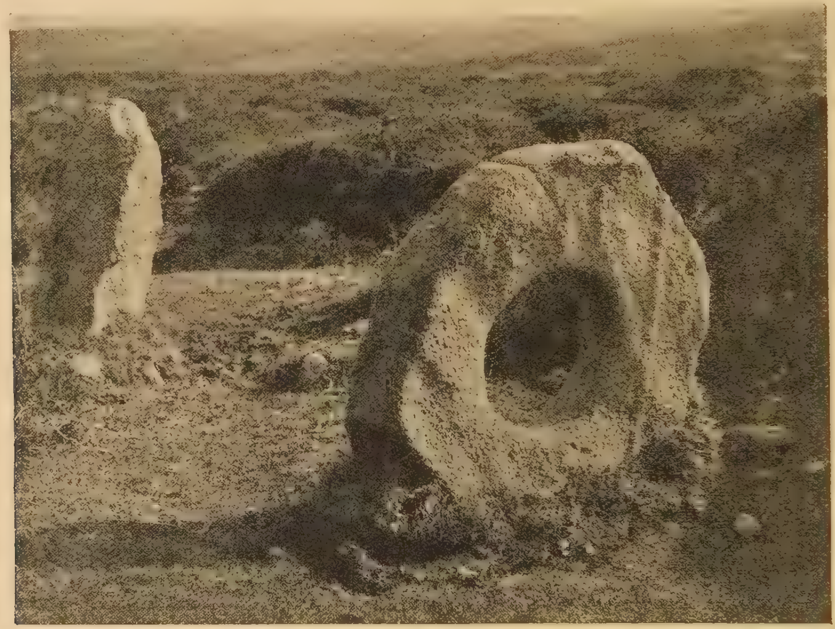
Now let us return to the Mên-an-tol. If you look carefully at the photographs, you will see that the western side is flat, and is in a good state of preservation; and it was undoubtedly upon that side that it formerly rested. The other side of the stone, which was uppermost, and thus exposed to all atmospheric changes, to say nothing of damage in other ways during the centuries probably that it served its original purpose, and during which period the lower side was protected, is slightly convex, and shows many more evidences of the passage of time. It may be suggested that the better state of preservation of the western side is due to the position of the stone, but an examination of the other upright stones shows that such is not the case.


MÊN-AN-TOL: EASTERN SIDE.

We have seen, then, that the Mên-an-tol is of practically the same dimensions as other cross bases in the neighbourhood, that the hole was formerly about the average size of mortices, and that the mortice was often pierced right through the base of a cross, thereby making the latter a "holed stone." Now I will try to show that it is in just such a position that one would expect to find a cross.

The first question that arises is, "For what purpose were crosses erected?" and I cannot do better than give a quotation from *Old Cornish Crosses*, by A. G. Langdon: "By far the greater number of the monuments are dotted about on the bleak moors, and must have been, when erected originally, far from any habitation. . . . There can be no doubt that many of the crosses were erected in certain positions to act as guides or landmarks across the county in the old days when the Cornish land was almost a trackless waste. The traveller or pilgrim, journeying then to some distant chapel or holy well, had little besides these stones to guide him on his way over the moors 'from cross to cross,' just as we see the stations of the cross in Catholic countries leading up to a calvary. Even at the present time many of these monuments are to be found *in situ* by the roadside, thus showing that from time immemorial the old cross tracks have been preserved, and the now accepted term of 'wayside cross' has been applied to those which are thus situated. In several cases, however, the paths 'worn by the feet that are now silent' have long since disappeared."

The Mên-an-tol stands by the side of a track leading across the moors from Ding-Dong, one of the oldest mines in Cornwall, to Morvah, a hamlet on the north coast of the county. This track can be easily traced to-day, and part of it, overgrown with furze and bracken, can be seen in the accompanying photograph. And this road, if one may term it such, was probably an important one in days gone by. It is, therefore, quite reasonable to suppose that a cross was erected somewhere near the spot where now stands the monument we are considering, to indicate the position of the track to travellers crossing the moor who might not otherwise have been able to find it.



MÊN-AN-TOL: WESTERN SIDE.

"But where is the cross?" one may ask; and to this question I must reply that it was probably carted away many years ago, like many of its *semblables*, to do duty as a gate-post or a step, or perhaps to be used for building purposes. And this brings us to the probable reason for the stone being raised to its present position. Being a landmark, or all that remained of a landmark, it was probably so posed to preserve its usefulness in this way; for had it been left flat upon the ground, it would quickly have disappeared beneath an accumulation of dirt and vegetable growths. And this might account, too, for the presence of the two upright stones, which are, to all appearances, nothing more than the ordinary rubbing posts one sees in nearly all Cornish fields. These two upright stones, as shown in Borlase's plan, formerly stood in a line by the side of the cart-track from Ding-Dong to Morvah, one on either side of the holed stone, which was set up at almost right angles to the track, and a little more removed from it than the other two. They would thus protect the holed stone from possible damage, or even destruction, from carts passing in either direction.

OLD TRACK ACROSS THE MOORS, BY THE SIDE OF WHICH THE MÊN-AN-TOL STANDS.

A glance at the two plans and the photograph showing the track will show how far the western stone has been moved from its original position near the track. And it is probable that about the same time that this stone was moved the hole in the central stone was enlarged. For what reason we can only guess; but may it not have been done to allow the passage of an adult body through the hole in order that similar benefits might be obtained by the weakly adult as by the infirm child, for we know that, less than a century ago, superstitious persons used to crawl through the hole in order to obtain relief for pains in various parts of the body?

I will conclude my article, which is already too long, with just two or three more words with regard to the Tolven Stone, which, like the Mên-an-tol, is in just such a position that one would expect to find a cross. And though there appears to be no record of a cross ever being there, the place is still called "Tolven Cross," which leads us to think that such was probably the case. Whether the hole in the Tolven Stone has ever been enlarged is not known, but in any case it is no larger than would be required to take some of the cross shafts still in existence.

I have many more notes on the subject, but I feel that I have said sufficient for the moment. I therefore leave my case in the hands of my readers, who, if they cannot accept my solution of the mystery, will, I feel sure, be tolerant.

[The photographs illustrating this article have been especially taken by Messrs. Preston and Sons, of Penzance, and the plan of the Mên-an-tol from Lukis is given by kind permission of the Society of Antiquaries of London.]

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A Glimpse of Orkney and Shetland Two Hundred Years Ago.

By W. Fordyce Clark.

> "And much of weird and wonderful
> In those lone isles might fancy cull."

TWO centuries ago the island groups of the North Sea were neither so well known nor so accessible as they are at the present time.

They had been less than 250 years under Scottish rule, and were still largely Norse in manners and speech. The grip of the oppressor had to some extent relaxed, but the evil effects of the Stewart tyranny were still painfully in evidence. A free and law-abiding people had been reduced to a condition bordering on serfdom, and many long years were to elapse ere their independence was to be fully restored. Religious life was naturally at a low ebb. The Reformation had been late in reaching the isles, and Episcopacy had not been well established ere it had to give place to a gloomy Presbyterianism, whose doctrines were calculated to repel rather than attract. Small wonder that the people were apathetic and careless in regard to Church ordinances; and, realizing the necessity for strengthening the ties which united it to its remote dependencies, the Church of Scotland had, in 1698, sent a commission to Caithness and Orkney, which, we are told, "did God and His Church much good service there." Shortly afterwards the ministers of Shetland petitioned the General Assembly to send a commission to the northern archipelago also, and in the summer of 1700 this was done. The commission consisted of seven ministers and one ruling elder. It is to one of those worthy clerics—the Rev. John Brand, minister of Borrowstounness—that we are indebted for a quaint and interesting account of the voyage north, together with sundry "curious observes" on the condition of the isles and their people at that period.

Much of what Mr. Brand put on record seems somewhat far-fetched, and one is forced to the conclusion that his credulity must have been more than once imposed upon; but the reverend gentleman assures us that such was not the case. "I suppose" (he writes in his preface) "the judicious reader, in perusing the following sheets, will find things both curious and instructive, affording matter of meditation to the wise observers of Providence. Yet this I may say, as I have not willingly suffered myself to be imposed upon, so neither have I imposed anything on the credulous world, but delivered such things which either I was witness to, or had good ground to believe from persons worthy of credit."

Four of the commissioners embarked at Leith on April 12, 1700. Unfortunately, the name of the vessel is not given, but we gather that she carried other passengers, and was under charter to bring "a fraught of victual" from Orkney. Four days after leaving Leith, Kirkwall was reached, after various experiences, which, though of some moment to the travellers themselves, are of little interest to the general reader. It was now that the troubles of the devoted band began. The vessel which had carried them north went no farther than Kirkwall, and there was still well nigh a hundred miles of turbulent sea to be crossed ere their destination was reached. As there was no passenger vessel trading regularly between Orkney and Shetland, the commissioners were obliged to continue their voyage in an open boat, locally known as a "sixareen."

After spending ten days at Kirkwall ("assisting that Presbytery in some of their affairs"), the party set sail for the Isle of Sanday, this being the first stage of the northward journey. They had not proceeded far, however, before a violent gale sprang up, and for a time the boat was in danger of foundering; and it was only after being buffeted by wind and wave for eight hours that Sanday was reached. Here the party was "storm-stayed" for nearly a fortnight, when, the weather moderating somewhat, the voyage was resumed. But "rude Boreas" had not yet had sufficient sport with the forlorn travellers, and they were no sooner fairly under way than they were obliged to put back. At the end of another week they still found themselves in Orkney, although repeated attempts had been made to cross the stretch of angry sea that lay between them and their destination. They now came to the conclusion that it had been decreed that they were not to reach Shetland, and they were "in great perplexity, not knowing what to do—whether to make any further attempt, or to return home *re infecta*, seeing God in His Providence had so crossed them hitherto."

After much deliberation they determined to still persevere, and, the weather showing signs of improvement, they once more embarked. This time fortune favoured them, and in less than twenty-four hours the commissioners found themselves at Lerwick. It was now May 18, and the party had left Leith on April 12. Ten days had been devoted to the business of their mission at Kirkwall; the remaining twenty-seven had been spent in covering (or attempting to cover) the distance between Leith and Lerwick! Small wonder their expedition assumed such importance in the minds of those old-world divines!

The commissioners only remained in Shetland for about three weeks, when they returned south again by way of Kirkwall and Thurso. Doubtless they felt that they had had enough of the North Sea, and preferred to make the return journey overland.

During his brief sojourn in the isles, the minister of Borrowstounness, who was of an inquiring turn of mind, made the most of his time, taking notes of all he saw and heard, and making himself acquainted with the ancient history of the country, as well as with the traditions and customs of the inhabitants. Of the religious condition of the people, and of the work done by the commissioners, he does not say much, his diary being largely taken up with topographical details relating to the various islands and parishes, interspersed with which are strange tales and legends picked up here and there—the whole being loosely held together by a running commentary couched in a quaint and highly religious strain.

It is interesting to note that in one part of Orkney Mr. Brand found some people who could speak nothing but Norse, which is somewhat surprising in view of the close proximity of those isles to the mainland. It, however, shows how tenaciously the people continued to cling to the traditions of their Scandinavian forefathers, despite the many influences which were at work in an opposite direction.

Mr. Brand was much impressed by the longevity of the Orcadians, which he attributes to the purity of the air. He tells of one couple who "lived in a conjugal state" for more than eighty years; and he also mentions the case of a Westray man who was said to have died at the age of seven score years.

At the time the ecclesiastical commissioners visited Orkney, about half the rental of the islands was payable to the Crown, and those rents were farmed out to taxmen, who did not hesitate to extort their pound of flesh from the small farmers and cotters who were thus placed in their power. The rents were paid in money, meal, oats, barley, and butter; and unless the sum required, or its equivalent, was immediately forthcoming, the people were evicted without ceremony. That agriculture was in rather a primitive state may be gathered from the following description of an Orkney plough:

"Their ploughs are little and light, having only one stilt, and but little iron in them; hence when at the end of the ridge, he who holds it lifts it up, and carries it to the other side, and if he please, may carry it home on his shoulder."

The price obtainable for live-stock was not calculated to enrich the farmer, for we are told that a good cow brought half a sovereign, while a sheep could be had for about two shillings, and a fowl for twopence.

A rather curious custom that at one time obtained in Orkney is alluded to by Mr. Brand:

"The King's Falconer useth to go every year to these isles taking the young hawks and falcons to breed, and every house in the country is obliged to give him a hen or a dog, except such as are exempted."

Eagles appear to have been much in evidence in Orkney in those days, and wrought great havoc amongst the poultry and young lambs:

"Hence there is an Act standing in the Steward's books that whoever shall kill an eagle shall have a hen out of every house of the parish where he is killed."

It will doubtless surprise some people to learn that, according to our reverend diarist, there were giants in Orkney in former times. He tells of a grave in the Island of Sanday which was 19 feet long. On being opened, it was found to contain "the piece of the backbone of a man, greater than the backbone of any horse. . . . And some there have been lately of a gigantic stature in these isles; as that man who died not long since, who from his height they commonly called 'the meikle man of Waes.'"

But more startling is the following:

"There are frequently Fin-men seen here upon the coasts, as one about a year ago on Stronsay, and another within these few months on Westray, a gentleman with many others in the isle looking on him nigh to the shore; but when any endeavour to approach them, they flee away most swiftly. It is very strange that one man sitting in his little boat should come some hundreds of leagues from their own coasts, as they reckon Finland to be from Orkney. It may be thought wonderful how they live all that time, and are able to keep the sea so long. His boat is made of seal-skins, or some kind of leather; he also hath a coat of leather upon him, and he sitteth in the middle of his boat, with a little oar in his hand, fishing with his lines; and when in a storm he seeth the high surge of a wave approaching, he hath a way of sinking his boat, till the wave pass over. . . . The fishers here observe that these Fin-men by their coming drive away the fishes from the coasts."

Nor was the age of miracles past when Mr. Brand and his colleagues visited the Orcades. He tells of a loch in the Isle of Papa Westray which was a modern Pool of Siloam, for thither people came from all quarters to be cured of their ills. Before making use of the water the afflicted ones (or such of them as were able to do so) had to walk several times around the loch without uttering a word, otherwise the "cure" would be "marred." Mr. Brand admits that on making close inquiry into the reputed "cures," he found that "it was but few in whom the effect of healing was produced"; and he attributes any small virtue there might be in those ablutions to faith on the part of the sufferer, or to Satanic agency.

Amongst the other superstitions alluded to was the belief in charms for stopping excessive bleeding and relieving toothache, which were said to be invariably efficacious. The following will serve as an example:

"Some years ago there was one who used this charm for abating the pain of one living at a distance. . . . When the charm was performed . . . there fell a living worm out of the patient's mouth when he was at supper. This my informer knows to be a truth, and the man from whose mouth it fell is yet alive in the Isle of Sanday."

The comments of the pious narrator on this extraordinary tale are decidedly naïve:

"Whether the worm was generated in the corrupt part, and so fell out by the Devil's means at the using of the charm; or the worm was brought by an evil spirit *aliunde* to the mouth, and thence falling down, I shall not determine."

The commissioners met with a cordial reception in Shetland, and Mr. Brand pays a warm tribute to the civility and hospitality of the people. He gives the lie to the aspersion which in former times was thrown upon the Shetlanders in connection with their treatment of shipwrecked sailors, and cites an example of their kindness and generosity to the crew of a vessel which was driven on the coast shortly before his visit.

Mr. Brand found three languages in common use throughout the northern archipelago —viz., English, Dutch, and Norse. The last named, he says, was so common that it was the first language many of the children learned to speak.

It is interesting to note that in the matter of longevity Shetland went one better than Orkney, mention being made of a man who lived 180 years, "and all his time never drank beer or ale." We also read of another man who married when he was over a hundred, and was still going to the fishing forty years later!

The only disease found in Shetland was a kind of scurvy, which Mr. Brand attributes to the excessive eating of *sillacks* and *piltacks* (the young of the coal-fish), and to the drinking of hot *blaand*—a beverage made from sour milk. Shortly after his visit, however, smallpox broke out at Lerwick, and, spreading through the isles, carried off a large number of the inhabitants.

In those far-off days there seems to have been a good deal of commerce between Orkney and Shetland. "So great," says Mr. Brand, "is the advantage that these isles do reap by their neighbourly commerce with one another, that as Zetland could not well live without Orkney's corn, so neither could Orkney be so well without Zetland's money." And Shetland's money, we read, came almost entirely from "foreign nations and countries whose merchants traffic with them, as Holland, Hamburg, Bremen, etc."

About this period the great Dutch herring fishery was at its height, and the Shetland people did a roaring trade with the Hollanders, who visited their shores in large numbers every summer. Owing to the constant demand for those commodities, farm produce and live-stock commanded better prices in Shetland than in Orkney, and altogether the people of the northern group would seem to have been better off than their friends in Orkney. In those days we are told that the herring fishing was known as the "gold-mine of Holland," and sometimes as many as 2,200 busses were to be seen lying at anchor in Bressay Sound.

At the present time, when the future of the Shetland herring fishing is causing so much anxiety, and when the boats have to sail (or steam) many scores of miles in order to intercept the erratic shoals, it makes one sigh for the days that are no more to read the following:

"Great shoals of herring do swim in these seas which are taken in the summer season, especially in the month of July and the beginning of August, for some times then they come within a pennie-stone (*sic*) cast of the shore, and be swimming so thick, and taken so fast, that one boat will call upon another to come and help them, and take a share of their fishes."

Perhaps, however, history may some day repeat itself!

Mr. Brand found a good deal of superstition in Shetland, but, strange to say, not so much as in Orkney. He tells of an old church in Weisdale which was "much frequented by superstitious country people, who light candles therein, drop money in and about it, go on their bare knees round it, and to which in their straits and sickness they have their recourse. . . . A minister also told me that it was much frequented by women, who, when they desire to marry, go to this Church, making their vows, and saying their prayers there, so assuring themselves that God would cause men come in suit of them."

Reference is also made to another old church in Northmavine, which was demolished by order of the minister of the parish because the people superstitiously frequented it.

"When demolished, behind the place where the altar stood, and also beneath the pulpit, were found several pieces of silver in various shapes, brought thither as offerings by afflicted people, some being in the form of a head, others of an arm, others of a foot, accordingly as the offerers were distressed in these parts of the body."

We are also told that at one time almost every family in Shetland had "a brownie, or evil spirit so called, which served them, to whom they gave a sacrifice for his services." Those who refused to propitiate "brownie" suffered loss for a time; but if they persisted in ignoring him, fortune eventually smiled upon them again—which statement, regarded as an allegory, is not without a sufficiently obvious moral, recalling as it does a well-known Biblical aphorism.

Of mer-folk Mr. Brand heard a good deal. Shortly before his visit "a boat with several gentlemen of the country in it," while crossing one of the voes, saw something swimming in the water, which "had the face of an old man with a long beard hanging down. . . . The sight was so very strange and affrighting that all in the boat were very desirous to be on land, tho' the day was fair and the sea calm." But the following is more extraordinary still:

"I heard another remarkable story like unto this, that about five years since a boat at the fishing drew her lines, and one of them, as the fishers thought, having some great fish upon it, was with greater difficulty than the rest raised from the ground, but when raised it came more easily to the surface of the water, upon which a creature like a woman presented itself at the side of the boat. It had the face, arms, breasts, shoulders, etc., of a woman, and long hair hanging down the back, but the nether part from below the breasts was underneath the water, so they could not understand the shape thereof. The two fishers who were in the boat being surprised at this strange sight, one of them unadvisedly drew a knife, and thrust it into her breast, whereupon she cried, as they judged, 'Alas!' and the hook giving way, she fell backward, and was no more seen."

This incident had a sequel which places it in a different category from the ordinary mermaid story:

"The man who thrust the knife into her is now dead, and, as was observed, never prospered after this, but was haunted by an evil spirit in the appearance of an old man, who, as he thought, used to say unto him, 'Will ye do such a thing who killed the woman?' This a gentleman and his lady told me, who said they had it from the Bailie of that place to which the boat did belong."

A story is told in connection with the ancient fort at Lerwick which is really too good to omit. Mr. Brand says he had it from an eyewitness of the occurrence, and he seems to have accepted it without demur. The incident relates to some old pieces of ordnance which at that time were mounted at Fort Charlotte. The guns had been recovered from the wreck of a warship that was stranded at Whalsay early in the seventeenth century, and had lain in the water for nearly eighty years.

"The inhabitants of Lerwick to take off the rust, and so fit the guns for their use . . . did set a heap of pites (peat) about them, which they putting fire into, the guns so soon as they were warmed and hot, did all discharge themselves to the great surprisal of the spectators, and the balls, as some observed, went half over Bressay Sound."

The exigencies of space forbid of our quoting more from this quaint old-world volume, and we take leave of the reverend diarist with regret. If we entertain any doubt as to his credulity, his veracity and piety are beyond suspicion. He set down what he heard, and his very credulity and guilelessness claim something of our sympathy and regard.

The Church of St. Giles, Northampton.*

By the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A.

MR. SERJEANTSON can now claim to have completed the ecclesiastical history of the ancient and important borough of Northampton. There is no other old town in the whole of England whose early church annals have been treated after so exhaustive and satisfactory a fashion. Mr. Serjeantson was joint author of a volume on the Church of St. Sepulchre in 1897; he produced a history of the central church of All Saints in 1904; a third volume, on the Church of St. Peter, in 1907; and now he has finished his task by producing a fourth volume, on the Church of St. Giles. These are the four old parishes of Northampton, and the parishioners of St. Giles's seem to have got the best of the bargain, for both in letterpress and in good illustrations the last issued of these four books is entitled to the first place.

It would be idle to pretend that the church of St. Giles is of equal interest architecturally with the round church of St. Sepulchre or with the exceptionally rich late Norman details of St. Peter's; nor can it claim so close a connection with national annals, both civil and ecclesiastical, as is the case with All Saints'. Nevertheless, the architectural story of St. Giles's, as chronicled in the walls of the fabric as it now stands, is of a varied and somewhat exceptional character, and will well repay careful study.

With characteristic modesty, Mr. Serjeantson, though a trustworthy all-round ecclesiologist, has placed the chapter dealing with the architectural history of the church in the competent hands of Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, F.S.A., who has recently produced such admirable manuals on the ground-plan and growth of English parish churches for the Cambridge University Press. His detailed description of the evolution of this fabric is singularly lucid and interesting. It is well illustrated both by photographic plates and by architectural drawings by Mr. Thomas Garratt. Two of the latter are here reproduced through the courtesy of the publisher.

Much of the base of the central tower, with the north-east turret, as well as parts of the chancel, and also the rebuilt west and north doorways, are of good early Norman construction. The chancel underwent considerable reconstruction and extension early in the thirteenth century, and before that century was completed the nave side-walls were pierced for the construction of aisles. Various changes can be traced which are of fourteenth-century date, whilst Perpendicular work of the fifteenth century was chiefly confined to the renewal or reconstruction of windows. The Lady Chapel on the north side of the chancel underwent considerable alteration, as is known from record evidence, as late as 1512, and this fine church of gradual growth might at that be said to have been finished. But the fabric had only stood in this finished condition for about a century, when it was overtaken by a great disaster. In 1614 the central tower collapsed, and in its fall brought about grievous injury to the nave. The rebuilding was speedily begun, carried through with much spirit, and accomplished in 1617. This Jacobean work was carried out on surprisingly good lines, the new work being carefully bonded into the old. The rebuilt tower possesses considerable dignity. Though extensively restored at two periods during the past century, the fabric was treated with much more respect and consideration than was far too often shown on such occasions during the Victorian era.

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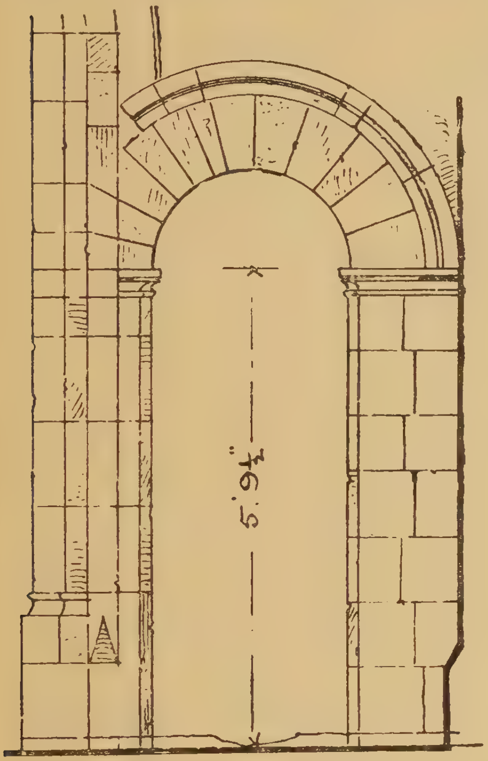
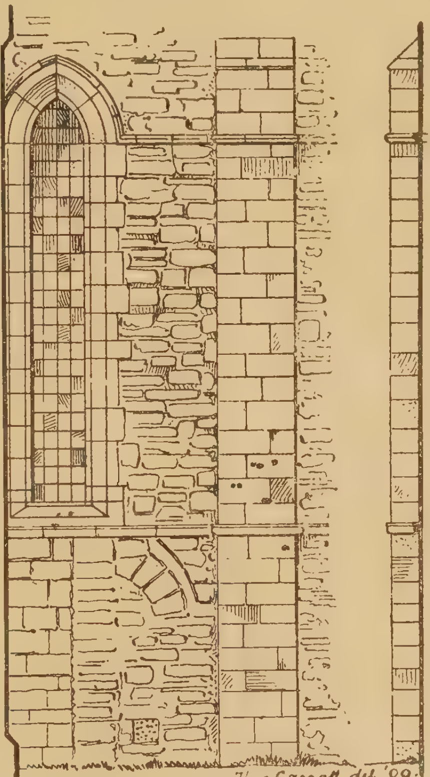
* *A History of the Church of St. Giles, Northampton.* By the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson, M.A., F.S.A. Many illustrations. Northampton: W. Mark and Co., Ltd., 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 362. Price 7s. 6d. net.



BELFRY DOOR, N.E. OF TOWER.

In post-Reformation days the central market-place church of All Saints became officially connected with the Mayor and Corporation of the borough, to the whole of whom, as well as to their wives, seats of dignity were assigned. But in the older days the burgesses made the church of St. Giles essentially their own. Churches, as is well known, used to be applied, so far as their naves were concerned, to a variety of secular purposes. The townsmen for many a long year made this church the place of their Town Assemblies, and here, too, or in the surrounding churchyard, the annual election of mayors, bailiffs, coroners, and other borough officials, took place. The elections were often characterized by much violence and excitement, and on one occasion, near



Lancet window S. side of Chancel.

the beginning of Henry VII.'s reign, loss of life resulted. An Act of Parliament was in consequence passed in 1489, whereby the municipal franchise was restricted to a select body known as the Forty-Eight, and henceforth the elections and town meetings took place in the town-hall. There is abundant evidence in the old *Liber Custumarum*, among the borough muniments, that the Town Assembly up to the Reform Act of 4 Henry VII. was actually held within the church. Then, as now, the subjects discussed and the decisions formed were of the most varied description. Thus, it was within these walls, in 1381, that it was decided to put a penalty of forty pence on those who turned pigs into the streets, whilst in 1467 orders were made in the same place regulating the sale of fish. Mr. Serjeantson points out that the transaction of municipal business within consecrated walls was by no means exceptional, and instances Norwich, Grantham, Dover, Romney, Hyde, Sandwich, and Lydd, as towns wherein churches were thus habitually used. Such a list might be much extended. In fact, I am inclined to think, that if careful research were made, it would be found that it was the rule rather than the exception to elect the mayors of our ancient boroughs within the walls of our churches. It was the case at Great St. Mary's, Cambridge. The mayor of Salisbury used to be elected in the church of St. Edmund; on one occasion, when the plague was "hot" in that parish, the annual election was held in the church of St. Thomas rather than in any purely municipal building. There can be little doubt that such a custom originated in early times with the idea of giving a solemn sanction to the proceedings.

The amount of research shown by Mr. Serjeantson in gleaning every possible particular with regard to the vicars, patrons, and all in any way prominently connected with the parish, is surprisingly exhaustive. A considerable variety of little-known diocesan and archidiaconal records have been examined, in addition to the stores of the Public Record Office and the wills of Somerset House.

Close attention is given to heraldry both in the letterpress and the drawings. Five elaborate and most painstaking pedigree sheets are given, which will delight the genealogist; they pertain to the families of Lambe, Lewis, Dudley, Watkin, Bateman, Pennington, Goodday, Portal, Gobion, Paynell, Turpin, Whaley, and Garlikmonger.

It ought also to be added—and it is true of each of the author's former books—that this history of St. Giles's is a book of far more than local value. Mr. Serjeantson is a well-read man all round, and he obviously never likes to let an unusual point go by without thorough investigation. The result of this is that his readers find, somewhat to their surprise, tractates or essays on unusual subjects. Two instances of this occur in these 400 pages, which relate mainly to St. Giles's. In the thirteenth century this church became associated with a female recluse or anchoress of the name of Eva. She was of sufficient repute for her piety to secure perpetual commemoration at the hands of the religious of Canons Ashby, in the same county. On the strength of this Mr. Serjeantson has been happily led to write an able and interesting account of anchorites and their lives and customs, a subject on which there is often no small degree of ignorance and confusion.

Another excursus of real historical value is an outline life of that strange imperious enthusiast of Elizabethan and Jacobean days, Robert Browne, the founder of the Brownists, who are generally accepted as the forerunners of the Independents. He died in Northampton Gaol when over eighty years of age, and was buried at St. Giles's. Mr. Serjeantson throws a great deal of authoritative light on Browne's latter days by entirely novel information from Peterborough records, and he also discovered his will at Somerset House.

It is slightly embarrassing to write a notice of a book written by a friend of long standing. But all the same, as a writer of much parish history, and as a reviewer for over forty years of some hundreds of similar books, good, bad, and indifferent, I have not the slightest hesitation in giving an assured opinion—for whatever it may be worth—that this history of St. Giles's, Northampton, is a work of exceptional value. All those who have any acquaintance with books on special parish churches know that two of the very best are, North on St. Martin's, Leicester, and Kerry on St. Lawrence's, Reading. Both those writers I knew in bygone days, and both books I praised almost unreservedly in reviews at the time of issue. I believe my judgment is at least as sound now, and I place by their side Serjeantson on St. Giles's, Northampton.

The British Plate-Glass Company.

By W. A. Atkinson.

THE manufacture of cast plate-glass was first commenced in England in 1773 by the Company of British Plate-Glass Manufacturers, which was incorporated by an Act of Parliament obtained in the previous year. The operation of throwing molten glass on a metal table provided with raised edges, and rolling it out to an even thickness, had been known and practised in France for nearly a century before this time, and plates thus made had been imported into England from St. Gobain. The British company established works at Ravenhead, usually described in early references to the subject as near Prescot, though now an integral part of St. Helens.

The new company seems to have met with success from the first, and it maintained its individuality for something like three-quarters of a century. The managers of the concern were evidently endowed with a progressive spirit, and displayed a desire to utilize machinery as far as possible in the manufacturing operations. In 1788 they placed an order for a steam-engine with Messrs. Boulton and Watt. This engine is stated to have been the second engine ever erected by this famous firm. This can only apply to rotary engines for mill-work, since Watt had been at that time constructing pumping-engines for several years, some of which were employed to supply reservoirs with water which drove water-wheels giving motion to the machines and appliances of the mill and workshop. The year is noteworthy as the one in which the machinery of the Albion Mills—Watt's first great practical experiment in driving mill machinery by steam power—was set to work. The erection of the machinery had, however, occupied three or four years. The engine of the British Plate-Glass Company was utilized for driving machinery for grinding and polishing the surfaces of the glass plates, operations which had previously been performed by hand, even in the French factory. The methods then introduced were hardly improved upon during the next half-century.

The company about this time issued a price-list of their plates. I possess a copy which is dated 1794. It is a small volume, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches tall, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, bound in marbled boards with a calf back. The title-page is printed from an engraved plate, and reads:

TARIFF
OF THE PRICES OF
POLISHED PLATES OF GLASS.

British Plate-Glass
Manufactory.

London.
Printed by J. March & Son, Tower Hill.
Sold by T. Cadell Strand, Stockdale Piccadilly,
Robinson Pater-noster Row, & Sewell Cornhill.
1794.

In the centre of the plate, between the words "Manufactory" and "London," is a neatly engraved picture, which represents in the foreground a bank, upon which a barilla plant is growing, and in the centre, somewhat farther back, a man tending an open fire, and evidently engaged in burning barilla plants to obtain ashes for the manufacture of glass. To the right of the picture another man is seen, apparently engaged in collecting plants, and behind him are a horse and cart, a dwelling, and, lastly, a tall palm-tree, to demonstrate, as it were, the foreign character of the scene, which is otherwise hardly indicated. Beneath this view are the words, "The Barilla Plant" on the left, and "Towes, sculpt., 119, Cheapside," on the right. Turning to the tariff itself, we find each page enclosed in double-ruled margins. There are ninety-nine pages in all. Pages 4 to 84, inclusive, contain the tabulated sizes and prices of *plates*, ranging from 14 inches in height and 10 in breadth to 117 in height and 75 in breadth. Pages 85 to 99 contain in the same way the sizes and prices of *slips*, ranging from 12 inches in length and 1 inch in breadth to 105 inches and 9 inches respectively. Upon p. 3 are entered the prices of *numbered glasses*, which are plates smaller than those included in the tables, and apparently made to standard sizes, as, for example, No. 10—7 inches and 3 lines in height by 5 inches and 6 lines in breadth; price, 6d. An "explanation" of the tables is pasted on the fly-leaf opposite the title-page.

The portion of the tables upon any particular page rarely occupies the full space within the ruled margins. A greater or less blank, extending sometimes to half the enclosed space, is left at the foot. Each page is ruled with vertical and horizontal lines—the former in black, the latter in red. A narrow vertical column to the left of the page contains the figures representing the breadth for plates, the length for slips, one on each line. Four principal double-ruled columns occupy the remainder of the space across the page, and at the top of each is placed the corresponding dimension — height for plates, breadth for slips. Each of these columns is divided into three single-ruled columns, in which the price is expressed in pounds, shillings, and pence, under and opposite the appropriate dimensions.

The largest plate measures 117 inches by 75 inches, and its price was £404 12s. 0d. The largest slip was 105 inches by 9 inches, and its price was £13 7s. 0d. Four hundred and four pounds seems an incredible price to pay for a sheet of glass about 10 feet by 6, and it brings into prominence the costliness of the mirrored salons and chambers in which the aristocrats and exquisites of the past indulged. It must, however, be remarked that the prices rise rapidly for the largest dimensions. Thus, if we reduce the largest plate by 6 inches in length and width, making it 111 inches by 69 inches, the price is £301 10s. 0d., £100 less than that of the largest.

The British Plate-Glass Company continued in existence until 1851, in which year it was a principal exhibitor at the International Exhibition, and received a medal for its plate glass for mirrors. In that year it was taken over by the London and Manchester Plate-Glass Company. In 1876 this company still had works at Ravenhead and at Sutton in St. Helens, and a warehouse in Blackfriars, London; but it has now ceased to exist.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE BELLS OF NOYON.

THE story of the ransom of the Bells of Noyon has already been told in the pages of the *Antiquary*,* but lovers of campanology may care to learn what they were, and something about their subsequent history. At the outbreak of the Revolution the western towers of the Cathedral contained one of the finest peals in that part of France. In the south tower were four great bourdons, the largest of which weighed 18,000 pounds, and it required twenty men to ring all four of them, so that this was only done on days of great solemnity; while in the northern tower there were a number of smaller bells, though some of these were of a considerable size, and they were very highly esteemed for the beauty of their tone. In 1792 all these bells were condemned, and, to facilitate their removal, they were broken up in the belfries, and the pieces were thrown out into the cloisters, which at Noyon are on the north side of the nave; and all the fragments, together with fifty-eight other bells collected from the parish and abbey churches of the city and neighbourhood, were sent to the foundry to be cast into guns or money. One other bell was, however, preserved for civic uses, which was the bell of the parish church of S. Martin, the tone of which was regarded as only second to that of the great bourdon of the cathedral. It was cast in 1743, and weighed 3,300 pounds, giving the note of *d*; and in 1807 three new bells were cast and hung with it in the cathedral belfry of the weights of 2,050, 1,500, and 1,121 pounds respectively, with the notes of

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* *Antiquary*, 1909, vol. xlv., p. 27.

e, *f* sharp, and *g*. A fifth and very ancient bell of a note not in accord with these was added to the belfry later, which had belonged to the neighbouring abbey of Chartreux-lez-Noyon, known as the Little Chartreuse. This bell bears on one side the arms of France, and on the other those of Jean de Hangest and Marie d'Amboise, the donors and sponsors of the bell and the parents of Charles de Hangest, Bishop of Noyon from 1501 to 1525. Above and below these arms two inscriptions in Gothic characters run round the bell, the upper one reading—"Rogemus ergo populi Dei matrem et Virginem ut ipsa nobis impetret pacem et indulgentiam," and the lower one—"Marie d'Amboise suis nommée et par tel nom fut baptisée l'an de grâce MCCCC quartre vings et I par Bon Cens." Although this and the bell from S. Martin's Church are the only two in Noyon which have survived the destruction of revolutionary times, there is, at the village church of Camelin, two or three miles from Noyon, one of considerable antiquity, which bears this inscription: "Je porte le nom demiselle Jehenne de Luilly qui fu fame Bocere de Kamely et me fist Jehan Jouvente l'an M.CCC.XI et L."

J. Tavenor-Perry.

At the Sign of the Owl.

The Society of Antiquaries enjoyed an unusual experience at their meeting on February 29. Professor J. C. Bridge, of Chester, exhibited the set of recorders or old flutes belonging to the Chester Archæological Society, and some old tunes were played upon them by Mr. J. Finn. The set consists of four instruments—the treble, alto, tenor and bass; and Dr. Bridge was of opinion that they were the instruments used by the town waits. A performance of some old vocal music was also given under Dr. Bridge's direction. This included the "Chester Nuns' Carol," fifteenth century; two Coventry Carols from the Mystery Plays, sixteenth century; three solos from an old English Mumming Play; the music inscribed on the bells of St. Mary's, Oxford; and a seventeenth-century song—"A Clear Cavalier"—altogether such an evening as would have mightily pleased Mr. Samuel Pepys.

* * *

The recorders shown by Dr. Bridge are all figured on p. 164 of Mr. Christopher Welch's exhaustive book on *The Recorder and other Flutes*, lately issued by the Oxford Press, and reviewed on p. 155 of the present issue of the *Antiquary*. Mr. Welch makes no suggestion as to who may originally have used these old flutes; but he shows that Bressan, the maker, was in business in 1724, so that the Chester recorders, although, according to Mr. Welch, "a very late set—possibly one of the latest ever made," are probably nearly, if not quite, 200 years old.

* * *

Mr. Welch says that "they came to light in 1886, when the collection of antiquities belonging to the Chester Archæological Society was removed to new quarters. The case which contained them was so worm-eaten when they were discovered, that, with the exception of the green baize lining, it fell to pieces on being handled. There was no record to show how they found their way to the museum, but a very old member of the Society had 'some recollection' that the box had been brought there by a Colonel Cholmondeley. They were sent for repair to a local music-seller, who had a new key made for the alto, and the tube for carrying the wind from the player's mouth to the top of the instrument added to the bass."

* * *

Among the announcements of Messrs. Putnam I notice two volumes of *Irish Folk Historic Plays*, by Lady Gregory; and a new volume in the "History of Religions" series, entitled *Astrology and Religion among the Greeks and Romans*, by Franz Cumont, member of the Académie Royale de Belgique.

* * *

The *Athenæum*, March 16, says that Messrs. Macmillan & Co., and Mr. Philip Lee

Warner, publisher to the Medici Society, hope to bring out in April *The Revival of Printing: a Bibliographical Catalogue of the Works issued by the Chief Modern English Presses.* The book is edited by Mr. Robert Steele, and contains a series of plates showing the various founts employed. It has been prepared for the use of the student of modern printing, who heretofore has been unable to command any work of ready reference dealing with such publications. The volume will be issued in three different styles.

* * *

The April number of *The Library* is to contain the first of two articles by Mr. J. Dover Wilson, bringing forward very strong arguments in favour of an entirely new candidate for the authorship of the more important of the "Martin Marprelate" tracts. In the same number Dr. Hessels will conclude his series of articles on "The so-called Gutenberg documents." Arrangements have been made for the re-issue of the whole series in an edition limited to a hundred copies.

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I notice with much regret the death at Farningham, Kent, in February, of Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., formerly of Belfast, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Ward went early into business, and built up the well-known printing and publishing business of Marcus Ward and Company of Belfast. He was able to retire comparatively early from active participation in commercial life, and thus to indulge his tastes for Eastern travel, and for numismatics and antiquarian matters generally. He travelled widely in Europe and Egypt, and formed a large collection of ancient Greek coins, which passed into the possession of Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and is now in the Metropolitan Museum at New York. In 1903 Mr. Ward contributed an interesting series of articles to the *Antiquary*, entitled, "Notes from the Nile, 1902." His published works include *Pyramids and Progress*, *The Sacred Beetle,* and *Greek Coins and their Parent Cities.*

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At a meeting of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society on March 4, Mr. A. J. Wyatt, of Christ's College, discussed the history and solutions of Anglo-Saxon riddles. The *Codex Exoniensis*, a manuscript of the early part of the twelfth century, is the authority for these riddles. Several leaves of the book, at some past date, have been burnt through by a hot ember falling upon them, but still, more than ninety of these puzzles can be deciphered. Enigma rather than riddle is the word that best describes these curious literary efforts of the past. They vary in length: the shortest contains but seven words, ten to fifteen lines are needed for others, while one runs to over a hundred. The paper suggested to our contemporary, the *Cambridge Review*, the highly fanciful picture of our Saxon forefathers "sitting, during the winter evenings, round the blazing wood-fires, which for the most part illuminated their homes, amusing themselves by inventing and propounding to one another enigmas and missing-word competitions, supplied to our more luxuriant times by the cheap magazine and halfpenny newspaper."

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In my February notes I referred to the intimation in the Annual Report of the Bibliographical Society that future issues of the Society's *Transactions* would be issued in cases, instead of paper covers, but that any members who notified their preference for the paper wrappers, as hitherto, would be so supplied. I am a little amused to find from the new issue of the Society's "News-Sheet" that only two members have made such a notification, and they have very kindly withdrawn their request rather than put the Society to the expense of printing wrappers specially for their copies. It may pretty safely be hazarded that the change now made would have been welcomed long ago by the bulk of the members. The new volume of *Transactions*, now in the binders' hands, will be accompanied by Miss Palmer's *List of English Editions and Translations of the Greek and Latin Classics.*

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Bookmen generally will have seen with regret the death at Oxford, on March 17, of Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, Bodley's Librarian, at the age of sixty-three.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE Manorial Society have printed, as No. 6 of their publications, *A Concordance of all Written Lawes Concerning Lords of Mannors, theire Free Tenantes, and Copieholders*, a manuscript by William Barlee, preserved in the Domestic Series of State Papers (Eliz., vol. cxxiii., No. 14) in the Public Record Office. Barlee's family owned manors in Essex and elsewhere in the sixteenth century; and William himself is identified with some probability by Mr. A. L. Hardy, the Deputy-Registrar of the Society, who supplies a useful biographical preface, with "a William Barlee, born about 1538, who was the son of John Barlee, Esq., Lord of the Manors of Thurrocks and Pounces, in Clavering, and owner of other lands, etc., in that parish." He addressed his *Concordance* to the High Sheriff of Essex in 1578, and appears to have intended it simply as an outline (though it fills thirty-seven pages of closely written manuscript) of a great work on manorial law to be completed in forty chapters. It is a quaint production, with its occasional touches of personal history, its pious reflections, Scripture references, and wordy irrelevances; but, at the same time, these numerous paragraphs or notes beginning, "Yt ys proved," etc., and professing to give the heads of the subject, which abound in technical legal detail, reveal a very real knowledge of manorial law. The Society have done well to add the *Concordance* to manorial literature.

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Vol. xviii. of the *Journal* of the Chester Archæological Society is a substantial issue of nearly 300 pages. It opens with a short but interesting paper by Archdeacon Barber on "Parkgate: an Old Cheshire Port." Readers of eighteenth-century letters and memoirs will remember how frequently Parkgate, really a limb of the Port of Chester, figures as the port of embarkation for Ireland. It has long since ceased to be either a seaport or, as it once was, a fashionable seaside resort; but its name and story will always have a historical interest. A long paper follows by Mr. James Hall, in which the "Royal Charters and Grants to the City of Chester" are described, and their succession carefully traced with much valuable detail. The Rev. F. Sanders supplies a biographical sketch of "George Cotes, Bishop of Chester, 1554-1555"; and this is followed by a very full and important paper, abounding in illustrative documentary matter, on "The City Gilds or Companies of Chester, with special reference to that of the Barber-Surgeons," by Mr. Frank Simpson. The last paper is a short account by Archdeacon Barber of the ancient boat, or canoe, 18 feet long, hollowed out of the trunk of a large oak-tree, which was found in Baddiley Mere on September 1 last, and which has now been presented to the Society for its Chester Museum. The volume contains a number of good illustrations, including, as frontispiece, a view of the Baddiley boat.

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More than half of the new part, vol. ix., No. 1, of the *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society, is occupied by a print from a manuscript in the Bodleian Library of "The American Journey of George Fox, 1671-3," with elucidatory notes. It contains many curious details of life and experience, and gives graphic pictures of the difficulties of seventeenth-century travelling in the American settlements. From the Thirnbeck Manuscripts are printed letters to Margaret Fell by John Lilburne (1657), and by her son-in-law, John Rous (1664). They are eloquent of the difficulties and perplexities of Friends in those troubled times. Mr. Penney's valuable bibliographical and other notes on "Friends in Current Literature," with other matter, complete an excellent part.

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The chief paper in the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. xli., part iv., is the continuation of Mr. H. T. Knox's exhaustive study, freely illustrated with plans and views, of "Connacht Raths and Motes." Mr. T. J. Westropp continues his account, also well illustrated, of "Prehistoric Remains (Forts and Dolmens) in the Burren, Co. Clare"; and Monsignor Fahy briefly describes St. Colman's Oratory in the same locality. Some "Historical Notes on Banbridge (Military)," by the late Captain Richard Linn; an attempt by Mr. J. Grene Barry to identify "Lord Edward FitzGerald's Dagger"—that which he used in defending himself when arrested on May 18, 1798—from three daggers which all claim to be the genuine article; and an interesting account of "Some Recent Archæological Finds in Ulster," by Mr. S. F. Milligan, with the usual Miscellanea, etc., complete the number. The new number of the *Journal* of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society, October to December, 1911, contains a very interesting account, with many illustrations, of "Explorations in Munster Caves," by Mr. R. W. Evans. Another instalment of Mrs. Elizabeth Freke's "Diary," 1671-1714, is given—a melancholy record of troubles and worries and losses—and there are also, *inter alia*, an obituary notice, with portrait, of the late Canon O'Mahony; a paper on "Oenach Clochair," by Canon Lynch; and the conclusion of the thrilling narrative by a survivor of "The Wreck of the Steamer *Killarney* in 1838."

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*February* 8.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. Charles ffoulkes read a paper on "Jousting Cheques of the Sixteenth Century." The scoring for horse and foot jousts and for the tourney was regulated with great minuteness, especially in the fifteenth century, when John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, drew up a schedule of the value of each particular "attaint" or hit, and of the breaking of lances or the unhorsing of a combatant. These scores were kept on parallelograms drawn on paper or parchment, with a line running horizontally through the centre. The different successes of each jouster were scored on one of the three lines, and the courses run were marked on the outside. These score sheets do not seem to have been in use in other countries—at least, we have no knowledge of similar documents in Germany or France. Up to the present seven English cheques are known, two of which are merely sample "cheques," showing how the score should be marked. The Society of Antiquaries possesses a cheque which has the unique interest of being probably the private score kept by a herald or king-of-arms, on the margin of an elaborately emblazoned heraldic scroll, at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Two cheques are preserved in the Bodleian Library, one of which refers to a joust held in May, 1570, and the other to the jousts held in the first year of the reign of Henry VIII. in honour of the birth of a prince who died the same year. The Heralds' College possesses a gorgeously illuminated roll, which shows the procession to the lists and also the jousting. The challenge to these jousts, which includes the articles or conditions and the signature of Henry VIII., which was posted at the entrance to the Tiltyard, now the present Horse Guards' Parade, is preserved in the British Museum, which also provides another jousting cheque giving part of the score of the jousts held on May 22, 1518, in honour of the visit of Margaret Tudor, Queen of Scots. None of these cheques agrees exactly with the sample scores given by the Earl of Worcester, but his marking is so elaborate that it is evident that a simpler form was used, for all the actual score sheets agree one with the other, though the individual points of course differ in each case.

Mr. Penrose Williams read a paper on "The Excavation of the Holy Well of St. Constantine at St. Merryn, Cornwall." The ruins of Constantine Church, in the parish of St. Merryn, stand on a sandy hill to the south of a marsh several acres in extent. Local tradition is strong as to the existence of a Holy Well, but its exact position has been lost. The probable site was found several years ago, and in August, 1911, Mr. Charles Mott and Mr. Penrose Williams explored the spot and discovered a nearly complete building, which in the course of time had become buried by successive layers of river deposit and blown sand, the original ground level and floor of the little chapel being 7 feet lower than the present marsh level. The building measures, inside, about 7½ feet by 5 feet. The side walls are gathered in as they rise, so as to meet at a height of about 7 feet; the long axis is exactly north and south, and at the south end the wall is hollowed out into a low arch curving over the well, and above this arch is a square recess nearly 3 feet wide and of the same depth. A stone seat runs along either wall, and between them, down the middle of the floor, which is paved with slabs of stone, runs an open gully formed of a hollowed-out beam of oak, in a position to act as an overflow conduit for the well water. In the north-west corner is a doorway with rounded corners of dressed stone, and on either side a deeply-cut groove suitable to receive doorposts.—*Athenæum*, February 17.

Society of Antiquaries.—*Feb.* 22.—Mr. W. Dale read a paper on "The Implement-bearing Gravel Beds of the Valley of the Lower Test," in which he described the gravel pits which occur near Ramsey and Dunbridge, and showed a large quantity of palæolithic implements from them. These implements are diverse in form and in the condition of their patination. The gravel is usually whitish at the top, which is attributed to the action of the weather in dissolving the iron and depositing it lower down. Implements from this horizon are whitish, while those at a lower depth are yellowish or brown, according to the colour of the gravel. At the base the implements usually have a double patination, caused by ferruginous matter being deposited more on one side than the other. Implements of various forms occur at all depths. At the Kimbridge Pit there is a preponderance of the rough ovate implements to which the name of "Chelles" has been given, while at the Dunbridge Pit there are found remarkably fine pointed implements, not water-worn, and with a white patina. Photographs of the sections were shown, and it was suggested that at Dunbridge, where the gravel rests on Bagshot sands and clays, the gravel may have been deposited under sub-glacial conditions. Some of the implements seem to have been made on the spot, while others must have travelled far.

Mr. L. Salzmann read a paper on "Excavations at Selsey in 1911." The earthwork at Selsey is a roughly circular work about 250 feet in diameter, consisting of ditch and vallum, evidently thrown up to protect the entrance to the harbour. Excavations undertaken last year showed that the vallum rests on a deposit of black earth 2 feet in thickness. As this black earth contains pottery, not only of the Roman period, but also of the type usually ascribed to the fourteenth century, and in the case of one small fragment possibly as late as the sixteenth century, it is clear that the vallum is of comparatively late construction. The whole evidence points to the truth of the local tradition that the mound was thrown up at the time of the threatened Spanish invasion in 1588. Within the enclosed area were found two fragments of walls and quantities of building materials, of which the few worked stones are chisel-tooled. Of the smaller finds, the most interesting was a small bronze belt tag of the tenth century, ornamented with human figures, apparently unique.—*Athenæum*, March 2.

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At the meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute on March 6, Mr. Aymer Vallance, F.S.A., read a paper on "Old Bridges in England and Wales," with lantern illustrations.

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Roman.—*March* 5.—Professor F. J. Haverfield, President, read a paper on "Some Aspects of Roman Gaul." Starting with the Metz statue of local stone, but Pergamene style, and the remarkable reliefs of the Igelsäule and Neumagen, he inquired how they came to exist in Eastern Gaul. He rejected the German explanation of Loeschke and Michaelis that they were due to Asiatic influences reaching Gaul by Marseilles, and passing up the Rhone and Saône to the valley of the Mosel. He admitted that there was direct traffic from the Eastern to the Western Mediterranean, and that the trade route across Gaul was a real one; but he pointed to the reliefs at Sens, and the Pergamene and other pieces at Martres, Tolosanes, and in the sculpture gallery at Cherchel, and argued that these showed Greek art to be known far more widely in Gaul than along this one route, and the Pergamene work to have been sought even in Africa. He also pointed out that no analogies to the pieces at Metz, Trier, and Neumagen had been found on the Rhone or Saône. Hence he concluded that Roman-provincial art included, amidst its ideals, the style of Pergamum, for which Rome and Italy cared little. He then proceeded to discuss the process by which Gaul became Roman, illustrating it by the monuments of Paris, Beaune, Dennevy, and others, to show the transition from the Celtic animal-gods to the Græco-Roman human deities, and by a comparison of Leroux Samian with Italian Aretine ware. Professor Bosanquet, Sir Frederick Pollock, Miss Gertrude Bell, and Mr. Freshfield took part in a discussion which followed the paper.—*Athenæum*, March 9.

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Mr. Guy Dickins read a paper on "Chilon and the Growth of Spartan Policy" before the HELLENIC SOCIETY in February, Sir Arthur Evans presiding. Mr. Dickins dwelt on the changes which took place in the internal and foreign policy of Sparta about 550 B.C., the period which coincided with Chilon's Ephorate. Down to that date the development of Sparta had differed very little from that of other Greek States. In 800 B.C. the fusion of the five Dorian villages, resulting in a dual kingship, had led to a great expansion of Spartan power, and a century later Sparta was found in process of colonization on a large scale. Later came the growth of the Ephorate. He regarded the Ephorate as an immemorial institution in Dorian history, but unimportant in Sparta till 620 B.C., under Asteropus. How was Sparta at the end of the sixth century different from other Greek States, and from her own early development? Previous to 550 B.C. she had been the home of art and luxury, and in the former especially had been subject to Oriental influence. She had been eager to receive strangers, but now this was changed. Her interest in art ceased, and militarism took its place, while strangers were no longer welcomed. This revolution, Mr. Dickins thought, was neither unconscious nor fortuitous, but the deliberate policy of Sparta's greatest statesman, Chilon the Ephor. Under Chilon historic Sparta became jealously self-supporting, and, out of touch with the rest of Greece, devoted herself to an almost monastic simplicity and to military efficiency. Moreover, the important change of principle involved in the Treaty with Tegea showed a striking revolution in foreign policy. Hitherto Spartan wars had been wars of conquest. The explanation lay in Chilon's policy of increasing the power of the Ephors at the expense of the King. He saw that a career of conquest would increase the power and popularity of the King, and would destroy the newly-established predominance of the Ephors. Consequently, he abandoned the principle of conquest. Chilon represented the first example of Socialistic conflict with Imperialism in that he was willing to forego conquest or union with the Greek States, preferring particularism to Panhellenism.

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"Ancient Fords and Bridges of the Aire" was the subject of a paper read at a meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on February 21 by Mr. Percival Ross. Dealing with the fords and bridges at Ferrybridge, Castleford, Woodlesford, Leeds, and Kildwick, Mr. Ross said Woodlesford had been rendered historically interesting by the position it had occupied on the road leading into the heart of Northumbria, and near by it was fought the last battle of Penda, King of Mercia, in A.D. 655. At Leeds there had been a bridge since Norman times, part of the original erection having stood until 1820. On this the market had been held in early days, the merchants hanging their cloths over the bridge for display. It was not until 1760 that the market was removed thence farther up into Briggate. At the meeting of the same Society on March 6, the Rev. James Gregory read a paper on "The History of Early Education in Bradford."

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A paper of very great local interest was read on Monday afternoon, February 26, before the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY by the Provost of King's. He dealt with an early inventory of the goods of Corpus Christi College, made by two Fellows in 1376 and 1384, containing an account of the books, vestments, and plate which belonged to the College at that time. The books were, on the whole, ordinary: there was a good deal of civil and canon law, and curiously little scholastic theology; the most interesting part of the description was the great minuteness with which the manuscripts were catalogued; the opening words of several pages in different parts of the volumes were given, so that there could be no possible error in their identification, and the historiated initials were described with great detail, an account being given of the exact treatment of the little pictures within them; none of these manuscripts are now extant. The vestments must have been somewhat gaudy, but not so much so as a particular bed and hangings, in which the college clearly took great pride, which was plentifully covered with pictures of wild men and women. Among the pieces of plate, there were several which are still in the possession of the college, though in some cases the mounting has been altered. The inventory will be printed in full in the proceedings of the Society, and it is a valuable document, not only in itself—it is also written in a very difficult hand, which few but Dr. James could have deciphered—but it is made still more so by his commentary and annotations from his wonderful knowledge of medieval life and its surroundings.—*Cambridge Review*, February 29.

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Mr. O. H. Leeney lectured to the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on March 6, upon "The Noontide of Gothic Architecture." He dealt with that period when Gothic architecture had reached its highest development—the Edwardian period. He traced the growth of the various features of foliated capitals, as shown in the storehouse of experimental work at Shoreham, to the beautiful naturalistic examples at Southwell. He told of the development of the vaulted roof, from the simple early Gothic vaults at Chichester to the elaborate designs at Exeter and elsewhere; and referred to the doorways at Lichfield and Bayeux as examples of English and French work erected nearly simultaneously. During the course of Mr. Leeney's most interesting address, he referred to a few examples of screens, to spires, and traced the window development from the simple lancets at Boxgrove to the elaborated seven-light, curvilinear windows in the south transept at Chichester Cathedral. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. A. Stanley Cooke, who presided, Mr. F. Harrison, and the lecturer took part, as to the respective merits of conventional and naturalistic foliage. The lecture was illustrated by a very fine series of photographic lantern slides.

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The usual monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on March 11, Lord Guthrie, Vice-President, in the chair. The first paper, by Mr. R. Scott-Moncrieff, secretary, gave an account of the Incorporation of the Surgeons and Barbers of the City of Edinburgh. It appeared from the documentary history of the corporation that from 1505 the two crafts existed as one corporate body possessing the same rights and privileges till the beginning of the seventeenth century, when dissension arose between them, the surgeons aspiring to higher social rank. Being in the majority, in 1648 they passed an act excluding barbers unless they qualified in surgery, and the next year the Town Council, finding that the scarcity of barbers in the city obliged the citizens to resort to the suburbs to be "trimmed and barberized," warned the surgeons that they must admit a sufficient number of barbers into their corporation, which was done. But in 1694 the surgeons obtained a new gift under the Great Seal, conjoining with them the apothecaries and ignoring the barbers, which was confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1695. In 1718 the barbers raised an action for restitution of their rights, but the decision, after protracted pleadings, while leaving them members of the incorporation, considerably restricted their privileges.

In the second paper Mr. John M. Corrie gave an account of two early Christian monuments in Dumfriesshire hitherto undescribed. The first, now standing on the grounds of Hastings Hall, Moniaive, had been originally removed from a pool in a stream at Stroanfreggan known as the Image Pool, and utilized as a lintel in the shepherd's cottage there. It is a cross-shaft, the arms broken off, 5 feet 10 inches in length, and having on one of its faces a panel rudely sculptured with two figures embracing. The other monument, now in the grounds at Woodlea, Moniaive, originally stood on the crest of a knoll at Auchenskinnoch, Dalry. It is an erect slab, 4 feet in height, bearing on one face an incised cross of simple form, and below it an eighteenth-century inscription.

The third paper was entitled "Archæological Gleanings from Killin," by Mr. C. G. Cash; and in the fourth paper Mr. James Ritchie gave an account, with photographic slides made by himself, of the memorials of the widespread panic caused by the resurrectionists of the early part of the nineteenth century, which still remain in the churchyards of Aberdeenshire in the shape of watch-houses, mort-safes of various kinds, and public vaults.

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On March 13 Mr. H. St. George Gray lectured at Bristol before the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Mr. J. E. Pritchard presiding, on "The Lake Villages of Somerset." The lecturer said that not long ago they listened to an interesting paper by Mr. Sandford Cole on the sea walls of the Severn, which dealt largely with the marsh lands of Somerset. His (the lecturer's) observations would be concerning a small area of Somerset marsh land. He would read to them a short paper on the Glastonbury lake village, and then they would have a large number of slides to which he would refer concerning the Glastonbury and Mere lake villages. He adverted to the statement that the history of Glastonbury was that of its Abbey, and said that was true, but they could qualify it by saying that the material for constructing the pre-historic history of Glastonbury was under the soil. There was a firmly-rooted tradition that a colony of Belgae settled near Glastonbury from about 200 B.C. to A.D. 70, the date of the termination being more certain than that of the commencement. In 1892 Mr. Arthur Bulleid discovered the lake village, the site of which could be traced in the fields, and they had the name Mere Pool. Somerset was formerly covered with large tracts that had shallow water on them. The lake village of Glastonbury, the selected area, was surrounded by shallow water. Trees were felled on that site, and with timber brought from a distance formed the material of the structures. The site of the village having been prepared, clay was deposited, and around the clay floors upright posts were placed. A hearth was built near the centre of the clay floor, and a few of the hearths were made of gravel. The floors were constantly sinking, especially in the middle, where the weight would be greatest, which necessitated new floors, and often a hearth was renewed without making a new floor. The cemetery of the village was not known. He proceeded to speak of the relics found in the village, and remarked that they threw light on the life of the inhabitants. He mentioned objects of utility and of ornament, and the materials of which they were formed. Weaving was found to have been pursued, and many shuttle spools had been found. A framework of a loom had also been discovered. Among the most attractive personal ornaments were brooches of a safety-pin design. The most valuable object found was a bronze bowl, and he could submit to their inspection a "facsimile," the copy costing £6 10s., which was done by a Bristol workman. The land village was advanced in the arts, and though constructed for defensive purposes, formed a residence where peaceful industries were pursued. The records were those of a well-to-do and industrious race. There was no reason to suppose that any article found in the lake village was other than home manufacture, and he included the bronze bowl. He then called attention to the manner in which the Glastonbury discoveries were being recorded by Mr. Bulleid and himself, and said that volume the first was crammed with illustrations from cover to cover. The lecturer passed on to speak of the lake village of Mere, and said the relics were of the same date as those found in the better-known village of Glastonbury. They were likely to be digging at Mere in May and June.

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Other meetings have been those of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries on February 28, when members were reminded that the centenary of the Society would occur next year; the Society of Biblical Archæology on March 13, when Mr. E. J. Pilcher read a paper on "The Weight Standards of Palestine"; the Viking Club on February 16, when Mr. D. C. Stedman read a paper on "Some points of resemblance between Beowulf and the Grettla (or Gretti's Saga)"; the Halifax Antiquarian Society on March 5; the Cambridge Antiquarian Society on March 11, when the Rev. F. G. Walker gave a full account of last summer's discovery of Roman pottery kilns at Horningsea; the Sunderland Antiquarian Society, March 12; the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society on March 4, when Mr. T. Stanley Ball read a paper on "Some Lancashire Church Plate"; and the conversazione of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society at Bishopsgate Institute on February 26, when Dr. William Martin gave details of a scheme which is being organized by the Elizabethan Literary Society for preparing a map of Elizabethan London.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

Six Lectures on the Recorder and other Flutes in Relation to Literature. By Christopher Welch, M.A. Many illustrations. London: *Henry Frowde*, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 457. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Two qualifications at least are necessary for the production of such a work as this—a sympathetic and intelligent knowledge of the past, and a personal and practical acquaintance with the objects under discussion. Both these Mr. Welch possesses in a marked degree, and the result is a book of far-reaching usefulness. Recorder is the old English name for a form of whistle-headed or fipple flute, and the author has for many decades been known as an accomplished flautist; his classical studies at Oxford, moreover, have enabled him to penetrate some of the less trodden byways of ancient literature, and to unravel many of the difficulties in connection with his subject, which less musical commentators have deemed insuperable.

The illustrations, carefully selected from early treatises and instruction books, are numerous and well produced; from them and the lucid explanations given, the reader will easily avoid the mistakes as to the nature and construction of the recorder, which, as here noted, are to be found in the writings of supposed authorities. We fear, however, that there is now but little possibility of seeing a "set of recorders" introduced into the familiar scene in *Hamlet*, much less of hearing their sweet music, which, as Mr. Pepys says, "did make me really sick, such as I have formerly been when in love with my wife."

The contrast between allusions to musical instruments by Shakespeare and Milton is shown very strikingly in two consecutive chapters, and cannot fail to increase our admiration of the marvellous knowledge and accuracy shown by the great dramatist when compared with that of the author of *Paradise Lost*, although he was the son of a practical musician.

In the closing lectures—for so the chapters are called, owing to the fact that some of them were originally read as papers—the author deals with speculative theories on the origin of the appreciation by man of musical sounds, and the reasons which led to the use of the reed-pipe both in the ancient temple services and as an accompaniment to the obsequies of the dead and dying. For these uses the supposed power of such music over the spirit world is, in his opinion, mainly responsible, either under the idea of making a deity propitious to the worshipper, or of recalling the departed to life. An excursus, relating to the use of wailing amongst the Irish and its imitation on the pipes, forms a fitting conclusion to a well-written work of great interest to musicians and antiquaries alike.

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Historical Portraits, 1600-1700. Lives by H. B. Butler and C. R. L. Fletcher; portraits chosen by Emery Walker, F.S.A. With an Introduction by C. F. Bell. 132 Portraits. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1911. Crown 4to., pp. 328. Price 10s. 6d. net; portraits separately 6s. net.

When the first volume of *Historical Portraits* (1400-1600) appeared in 1909 we remarked that in it we had the beginning of a contribution to our national iconography of no little importance. Every word said in commendation of that volume can be repeated, with added emphasis about that which is now before us. The seventeenth century was from every point of view a period of such importance in our history and literature that the men and women who made a figure in it have an interest for us much greater than those of an earlier age; and in this handsome volume we have a picture gallery of extraordinary interest and value. All the bearers of famous names of the century are here portrayed for us. The biographical notices are succinct and sufficient for the purpose, and it is useful to have them here for handy reference; but the portraits are the book. About the authenticity of a few there may be doubts, but as regards the great bulk we may feel that we have here faithful presentments from the most authentic originals of the men of the great era as they really were. Whether for the student of history or of art the collection is of the greatest value. Here can be studied in a convenient form the progress and development of the art of portrait painting during a period which is starred by such names as those of Mytens, Van Dyck, Lely and Kneller, and by those of the miniaturists Samuel Cooper, the Olivers, and others, and the draughtsmen and engravers, Faithorne, Loggan, White and Forster. On the other hand, the student of history and literature can here link personality to achievement, and see what manner of men they were who wrote their names so indelibly on the scrolls of fame, whether as men of action or of thought. It would be useless to attempt any mention of the chief personages here figured. All who count are here. The photographic reproductions are admirably done, and the volume is one to cherish and to turn to again and again with ever fresh interest.

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The Sussex Coast. By Ian C. Hannah, M.A. Illustrated by Edith Brand Hannah. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1912. 8vo., pp. 409. Price 6s. net.

Of the making of books about Sussex there is no end. The volume before us should, however, find its public. Mr. Hannah goes from town to town and village to village along the Sussex coast, going inland on occasion to Chanctonbury Ring, to Lewes, and Arundel, discoursing as he goes of the historical and literary associations of the places he visits, and giving careful, if a trifle dry, architectural descriptions of the churches. He has occasional touches of a pretty humour, he knows his associations well, he knows the ground thoroughly, and the result is a welcome addition to the pleasant "County Coast Series"—a readable, companionable book which both Sussex resident and Sussex visitor will do well to possess and enjoy. We have one or two bones, however, to pick with Mr. Hannah. We have seldom seen a more glaring instance of lack of proportion than in Chapter IV., where no less than seven pages are given to the poetaster William Hayley, while Blake is fobbed off with between four or five of inadequate appreciation. The sentence on pp. 98-99, that "There can be little doubt that Blake's peculiar method of publication—the whole book, printing, engraving, binding—being produced by himself and his wife . . . has materially helped his fame," seems to us quite fatuous. Lovers of old-fashioned books —*An Old Shropshire Oak*, *The Seaboard and the Down*, and their brethren—will hardly consider adequate the reference on p. 136 to "a former rector [of Tarring] named Warter." On p. 175 the common mistake of turning the *Our* of Oliver Wendell Holmes's *Our Hundred Days in Europe* into *One* is repeated. But, barring the treatment of Blake, these are small blemishes on a good book. The photographic plates are not uniformly well produced, nor altogether well chosen, but the small drawings by Miss Hannah, which head the various chapters, have much charm, and form a very attractive feature of the book, which we have read through with great enjoyment. The index is sufficient, and the *format* of the volume quite pleasing.

The Construction of Lombard and Gothic Vaults. By Arthur Kingsley Porter. With 56 reproductions of photographs and 7 diagrams in the text. New Haven: *Yale University Press*. London: *Henry Frowde*, 1911. 4to., pp. 29. Price 8s. 6d. net.

This short treatise on one of the most important branches of mediæval architecture has, unfortunately, neither preface nor explanatory title-page, nor even an index, so that one enters straight upon the book uncertain as to the nature of the information one has to expect; and it comes as something of a surprise to find that its few pages are devoted mainly to a study of the part played by the carpenter's work in the centering and turning-pieces on which the vaults were constructed. The subject has undoubtedly been to a great extent ignored by writers on architecture, and any information relating to it is to be appreciated; but to treat it as an originating cause of the peculiarities of Gothic vaulting is to give it an importance which it never possessed.

Of late years a more critical study of the rise of the Gothic schools of architecture has been made, and much that was accepted as proved, down to the time of Viollet-le-Duc, has been considerably modified by the researches of Rivoira in Italy, Dehio and von Bezold in Germany; Lefèvre-Pontalis, Anthyme Saint-Paul, Ruprich-Robert in France, and Bilson in England; and it is necessary to be well acquainted with their work before attempting to advance any new theory on the subject. Moreover, a general knowledge of the peculiarities of the vaulted buildings of the Rhine provinces and England is necessary, as well as of those in Lombardy and France. But our author speaks as if he were unacquainted with the writings of those archæologists; while in some of his general statements, as, for instance, that all Gothic vaulting was domical, he shows that he has either never been in this country or that he visited Westminster Abbey or our Cathedrals with his eyes shut. The examples given to illustrate the introduction of rib-vaulting are mainly taken from France, while earlier English examples are quite ignored; and it would appear almost as if the author were unaware that the hall of Newcastle Castle was vaulted over with rib-vaults before the close of the eleventh century, while the great church of Durham, which, as Rivoira has pointed out, is the first dated example on this side of the Alps, was completely covered with rib-vaulting before 1133. The history of this work and its dates have been as thoroughly established, though the removal of its centering by St. Cuthbert must be referred to legend, as that of St. Denis, the earliest French church of any size to be vaulted in the same manner, which was not even begun before some years later.

It has been generally admitted that the rib-vault owed its origin to the awkwardness of the intersection of two vaults of varying spans which the introduction of a rib at the groin obviated, and at the same time rendered the construction more easy; but the author informs us that it was used by the Lombards "not from any preference for the form, but solely because it could be constructed without centering. Rib-vaults were therefore invented in Lombardy as a simple device to economize wood. They were adopted by French builders for the same purpose. The same desire to dispense with temporary wooden structures governed the development of architecture during the entire Transitional period, and eventually led to the birth of Gothic."

How this somewhat startling statement is supported can only be discovered by a perusal of the book, which merits attention for the numerous examples of vaulting collected in the illustrations, as well as for the arguments adduced in support of the theory; and all must be thankful to the author for adding these novel suggestions to the literature of this yet unexhausted theme. J. T. P.

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THE ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS TO 1557. By E. Gordon Duff, M.A. With 4 plates. Cambridge: *University Press*, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. x, 153. Price 4s. net.

In 1906 Mr. Gordon Duff issued his Sandars Lectures of 1899 and 1904 in a volume on *The Printers, Stationers, and Bookbinders of Westminster and London from* 1476 *to* 1535. In a companion but slimmer volume he now publishes his Sandars Lectures of 1911 on the kindred theme indicated in the title above. Mr. Duff is in the first rank of English bibliographers, and everything he does is characterized by painstaking care, and knowledge which is as thorough as it is accurate. As he rightly says, the work of the provincial printers, stationers, and bookbinders "has hitherto hardly received adequate attention." Oxford and Cambridge have received ample treatment, and the St. Albans and York presses have received a fair degree of attention; but of other provincial presses there is still much to be learned. The four lectures here printed deal with the work of local printers, stationers, and bookbinders from 1478, when printing was introduced into Oxford, up to 1557, under the following titles: Oxford; St. Albans, York, and Hereford; Oxford Second Press and Cambridge; and Tavistock, Abingdon, St. Albans Second Press, Ipswich, Worcester, Canterbury, Exeter, "Winchester," and "Greenwich." On some of the problems associated with the early publishing of the better-known presses at Oxford, Cambridge and York, Mr. Duff sheds fresh light, while as regards those of the other towns named a large part of his lectures will come to most bibliographical students with all the force of novelty. He rightly says that much yet remains to be discovered; but in this handy and precise yet readable little book, Mr. Duff has done much to throw light on places previously dark, and has made a substantial addition to our bibliographical knowledge. Appendixes contain lists of books printed by provincial printers, or for provincial stationers, and of authorities. There is a good index.

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THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND: Their Story and Antiquities. By P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A., and other writers. With 150 Plates and Drawings. London: *George Allen and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. 2 vols. Demy 8vo., pp. xxii, 385, and x, 422. Price 21s. net.

The volumes of the "Memorials of the Counties of England" series now make a goodly row of handsome books, some thirty in number. Their introductory historical chapters, revised, and in some cases enlarged, with some others added, are collected and presented in the two thick, well-printed, and thoroughly well-illustrated volumes before us. The plan of thus collecting these chapters has its drawbacks as well as its recommendations. The chapters being disconnected and independently written, the history of the counties is thus given somewhat disjointedly. The interrelation of these histories cannot be effectively shown, and the reader finds himself more than once traversing the same road. On the other hand, there is much to be said for making available for the general reader in one work these well-written and effective sketches. "The main interest taken in our series," says Mr. Ditchfield, "has been principally local, each volume appealing to the patriotic residents in the county of which that volume treated." This is only natural, and forms a strong reason for bringing together these historic chapters to make their appeal to a wider circle of readers. They will be useful for reference, but many are too short to do their subjects justice. Even Colonel Fishwick can hardly do justice to the history of Lancashire in twenty-eight pages, or the writer himself to that of Northumberland in fifteen pages, or to that of Sussex in fourteen. It is obvious that it would be easy to point out omissions, and to note lack of proportion. But, allowing for these inevitable drawbacks, we yet congratulate Mr. Ditchfield heartily on the production of these two volumes. They contain in a handy and accessible form much matter for which the reader would otherwise have to go far afield. The editor is responsible for sixteen of the chapters, while the remaining thirteen are contributed by men and women who know well their respective counties—writers like Professor Willis Bond (Worcestershire), Miss Alice Dryden (Leicester and Northampton), the Rev. T. Auden (Shropshire), Dr. Mansel Sympson (Lincolnshire), and Mr. F. J. Snell (Somerset and Devonshire). The illustrations form a very important feature of the volumes. The full page photographic plates, capitally produced, are very numerous, and make a delightful picture-gallery, while there are also many useful and effective cuts in the text. There is a full index in county order. Like the issues of the "Memorials" series, the two volumes are handsomely produced.

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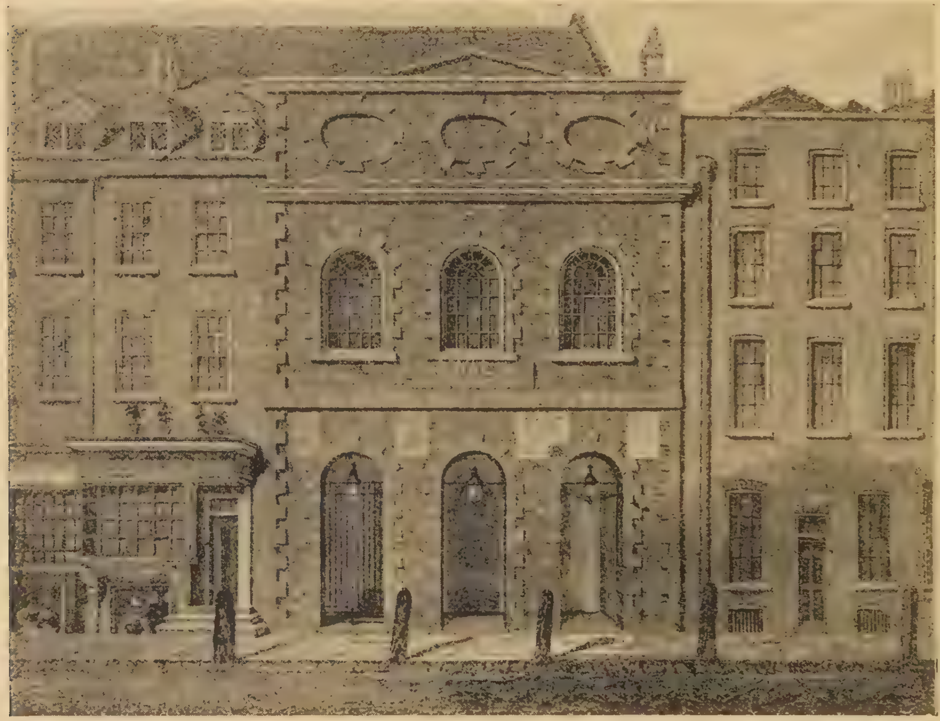
THE STORY OF GARRARD'S, 1721-1911. With many illustrations. London: *Stanley Paul and Co.*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. 183. Price 5s. net.

The founder of the well-known firm of Garrard—"crown jewellers and goldsmiths during six reigns and in three centuries"—was one George Wickes, citizen and goldsmith, who opened premises for the sale of "all sorts of jewells and curious Work in Gold and Silver, made after ye Best and Newest fashion and at Reasonable Prices," in Panton Street, two doors from the Haymarket, in 1720. Later, Wickes took Samuel Netherton into partnership, and later again, in 1759 and 1780, the name and style of the firm underwent several changes. In 1792 the business passed into the hands of Mr. Robert Garrard, and since that date has remained in the Garrard family. The well-known premises at the corner of Panton Street and the Haymarket are now being pulled down, and the historic firm has migrated to a new and stately home at the junction of Albemarle and Grafton Streets. The opportunity has been taken to issue the readable and handsome volume before us. The book contains much of interest culled from the books and records of the firm concerning royal and famous customers and visitors, and concerning the connection of the house with coronations of Sovereigns and State ceremonies down to the coronation of King George and Queen Mary, the Investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon, and the Delhi Durbar. But it contains much more than this. And probably for most readers the most attractive part of the book will be found in the earlier chapters which treat in a pleasant, gossiping fashion of the history and associations of the thoroughfare known as the Haymarket, of the theatres that have succeeded one another on both sides of the street, and of the famous men and women whose faces were once familiar on its foot-walks. The associations of Albemarle and Grafton Streets are also lightly sketched, but more briefly. The book is pleasant both to look at and to read, though it is unfortunately disfigured by a few irritating misprints—as on p. 87, where Sir Robert Walpole is called the first Earl of Oxford, instead of Orford. The many excellent illustrations add greatly to the attractiveness of the volume. They include, besides plates of crowns and regalia and views of Garrard's old and new premises, early plans and views of the Haymarket and its vicinity, early trade cards, play-bills, and admission tickets, and an excellent plate of Clarendon House. The illustration, one of several of the old theatres, which we are courteously permitted to reproduce on this page, shows the old King's Theatre in the Haymarket—the first opera-house, built in 1704-05—as it appeared before the fire which destroyed it in June, 1789.



OLD KING'S THEATRE IN THE HAYMARKET.

INDEX TO THE CONTENTS OF THE COLE MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. By George J. Gray. With portraits of Cole. Cambridge: *Bowes and Bowes*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 170. Price 15s. net.

Cole, whose name is best known to the world in general as one of Horace Walpole's correspondents, was an antiquary of omnivorous tastes, and an indefatigable maker of notes and copier of documents. He bequeathed his very considerable collections to the British Museum on the rather absurd condition that they should not be opened for twenty years after his death, which took place in 1782. His manuscripts have been used and quoted by many antiquaries, especially those interested in Cambridge places and subjects, and are recognized as a storehouse of very great value. The elaborate index of their contents, which Mr. Gray has prepared with characteristic thoroughness, will save much time and labour to future students and collectors. It reveals how very wide were Cole's interests, for the number and variety of subjects and places illustrated in his collections are extraordinary. Cambridge, town and county, is naturally prominent, but many other parts of England are represented. Under the various counties there are cross-references to the places therein which occur in the index. The book, which is sure of a permanent place among antiquarian books of reference, is well printed and suitably bound.

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THE EARLY NORMAN CASTLES OF THE BRITISH ISLES. By Ella S. Armitage. Forty-five plates and plans by D. H. Montgomerie, F.S.A. London: *John Murray*, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 408. Price 15s. net.

Readers of the *Antiquary* will well recollect the admirable essay on "Irish Motes," from the pen of Mrs. Armitage, which appeared in these columns in 1906. The same writer made a long contribution to the *English Historical Review* in 1904 on "The Early Norman Castles of England," and also read a paper at an earlier date as to the motes of Norman Scotland before the Northern Society of Antiquaries. All these papers are comprehended in the present volume, but in an amended and extended form, whilst much of the book is entirely new, especially with regard to Danish fortifications and the castle motes of Wales.

The chief object of the book is to prove that the castles, as originally built by the Normans throughout the British Isles, were earthworks with wooden buildings upon them, and to demolish the idea, usually held, that the Anglo-Saxons or any other pre-Norman race threw up the earthern mounds which have been generally assigned to them during recent years. This notion was first put forth, after an authoritative and vigorous fashion, by Dr. Round as long ago as 1894, and in Mrs. Armitage he has found an apt pupil, who has followed up the matter on similar lines after an exhaustive fashion.

It is impossible for any students of the fascinating subject of English castles to feel anything but gratitude to the late Mr. G. T. Clark for his two grand volumes issued in 1884 on the *Mediæval Military Architecture in England*, for he was the first to put the matter on a basis at once scientific and popular. There can, however, be no doubt that he was in the main wrong in his interpretation of the Anglo-Saxon word *burh*, and that he was far too confident in assigning many of these big hillocks or mounds to a pre-Norman date. These mistakes are driven home with relentless reiteration by Mrs. Armitage; but it is well to remember that there are undoubtedly some exceptions, though few in number, which tell in favour of Mr. Clark's theory. This book, valuable as it is, must not be too hastily accepted by careful antiquaries as the final word on the subject, because that final word cannot be said until there has been a great deal more excavation, scientifically carried on, as to the mounds in question.

Irrespective, however, of this controversy, the book before us is of great value as a scholarly contribution to the origin of castles, both in stockaded earthwork and in stone, throughout the whole of the British Isles. Reviewers are, perhaps, too often tempted to say that such and such a book ought to be on the shelves of every intelligent reader, but in this case such a sentence can conscientiously be used with regard to all true antiquaries. The numerous plans add much to the value of the volume, though in one or two cases we wish they had been on a somewhat larger scale.

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KILMAURS PARISH AND BURGH. By D. M'Naught. With 36 illustrations and a map. Paisley: *Alexander Gardner*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 386. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Kilmaurs is a large parish—some six miles by two—and ancient baronial burgh in the county of Ayr, and the author of this handsome and substantial volume is the parish schoolmaster. He has clearly spent much time and labour in the examination of original sources, and in the result has produced a book which does him very great credit. It is a parish history which does not make much appeal to the general public, though Mr. M'Naught has done his best to connect, "as far as possible, local facts and events with the contemporary history of Scotland," for there are no outstanding personalities or events to attract attention. But students of Scottish parochial history, as well as the many who must be locally interested in such a book, will find it well worth their attention. Mr. M'Naught traces the descent of the ancient barony of Kilmaurs, describes the various estates and their owners, the local antiquities, including a crannog which he himself discovered in 1880, the churches and their history, the succession of the ministers of the parish, the schools and schoolmasters, common lands, customs, industries, and very many other sides and aspects of the history of the parish. Among the best chapters are those which deal with the Session Records and the Burgh Records, especially the former, in which the extracts given afford amusing as well as sometimes distressing glimpses of life two to three hundred years ago in a Scottish parish under the inquisitorial tyranny of the minister and elders. A final chapter deals with the local geology, botany, ornithology, feræ, and entomology. There are several documentary appendices and an index, which would be more useful if it were fuller. The numerous photographic illustrations are mostly of local buildings and worthies. The book, indeed, is a very complete piece of sound work, well and solidly done, which Mr. M'Naught may well regard with pride and satisfaction. As regards externals, he has been well served by his publishers.

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OUR ENGLISH CATHEDRALS. By the Rev. James Sibree. With many illustrations. London: *Francis Griffiths*, 1911. Two vols., crown 8vo., pp. 244, 286. Price 5s. net each volume.

Books on our English cathedrals are so numerous, and so varied in method and aim, that it is difficult to see where room can be found for a new venture. Mr. Sibree's modesty, however, to some extent disarms criticism. He evidently loves the fabrics he describes, and his hope that his book may be of service to those who have neither time nor inclination for more detailed study should find fulfilment. Mr. Sibree describes the leading features of each cathedral, and makes a point of noting literary and historic associations. There are chapters on the Cathedral in English Scenery, and in English Poetry and Prose, and on "The Cathedral as a Product of Mediæval Genius, and its Evolution from Saxon to Renaissance." Many visitors to our cathedral towns should find these unpretending volumes useful and companionable tomes, easily slipped into the pocket, and giving in readable form the information which visitors most need. The photographic illustrations are very numerous, and as a rule good and effective. There is a brief glossary of architectural terms, and Mr. Sibree adds a few bibliographical notes, which on two pages are strangely headed "Biographical Notes."

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BUCKS BIOGRAPHIES: A SCHOOL BOOK. By Margaret M. Verney. Eighteen illustrations. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. 256. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The object of this book—to interest the boys and girls of the county of Buckingham in the history of local worthies and through them in the general history of the county—is altogether praiseworthy; and the author has produced a volume which may well be read and enjoyed beyond the bounds of her own county. She has cast her net widely, and has interpreted her title with considerable liberality. The outlines of general history and the biographical sketches of the Buckinghamshire men and women whose life-stories were linked therewith are well and accurately written. The little book indeed thoroughly covers the ground selected. The only doubt we have is whether parts of it, at least, are not a trifle above the heads of those readers whose youthful sympathies it is desired to enlist. However, we hope our doubts are needless, and that the book will stimulate and encourage in the county of beeches a living interest in our island story, and an appreciation of the parts played in the long drama by Bucks men and women. The illustrations are mostly portraits, some of them not very effectively produced, and there is a good index.

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ELEMENTS OF NEGRO RELIGION. By W. J. Edmonston-Scott. Edinburgh: *Edmonston-Scott and Co.*, 1910. 8vo., pp. xvi, 244. Price not stated.

The subtitle describes this extraordinary book as "A Contribution to the Study of Indo-Bantu Comparative Religion," and on p. xiii we learn that the aim of "the Science of Indo-Bantu Comparative Philology" is to prove "that about 4000 B.C., or thereby, lived a negro race in Bengal conveniently termed Indo-Bantu, which migrated westwards in course of time to the distant lands of Europe and Africa; and that its immediate representatives of to-day are the Kol negroes of Bengal, the Basques of Europe, and the Bantu negroes of Central and Southern Africa." This may prove enough for some readers. If anyone should ask when a negro race migrated to Europe, he may be interested to know that the author has in preparation a work on "The Negro Nations of Europe." Mr. Edmonston-Scott remarks that religion is not subject to evolution—"religion never progresses." From the many references to about 4000 B.C. as being a date "a short while after the Flood," the author apparently accepts the Usherian Biblical chronology. Mr. Edmonston-Scott "sees black." Adam and Eve were negroes. The occupants of British barrows, whose remains have been brought to light, were "Basques," and were buried with "negro ceremonial." The inhabitants of Canaan, before the Hebrew invasion, were negroes. Assertions are made from page to page that the "negro" believes this—the faith of the "negro" is that—but references are almost entirely lacking. It is waste of time, however, to take such a book seriously.

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The new number of the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal*, January, is distinguished by the last of Mr. C. E. Keyser's architecturally descriptive "Notes on the Churches of Aldermaston, Padworth, Englefield, and Tidmarsh," illustrated by sixteen fine photographic plates. These able articles, with their ample and beautiful illustrations, deserve reissue in a separate and permanent form. The number also contains some interesting extracts from a document in the Record Office relating to the capture and dispersal of a gang of notorious poachers in Windsor Forest in the years 1722-1725. In the *Architectural Review*, February, readers with antiquarian tastes will be attracted by Mr. Walter Godfrey's fully illustrated paper on "The New Exchange in the Strand," built in 1608 and taken down in 1737. Among much other good matter, printed and pictorial, we note some charming illustrations of old houses and cottages at Hendon. The March number has a paper on Méryon, the etcher, with some fine plates, and an illustrated article by Mr. A. W. Clapham on "William of Wykeham as a Castle Builder." We have also received the *Report*, so valuable to scientific men, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, for the year ended June 30, 1910; *Rivista d'Italia*, February, and a catalogue of topographical prints, etchings, and lithographs, and of views in water-colours and other drawings, dating from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, from Max Ziegert, Hochstrasse 3, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "ANTIQUARY," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

MAY, 1912.

Notes of the Month.

A WRITER in a German paper gives an interesting account of the recent discoveries in Pompeii. The new excavations, which are on the road to the amphitheatre, have struck "the Street of Abundance," with its fine houses and balconies, obviously the residences of rich people. The walls of the houses are particularly rich in frescoes. On the side of the door of one of the houses a contrivance resembling a bell-pull has been found, which suggests that the door-knocker was not the only means that the visitor had of making his presence known to those inside. The discovery of the bell inside the house leaves no doubt as to the meaning of the metal appliance outside. In another part of the city the excavation of a large and important house has just been finished. It belonged to M. Obellius Fidmus, who, with his wife and children, perished in one of the inner rooms; for here six skeletons were found of a man and woman and four children. They were suffocated by the hot ashes before they could escape. In this house the children's nursery has been found, with pictures of gladiators and horses scribbled by the children still on the walls. An exceptionally beautiful marble table and some very fine frescoes have also been brought to light. The authorities have decided that the room in which the skeletons were found preserved in lava should not be disturbed. A glass case is to be placed over the gruesome relics. Tourists who do not want to see this miniature morgue should be warned in time, for guides at Pompeii have no discretion as to what they show the unsuspecting visitor.

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In the *Morning Post* of April 1, the Rome correspondent of that journal printed some other particulars of the new Pompeiian discoveries communicated by Commendatore Boni, the director of the Forum and Palatine excavations. "These discoveries," he remarked, "prove that the female canvasser at elections was well known at Pompeii in the first century of our era. For the wineshop, which is the chief feature of the recent excavations, has numerous electioneering inscriptions on its walls (canvassing was evidently allowed on licensed premises), and one of these bills, asking the free and independent electors to vote for a certain candidate, is signed by a lady named Smyrina, and by another lady named Aegle. Obviously, then, there is nothing new under the sun, the only difference being that these Pompeiian 'suffragettes' limited their activity to municipal elections. It is also interesting to notice that the wineshop was of clerical tendencies. . . . for on the outside wall are pictures of the twelve gods. Within is a bench containing a row of cups, all *in situ*, just as they were when the town was destroyed; but a novel discovery is that of a copper cup with a little furnace, a species of 'Etna' under it, evidently intended for heating grog or mulled wine after the theatre. There is also an apparatus for pouring out some kind of liqueur in small drops, such as anisette. The uses of advertisement were obviously well known to 'the trade' at Pompeii, for outside the shop there are pictorial representations of the bottles and jugs employed in the business. A large number of coins of the period—silver and copper—were found scattered about the counter, so trade was good.

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"Previous to these last excavations, it was very rare to find Pompeiian houses with projecting balconies, such as still exist at Nocera and in other Campanian towns. The recent discoveries have, however, proved that this, too, was an ancient custom, as might have been expected in that warm climate, where the projecting balconies serve to keep the streets cool as well as to provide the inmates with an agreeable place to sit in the summer evenings. One house has the remains of the columns of a *loggia*. During the last few days there has further come to light the front of a building covered with beautiful frescoes representing various deities and a sacrificial procession in honour of Cybele." Some excellent illustrations of the new discoveries appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, April 13.

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Commendatore Boni has lately found on the Palatine a portion of the *impluvium* of the House of Domitian, representing two seated Egyptian figures with a snake. The figures are of exquisite workmanship.

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A discovery of considerable antiquarian interest was made at Castledermot, County Kildare, on March 27, when some workmen dug up an earthenware jar containing about 200 silver coins of various dates and values. The discovery was made by labourers employed in opening a drain in one of the fields locally known as "Abbeylands," adjoining the old castle and the site of the ancient abbey from which the town is supposed to have taken its name.

The coins, which have been sent for examination to the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, are in a good state of preservation. They represent various periods, the earliest dates being 1540, in the reign of Edward VI. Others of the collection include coins issued during the reigns of Elizabeth, Mary, the Charleses, and James. A few bear the impress "Philip Hispanola," but the date marks are not easily deciphered. The field in which the find was made adjoins the site and remains of the old castle and the old Franciscan abbey.

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The authorities of the new London Museum at Kensington Palace have certainly got together a very varied and attractive collection; but it seems to us that there is already a danger that it may become altogether too heterogeneous. It is easy to establish a connection between London and a host of things which really have no specific claim to be included in a London Museum, properly so called. We venture to suggest to the trustees that it is desirable, even at this early date, to lay down carefully the lines upon which a genuinely London collection should be formed, and to avoid crowding the Museum with things which do not really and definitely illustrate the life and history of London and its people.

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The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society is continuing the excavations at Meare and Glastonbury this season. Owing to preparations for the publication of vol. ii. of the work on the *Glastonbury Lake Village* (and there is much to be done yet in working out the details and preparing the illustrations), only a short season's work is anticipated at the Meare Lake Village, where Messrs. A. Bulleid and St. George Gray hope to continue their work for about three weeks from May 27. At Glastonbury the Abbey excavations are being continued by Mr. F. Bligh Bond. For both these investigations money is now required, and donations will be gladly received by Mr. H. St. George Gray, Taunton Castle.

* * *

Mr. H. P. Kendall, of Sowerby Bridge, and of the Halifax Antiquarian Society, recently picked up a spindle whorl of stone on the Rishworth Moors. The fact that it was found in association with flint flakes does not, of course, imply a Neolithic origin, but it had evidently been laid on the original floor of the moor over which pre-historic man wandered before any extensive formation of the peat strata, as peat was conspicuous by its absence where the whorl was found—amongst the débris of an ancient floor, which had apparently been the site of a settlement, and had been cut through and destroyed in the process of getting clay. It was amongst the tipped rubbish from the surface of the site that the little object was obtained, it having been washed out by the rains of the past winter.

* * *

Their Majesties the King and the Queen have been graciously pleased to deposit on loan at the Victoria and Albert Museum an interesting group of musical instruments. Among them is the harpsichord which is said to be the original one bequeathed by Handel to King George II. It was made by Hans Ruckers the Elder, the first of that celebrated family of Flemish musical instrument-makers who worked in Antwerp. It is inscribed "JOANNES RVCKERS ME FECIT ANTVERPIAE, 1612," and bears the characteristic "rose" trade-mark representing a seated angel playing a harp between the letters "H.R." The sounding-board is further decorated with painting and gilding. This instrument was constructed for two keyboards on the system invented by Hans the Elder, but the actual keyboards with which it is now provided are, together with the keys, jacks and stops, of modern make. In Grove's *Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, vol. iv., p. 185, it is stated that this harpsichord was found at Windsor Castle in 1883, and "may have been the large harpsichord left by Handel to Smith and given by the latter to King George III." On a label attached to it, however, is the statement that it was bequeathed by Handel as above. The stand is of modern date; it is placed beneath the case in which the instrument is exhibited. The harpsichord is shown in the East Court (Room 45), in which another harpsichord made by a member of the Ruckers family is also shown.

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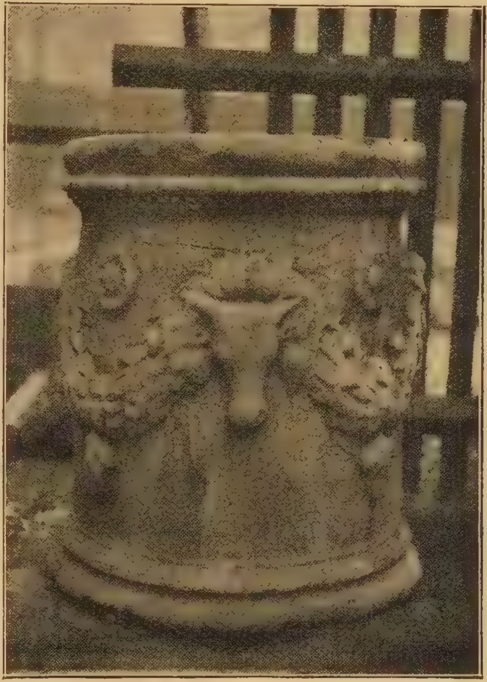
A correspondent writes: "In a garden at Stratford a gentleman of some antiquarian taste and experience was recently astonished to find an ancient Roman altar of Sicilian marble beautifully sculptured. Upon inquiry, he elicited the information that it stood, many years ago, in the gardens of a large hall which formerly occupied the site now built over. The altar is circular in shape, stands 36 inches high, and is 30 inches in diameter. Four garlands of fruit and flowers—amongst which are conspicuous figs, bay-leaves, and convolvulus blossoms with their heart-shaped foliage—are festooned by four heads of oxen, whilst a bunch of grapes with vine-leaves hangs pendant from each loop. This ornamentation points to the probability, if not certainty, that the altar must have been dedicated to Ceres, the oxen signifying the use of the plough. Round the top of the altar is a fine moulding with square dentations, still very perfect, and above each loop of the festoons are rose ornaments. It is well preserved, considering its antiquity. Museum experts have pronounced it to be of the first century of the Christian era. The entablature contains a square sinking to hold the charcoal which was needful for burning the incense, or other offering in honour of the goddess, and this still bears, in the discoloration of the marble, the traces of the sacrificial fire.

"The photograph here reproduced well illustrates the beauty, both of symmetry and design, of this artistic and interesting relic." Further particulars, if desired by any correspondent, can be obtained by application through the Editor of the *Antiquary*.



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Major R. N. Winstanley, of Braunstone Hall, Leicester, as owner of Kirby Muxloe Castle in the same county, is placing that ancient fabric in repair under the direction of Mr. C. R. Peers, F.S.A. Few inhabitants of Leicestershire know, perhaps, that Kirby Castle is one of the earliest brick buildings in England, Hurstmonceux and Tattershall being a few years earlier, and Bradgate House (four miles away) a few years later. Red brick and stone dressings are the materials used in its construction. The main entrance consists of a lofty four-centred arch, with a passage leading through to the courtyard. On each side of the passage are large barrel-vaulted guardrooms, lighted by windows overlooking the courtyard, which is about a quarter of an acre in extent. Each room has a small, octangular room adjoining, leading to a dungeon.

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The Hastings family became the possessors of Kirby Muxloe Castle about the year 1360. Tradition says that Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned there, and that Queen Elizabeth once visited Kirby with her nobles, a wide stone causeway being specially built from the road to the gatehouse for her visit. After changing hands many times, Kirby Castle was purchased by Sir Robert Banister in 1636. During the Civil War it was garrisoned for the King, but was abandoned at the taking of Leicester on May 31, 1645. In 1675 it was purchased by William Wollaston, of Shenton. In 1778 it was purchased by Mr. Clement Winstanley, great-grandfather of the present owner.

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Early in April, in the course of excavations at Gillingham, Dorset, for new swimming-baths for the Grammar School, discoveries were made which may prove of great archæological importance. About 10 feet below the present level, under an alluvium of blue clay, traces of an ancient lake or river bed of sand and pebbles were found. Driven into the bed were several stout pieces of timber, which proved to be of oak. The piles were fixed so firmly that it was impossible to extricate them without considerable labour. Before laying the concrete bottom of the bath, diligent search revealed the large bones of a deer skull and the antler of a red deer, the jawbone and teeth of a large herbivorous animal, and a large number of worked flints. There were no traces of metal. Examination of the antler showed that the missing lines had been partly sawn off with a jagged implement, then broken. Definite conclusions have not yet been made, but it seems that oak piles, red deer, and flints are contemporaneous. If so, the site is probably that of an ancient lake village similar to, but of greater antiquity than, the famous lacustrine village of Glastonbury. It is hoped that further research and more careful examination of the relics found will bring to light other interesting facts.

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On March 30 a Museum was opened to the public at Hull, which is probably the only one of its kind in the country. It is occupied entirely by objects bearing upon the fishing and shipping industries, which play so prominent a part in the city's life. The Museum—a large, top-lighted building—is the gift of Mr. C. Pickering, J.P., a prominent Hull merchant. The exhibits, which have been arranged by the curator, Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., include an exceptionally fine series of harpoons, harpoon-guns, flensers, blubber-spades, and other objects connected with the old whaling trade, which commenced at Hull in the sixteenth century, and which may be said to have started the present flourishing oil and fishing industries. On the walls are many valuable paintings of old Hull whalers in the Arctic, showing the methods of fishing, as well as paintings and drawings of other Hull ships from the earliest to the most recent times. There are also dozens of models of ships, illustrating the evolution and growth of the vessels from the old "wooden walls" to modern battleships and liners, all built at Hull. The various phases in the evolution of the old fishing-smack to the modern trawler are also well shown by models. There is a valuable set of Esquimaux boats and fishing appliances, brought to Hull during the early part of last century by the old whalers. Amongst more modern fishing appliances are some remarkable models, which were shown at the Japan-British Exhibition, and were presented to the Hull Corporation by the Japanese Government. These are supplemented by models of Hull fishing-nets, etc., ancient and modern. There are preparations showing the growth of the prawn, trout, eel, carp, oyster, etc., and others illustrating the nervous system, blood-vessels, skeleton, etc., of fishes. There is a representative set of skeletons of whales and fishes, large and small, and a large number of mediæval and later earthenware vessels, etc., which have been dredged up from the Dogger Bank by the Hull trawlers. As the Museum is situated at the entrance to the new park, near the centre of the fishing industry, it will doubtless be very popular. This is the third public museum which has been opened at Hull during recent years, in addition to which the largest, at the Royal Institution, has been increased to twice its size.

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In the course of some alterations of the interior of the office of the Chapter Clerk, which was originally part of the library of the Dean and Canons in the Dean's Cloisters, Windsor, there has lately been discovered the panel-work of the ceiling, which at one time formed the canopy of the entire library. The panels, of oak, have bosses delicately carved. The central boss, in form of a chalice upon an altar, bears the letters "T. B." which, it is supposed, are the initials of Thomas Brode, who was Canon and Treasurer of St. George's Chapel in 1490-3. The Chapter records show that the building was begun in 1483. Other bosses present cognizances of the Royal House of York, one consisting of the sun shining in glory at the back of a shield charged with a pierced heart and surrounded with a crown of thorns. Embedded in the wall to the north-east has been found a window with oaken framework of ten lights.

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The *Athenæum*, March 30, says that the authorities of the Imperial Ottoman Museum at Constantinople have excavated the tumulus of Langaza, near Salonica, and have brought to light a vaulted tomb of the Macedonian period, with doors decorated with ornaments in gilt bronze, representing Medusa heads and lions' masks with rings in their mouths, like those common in mediæval Venice. The tomb seems to correspond closely with those discovered some years ago at Pydna and Palatitza in Macedonia itself.

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A survey is now being made by the Rhodesia Railways with the object of extending the Blinkwater-Umvuma line to Victoria; this railway when complete will bring Victoria into direct contact with the main Rhodesian system at a point about half-way between Salisbury and Bulawayo. The proximity of the Zimbabwe ruins will attract many tourists to Victoria directly the railway is opened, as it will then be possible to visit these wonderful relics of a lost civilization in a more speedy and comfortable fashion than is at present the case. Much speculation and a certain amount of diversity of opinion amongst experts has prevailed with regard to the original builders of great Zimbabwe and the adjacent citadel, whilst the absolute lack of native tradition upon the subject only tends to accentuate the mystery. That some unknown race at some unknown period took an enormous amount of trouble to shape and polish millions of the small granite blocks of which the buildings are constructed is obvious, and the relics of gold miners found amongst the ruins make their purpose fairly evident, but nothing more is certain.

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Lord Winchester and Sir Charles Metcalfe, who have just completed an inspection of the Zimbabwe ruins, say they consider that the view to be obtained from the citadel down the valley is finer than anything in the Matoppo Hills. The road from Victoria to the ruins is of a most picturesque character, the mountains, sometimes covered with mist, rising round on every side. Besides carefully clearing the ruins of creepers and brushwood, the Administration is proceeding with the excavation of the old walls lying to the northward of the temple. The passages, secret chambers, and citadel have already been cleared, the area of the ruins at present exposed being about four square miles, although these limits, in view of recent discoveries, are not to be looked upon as being by any means final. Mr. Hall is of the opinion that it would take a lifetime, even with large groups of labourers, to explore efficiently the ruins known to exist, but which lie beyond the area which forms the present sphere of activity. The best view of the ruins is from the citadel, whence an excellent idea of the size of the temple and the character of the early inhabitants may be obtained.

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The British Association (Section H) will not be continuing the archæological excavations this year at the ancient stone "temple" of

Avebury, in North Wilts ; but Mr. St. George Gray, who is in charge of the work there, will be undertaking a complete survey plan of the ancient area this spring, and it is hoped that a full illustrated report will be produced some day.

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The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, under date April 10, said :—" Some most interesting details of the work done by the German expedition in Central Mesopotamia under Baron Oppenheim have just reached Berlin. For some time the expedition has been at work excavating at Tel Halef, the site of the ancient capital of the Hittite Monarchy, and have succeeded in unearthing a series of magnificent works dating back to about the fourteenth century before the Christian era. The almost entire and gigantic foundations of a royal palace have been laid bare. Baron Oppenheim has established the fact that this structure rose on an elevated terrace, rectangular in shape. All four walls of the palace contribute a splendid series of stone reliefs, with most remarkable sculptured groups and single figures in an almost perfect state of preservation. Of these 'plates' over 170 have been unearthed.

" The corner-stone of one of the towers is carved with the figure of a king seated on a throne, his face covered with flowers. Before him stand two mythical beings, half human, half bovine, and bearing a symbol of the sun, represented by the spreading pinions and tail-feathers of an eagle. Another wonderful sculpture is a figure of the Hittite forerunner of Hercules, clad in a lion's skin and holding a club. Another stone bears an elaborate piece of carving—namely, a bearded man held fast by two youths, who are loading him with fetters as they kneel on his legs. Baron Oppenheim believes that this represents the victory of Spring over the god of Winter.

"Great stress is laid on the discovery of the palace gate. Two colossal basaltic figures of animals have been discovered, which doubtless guarded the approach to the gate, and strongly resemble the similar beasts on Babylonian monuments. In the despatches from Tel Halef nothing is said about the discovery of fresh Hittite inscriptions."

Amongst the exhibits that will be constructed for the show of " Shakespeare's England," to be opened on May 11, in the Earl's Court grounds, are full-sized models of Staple Inn, the Globe Theatre, Bankside, and the Mermaid Tavern, in Bread Street, Cheapside, celebrated in verse by Francis Beaumont and Ben Jonson; Mr. E. Lutyens will superintend the preparation of the models of St. Mary's and Ford's Hospital, Coventry, Windsor Cloisters, and Ledbury Hall. The Elizabethan Literary Society have formulated a scheme for the preparation of a map of London as in the days of Queen Elizabeth. It is intended to mark upon the map sites, places, and buildings which are associated with the literary and social history of the town during the period of about eighty years that ended with the death of Massinger in 1640, or which possess other interest, and to plot the lines of the streets as contrasted with those of modern times.

London in Braun and Hogenberg's "Civitates Orbis Terrarum."

By Thomas William Huck.

DURING the sixteenth century there was a decided impetus to geographical research in all parts of the world. This awakened interest in the exploration of the earth was the direct result of the revival of the study of geography, which dated from 1410, when Jacobus Angelus de Scaparia made a Latin translation of Ptolemy's *Cosmography*. Although this translation was not printed until 1475, it was fairly well known in manuscript at an earlier date. The increasing interest in Ptolemy's work towards the latter end of the fifteenth century is evidenced by the fact that seven editions were printed before 1500. All of these, with the exception of the Vicenza edition of 1475 just mentioned, contained the twenty-seven maps designed by Agathodæmon from Ptolemy's data, and now usually known as Ptolemy's maps. The first printed edition to contain the maps was issued at Rome in 1478. It contained the earliest maps printed from plates of copper. Wood effectively competed with copper for the engraving of maps from that time, till the celebrated geographer Ortelius issued his collection of maps engraved on copper in 1570. Engraving seems to have been encouraged about this time. Two years later Braun and Hogenberg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* was published. It was the first of a series of six volumes of maps or plans of the principal cities of the world, with a few royal palaces and one or two battles. The letterpress for the first five volumes was supplied by George Braun, or Bruin, as he sometimes signed himself. Braun was Archdeacon of Dortmund and Dean of Notre Dame at Cologne. He was the author of a life of Jesus Christ, another of the Virgin Mary, several controversial pamphlets against the reformed Churches, and a Latin oration against the fornicating priests. His best known work, however, and probably his most useful, is his contribution to the *Civitates*.

The engraving of the plans and views was under the care of Francis Hogenberg, who appears to have been employed a good deal by English publishers. In 1555 he engraved a portrait of Mary, Queen of England, which was inscribed *Veritas temporis filia*. He also engraved portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Mary, Queen of Scots. Some of the maps in Ortelius's *Theatrum* are attributed to him, and he engraved the maps of Gaul and Belgium for Saxton's Atlas. His brother Remigius engraved some of the maps in Saxton's county atlas, *Maps of England and Wales*.

Francis Hogenberg was assisted in engraving the maps for the *Civitates* by several engravers, chief among whom were his younger brother Abraham, Simone Novellani, and George Hoefnagle. George, or Joris, Hoefnagle, whose name appears to have varied in its spelling, sometimes appearing as Hoefnagel and sometimes as Houfnagle, was born at Antwerp in 1545. He was the son of a diamond merchant, and his father wished him to follow the same business, but, recognizing his artistic temperament and tendencies, thought it best to allow him to follow his inclinations professionally. After studying design at home, he travelled in Italy, where he made drawings of ancient monuments and architectural antiquities. On his return to Flanders he published a volume of plates engraved from the designs and drawings he had made whilst in Italy.

He is interesting to students of the Home Counties as the engraver of the first map in the *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*—that of London. This is probably the earliest map of London extant at the present time. It is, of course, not so early as the panoramic drawing in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, which gives a view of London from Whitehall in the west to the Placentia or the Palace at Greenwich in the east, and which is attributed to Antonio Van den Wyngaerde; but this is merely an unfinished sketch. This latter, which is about 10 feet long by 17 inches wide, affords valuable clues to the relative positions and shapes of the buildings at the time of its construction. It is attributed to 1543.

The Agas map, which is much larger than Hoefnagle's, does not show the steeple of St. Paul's, which was destroyed by fire in 1561. Hoefnagle's map does show the spire, and from this alone it would appear to be earlier than the better-known Agas map. The scale is about 6 inches to the mile. The length from east to west is 19½ inches, and the breadth from north to south is 13½ inches. It is a combination of the modern plan and perspective representation, and suggests a bird's-eye view taken from a point near the Church of St. George the Martyr at Southwark. The city wall is distinctly shown, with the various gates which are still commemorated in street names. There are several mistakes in spelling, which are attributable to the foreign engraver.

Besides its topographical value the map is interesting to the student of town-planning. After a careful examination of the plan, it is interesting to note that the question of overcrowding was considered in Elizabethan times, for, in July, 1580, all persons were prohibited from building houses within three miles of any of the city gates. A similar proclamation was issued in 1602 for restraining the increase of buildings and the voiding of inmates in the cities of London and Westminster, and for the space of three miles distant. According to Stow, these edicts were not very rigorously acted upon, for there was not only a great increase of buildings in the immediate neighbourhood of London, but even within the city walls the sites of various large mansions were occupied with numerous smaller buildings at quite an early date. It is quite unnecessary to discuss later developments.

At the top of the map in the centre there is a tablet bearing the inscription—*Londinum feracissimi Angliæ Regni Metropolis;* at the right-hand corner it bears a shield of the city arms, and at the left-hand corner a similar shield with the royal arms of Elizabeth. At the bottom there are four figures illustrating contemporary dress, two gentlemen and two ladies in the centre; a note on the Stilliards appears at the right-hand corner, and a short topographical note on London at the left-hand corner.

The minuteness of the detail on the plan is so great that it suggests a copy from a much larger survey, which may have been the preliminary draft, but more probably was an earlier plan altogether. Norwich, which appears in the third volume of this work, was copied from Cunningham's plan, which was published in 1559, and Lyne's plan of Cambridge was used as a guidance for the plan of that town, which appears in the second volume. It is probable that the work contains very few original surveys, and it is evident that previous surveys were used when obtainable.

Braun and Hogenberg's work was probably more in the nature of collecting existing surveys than in organizing new surveys. In an article upon our plan of London, contributed to the *Athenæum* for March 31, 1906, by Mr. Alfred Marks, some interesting details are noted which have a distinct bearing upon the date of the *survey*. Mr. Marks commences by noting that Somerset Place is marked and named, and that St. Paul's bears the spire. These details limit the possible dates to between 1547, when Protector Somerset first took up his residence in the Strand, and 1561, when the spire of St. Paul's was destroyed by fire after being struck by lightning. Proceeding, he notes the name Suffolke Place attached to a riverside palace, of which Stow says:

"Queen *Mary* gave this house (Suffolke Place or Duke's Place, Southwark) to *Nicholas Heth*, Archbishop of *York*, and to his Successors for ever, to be their Inn or Lodging for their repair to *London*, in recompence of *York House*, near to *Westminster*, which King *Henry* her Father had taken from Cardinal *Woolsey*, and from the See of *York*.

"Archbp. *Heth* sold the same House to a Merchant, or to certain Merchants, that pulled it down, sold the Lead, Stone, Iron, etc., and in place thereof builded many small Cottages of great Rents, to the increasing of Beggars in that Borough. The Archbishop bought *Norwich House*, or *Suffolk Place*, near unto Charing-Cross, because it was near unto the Court, and left it to his Successors.

"The said Archbishop, August the 6th, 1557, obtained a License for the alienation of this Capital Messuage of *Suffolk Place;* and to apply the Price thereof for the buying of other Houses called also *Suffolk Place*, lying near *Charing Cross:* as appears from a Register belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *York*."

After the purchase licensed as above stated Suffolk Place became known as Yorke House.

A gallows, similar to the one on Tower Hill, which is also marked on the Agas map, is shown at Charing Cross. This was erected in 1554. (See *Diary* of Henry Machyn, Camden Society, p. 55.) By means of this analytical investigation the date of the original map from which Hoefnagle engraved the one under consideration must come between 1554 and 1557 inclusive.

The back of the map, which is printed across two pages, the verso of one and the recto of the next, is occupied with a long historical and topographical account of London. This description begins with details on the geographical position of London, with the origin and foundation, and concludes with a reference to Gaufridus Monumetensis, Gildas, Ponticus Virunnius, Polydorus Vergilius, and Humphredus Lhuid, for further information on the origin, dignity, and value of the city. This is the only British city represented in the first volume. There are many continental cities of interest—Rome, Paris, Brussels, Lisbon, which is number one, and others. London comes before

Lisbon, but it is letter *a*, number one following immediately.

The volume is provided with an alphabetical index, each entry being supplemented with topographical notes. It contains a *privilege* from the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, Maximilian the Second, dated the twenty-fourth of August, 1576. On the last page appears what seems to be one of the earliest specimens of a book advertisement appended to a book. It is headed Boetius Lib. II. Consolat. Philosophicæ, and ends Coloniæ Agrippinæ. *Apud Petrum á Brachel, sumptibus Auctorum Anno reparatæ salutis humanæ.* M.D.XXIII. *Mense Martij.*

The *Civitates*, together with the other volumes, which did not appear under the same title, was translated into French from the Latin, and published during the years 1597-1618. The issues of the Latin edition or editions appear to have varied from 1572-1589 for the *Civitates*, and to have extended till about 1618 for the sixth and last volume.

Hartlepool and the Church of St. Hilda.

By J. Tavenor-Perry.

(*Concluded from p.* 102.)

THE great chancel arch, boldly moulded in three orders, has a clear width of 15 feet 6 inches, and rises 28 feet 6 inches above the floor of the nave. The details of this arch are early in their character, particularly in the square abaci and the transition volutes of their capitals, and if this part of the work was not already prepared, it must belong to the very first part undertaken by William de Brus. A very remarkable feature of this arch is the corbel or lower capital placed on one of the shafts of which the respond is composed, about 3 feet below the main capitals, and of the same character and date. This has generally been considered to have been inserted to take the ends of a rood-beam, and in this opinion Mr. Aymer Vallance, a great authority on the subject, agrees; but as no stairs or other means of getting access to it were arranged for in the original building, this would have no connection with any loft which, no doubt, was added to the church at a later date.

The nave, which is 83 feet 7 inches long and 43 feet 10 inches wide across the aisles, was originally covered with a timber roof of a sharp pitch, having an angle of 75 degrees at the apex; but this, as well as the lean-to aisle roofs, were removed in the eighteenth century, and the present low-pitched roof substituted. The ends of the principals of the old roof rested on the capitals of shafts standing on the piers of the nave arcades; and the roof must have been of some trussed or arched form without tie-beams, as these must have, as do the present tie-beams, cut across and disfigured the lofty arch into the tower. The nave was divided into six bays by compound piers, and the north and south faces of the arcades correspond except that that on the south side is the richer and perhaps slightly earlier in date. The clerestory is lighted by a single lancet to each bay, and has the hood-mould continued along the internal face of the wall as a string-course, and externally there is an arcade of three well-moulded lancets, the central one only being pierced for the window; and all the capitals on the south side are carved, whilst those on the north are simply moulded. The easternmost bay of the nave has the clerestory window on both sides made a foot taller than the others either in the nave or chancel, doubtless to throw additional light on to the rood. Of the piers of the south arcade, the two half-piers and three of the others consist of a pointed bowtell set on each face of a square pier, while the other two piers have each eight small shafts set round, in one case a circular and in the other an octagonal central shaft. The capitals are uncarved and very simply moulded, and all, whatever the shape of the pier below, are covered by a circular abacus about 4 inches thick and slightly moulded, from which the arches of the arcade spring. The piers on the north side are similar, but are all alike, and are formed of eight shafts of a circular and pointed bowtell section alternately. The arch moulds of the north and south arcades do not differ very much, but the south one only has a deep hood mould enriched with an indented zigzag, which gives it a somewhat early appearance, and perhaps suggests by its ornamentation the parallel to New Shoreham. A peculiar feature in this church appears in the arches, which cross the aisles from the piers of the arcades to the wall; and though there seems to have been something similar at Darlington, it has been destroyed, and the feature is almost unique. The arches across the south aisle are very much distorted, possibly by the rebuilding of the aisle wall, and spring from the capitals of the piers to a carved corbel of peculiar design, except only in the easternmost bay, where a respond has been built to receive it. The arches on the north side are similar, but are made to spring from a capital inserted in the piers

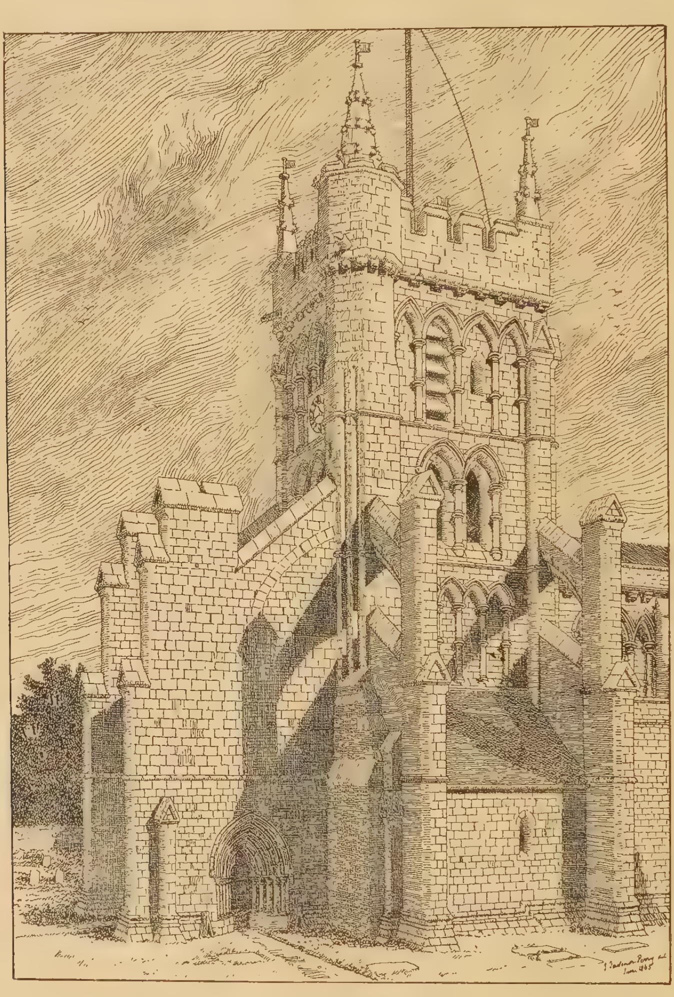

FIG. 5.—THE WESTERN TOWER.

some 18 inches lower than the main capital, but have corbels of the same design in the walls to receive them. The north aisle wall and a good deal of the south were pulled down in the fifteenth century when new windows were inserted, which gave place again at a later date to others constructed of wood.

We have now to describe the tower, which, with its rich arcading and widely extended buttresses, makes up a worthy western termination to the great church. (Fig. 5.) Much has been written about these buttresses, and the general opinion arrived at is—and Mr. Hodgson rebukes Billings, who he thinks as an architect ought to have known better, for suggesting the possibility of any other explanation—that these were only carried up as an afterthought to support the great tower, which early began to show signs of weakness on account of its faulty construction. There is no doubt that the tower began to fail in the course of its construction; but these buttresses were not erected to stay the disruption with which the tower was threatened, and which was due not so much to bad building as to other causes which have only become apparent within recent years. When the ground was opened some short time ago, it was found that a streak or pocket of clay crossed the centre of the site of the tower from north to south, and that part of the great south buttress of the western face had under it a fissure in the rock, up which came a blast of wind indicating the presence of a cave below. The remedy which the builders adopted was, having regard to the foundations, an unfortunate one, and consisted mainly in building up the two great openings in the east and west faces of the tower and a number of the window openings, and thus adding considerably to the weight to be borne. A slight examination of the buttresses will show that they are an integral part of the design, and were built not only to serve the purpose of buttresses, but to enclose buildings which have long since been destroyed, the purposes of which have been forgotten. The elaborate weathered plinth and base mouldings which run along the walls of the nave aisles are continued and mitred round the buttresses, the strings and finishings of which correspond with the work on the face of the tower itself. Moreover, the buttresses of the west end are pierced for doorways, one of which, elaborately moulded, is of the date of the work in which it is set. (Fig. 6.) We have, therefore, to seek for some other reason than the commonly accepted one for the presence of these very remarkable features.

The tower consists of three stages, the lower one being the full height of the church and vaulted over at a height of 35 feet to the crown of the vault, which springs from capitals level with the string-course under the clerestory windows of the nave. Over this was the ringing chamber, lighted from three faces by pairs of well-moulded lancets, and above all was the belfry, the outside of which was arcaded round on the north, south, and west faces with four moulded arches, of which two on each face were pierced; and there were two windows on the

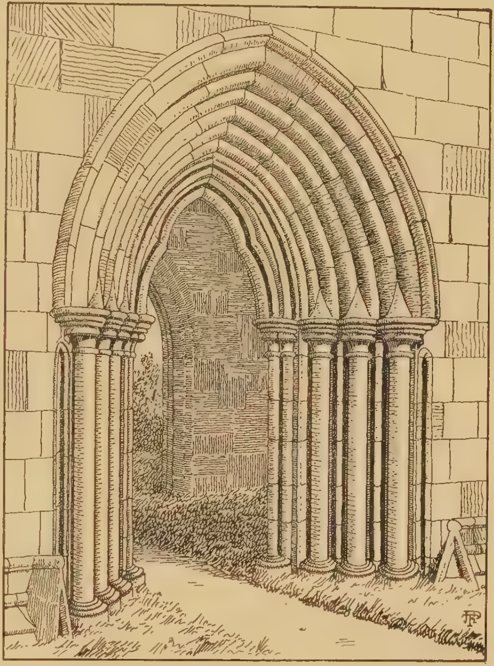

FIG. 6.—SOUTH DOORWAY OF NARTHEX.

east face. There is also a blank arcade on the north and south faces level with the groined part of the lower stage, so that the north and south fronts of the tower show three tiers of arcading. The mouldings of these arches, and the capitals, bands, and bases of the shafts, are all of the same character as those of the clerestory of the nave, and the whole tower, including its buttresses, belongs to the original scheme, for the building and their erection proceeded simultaneously with the rest of the fabric. The north and south aisles of the nave were continued westward along the sides of the tower, but all their openings have been filled up as well as any west windows that there may have been. This was also the case with several of the windows in the upper stages, and must have been done when the tower was in building, as the fillings in contain small early lancets of the same date.

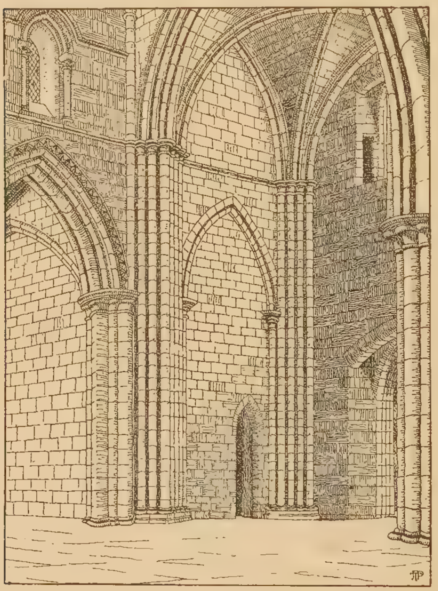
FIG. 7.—INTERIOR OF WEST END.

The eastern and western sides of the lowest stage of the tower were left open at first, and this vaulted chamber was evidently intended to form a continuation of the nave, but with the failure of the tower they were built up. The appearance the west end of the church would have presented but for this unfortunate circumstance may be judged of by our sketch. (Fig. 7.) The south-west pier of the tower was the weakest, as it contained the newel staircase to the belfry; and the great mass of masonry built to the south of it, which is shown to be an afterthought by the manner in which it cuts through the plinth and other mouldings, seems to have made this safe.

How the great arch of the western face of the tower, which, like the eastern one, was left open at first, was intended to be dealt with is somewhat difficult to determine. That there was some building between the buttresses is obvious, since the moulded plinth is carefully stopped against the remains of a wall which once closed it in on the west side. That this building was vaulted over is suggested by the corbels or capitals remaining in the angles, which show in the sketch of the west front (Fig. 8), and by the little buttresses built on the north and south faces of the greater ones; and that it was of some importance is shown by its independent entrances to the north and south, the latter of which is of an elaborate character, and of the same date as the buttress in which it is built. That it was intended to be a building of two storeys seems probable, otherwise the great arch into the tower would not have been covered, but it is likely that this was never completed as the filling up of the tower opening became necessary. The vaulted space formed a chamber 20 feet square, which seems too large for an ordinary porch; for what other purpose, then, could this great narthex have been erected?

The undoubted rights which the Bishops of Durham exercised over the town and haven of Hartlepool, and which they, perhaps, derived from the early establishment of the Bishops of Lindisfarne, were not interfered with by the grants of the manor to the de Brus and de Clifford families, as we have seen, by the payment to them of scutage, by their claim for wreckage, and by their grants of charters of murage to the burgesses. It is therefore extremely probable that when William de Brus erected his great church he provided a suitable place, in imitation of the Galilee at Durham which had so recently been built for the same purpose, in which the Bishop or his assessor could sit and determine cases between himself, the lord of the manor, and the burgesses which might, and did, arise between the different parties. That such Galilees were by no means uncommon was the opinion of the late William White expressed in a paper he read in 1890, which is published in the *Transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects*. In that, after dealing with the better known cases of Durham, Ely, and Lincoln, he says: "In several village churches in England there is at the west end a porch or hall, external to the church, which by some has been called a Galilee"; and he considers that they were built to serve as manorial or other courts, and he names Melton Mowbray, Snettisham, Wiggington, and Croyland as examples. Such we may fairly conclude was the object of the building erected on the west front of Hartlepool between the embracing arms of its giant buttresses.

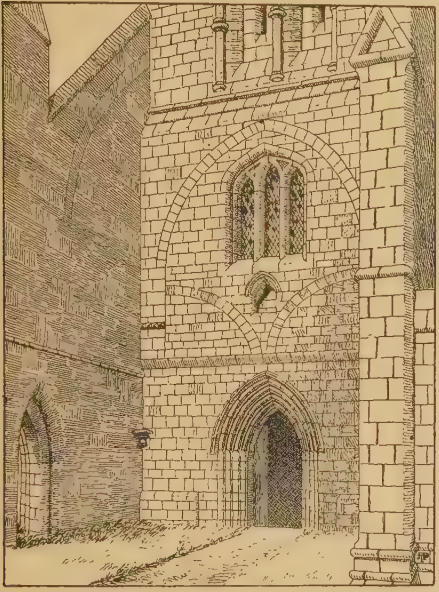

FIG. 8.—EXTERIOR OF WEST END.

No doubt it was originally intended to finish the massive tower with a simple stone spire, perhaps like the neighbouring one of Boldon near Wearmouth; but the tower, already failing in its foundations, could not have borne the extra weight as well as the wind pressure on a lofty spire in so exposed a situation, and so the whole was eventually completed with the bold crocketed pinnacles and the parapet which now crown the whole.*

The church was erected for the use of the burgesses of the town who lived within its limits, marked later on by the walls erected for its fortification. Outside these limits lived the fisher-folk on a portion of the peninsula known then, as now, as the "Far Field," and for their use was erected another chapel dedicated to another British saint, St. Helen. Slight remains of this chapel were some time ago discovered, which showed it to have been an Early English building but little subsequent in date, if at all, to St. Hilda; but it seems to have been destroyed in some of the later troubles which overtook Hartlepool in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

There was also a Franciscan convent of grey friars within the walls near the east end of the church, said to have been founded by Robert the Sixth, the Competitor, about 1258. There are no remains of the building existing; but an old house standing on the site is still known as "the Friary."

Hartlepool perhaps reached the zenith of its prosperity in the reign of Edward III. when it furnished five ships for the royal navy. After then the town and its church began to decay, as the silting up of the haven rendered the port less commodious. Its condition in 1569, when it was seized by the Northern Earls in their rebellion against Queen Elizabeth as a port for the landing of the Duke of Alva's troops, is thus summed up by Froude: "The harbour, even if Alva had been willing, would not have answered the purpose, for it was dry at low water and vessels of large burden could not enter it in ordinary high tides." The town also suffered much from the Scots during the Civil Wars, and at the beginning of the last century it was practically a dead town; but the formation of new docks on the coast southward of the peninsula, now known as West Hartlepool, has brought back to the ancient place a prosperity it never knew before.

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* As an example of the degradation which befell the church in the eighteenth century, it may be mentioned that the portion remaining of the north chancel aisle after the destruction of the rest of the east end was used as a gunpowder magazine within living memory.

Some slight attempts have been made to restore the old church. A new east end and two or three bays of a chancel have been built, and necessary repairs to make the rest of the fabric safe have been executed; and although nothing but the barest reparation has been done to the tower, it is still full of the scaffolding which was put in some years ago to remove the filling-up walls which so disfigure the west end, but a lack of cash or courage has hitherto delayed that much-to-be-desired accomplishment.

A Comparative Review of the Border Pele Towers of the Western March.

By J. F. Curwen, F.S.A.

I. The Need.

EVER since the Angles of Northumbria had crossed the Pennines into the land of the Cumbri, the English tenure of these north-western provinces had been insecure. First the kingdom of Strathclyde, then the Vikings, and ultimately the Scots, disputed Cumberland and Westmorland with English Kings. Six hundred years of intermittent warfare were finally brought to a close in the year 1242, and for some fifty years afterward peace was maintained along the newly-defined frontier. With the death of Alexander III., however, and his granddaughter, the "Maid of Norway," the Scottish dynasty became extinct, and the northern nation was rent by a disputed succession to the throne. Being appealed to, Edward I. consented to arbitrate between the several competitors on the clear condition that he should be considered by each of them separately, and acknowledged by the nation collectively, as Lord Paramount of Scotland. Now, although his award had the immediate result of arresting civil strife in Scotland, yet this assumption of English supremacy rekindled the international hatred, which flamed up into another series of long-drawn-out struggles for Scottish independence. From this time forward both the eastern and western borders were subject to constant hostilities and devastation. Edward I. proclaimed himself as the "Hammer of the Scots," whilst they retaliated by incessantly raiding as far south as possible, plundering on all sides, and destroying with *fire* everything that lay in their way.

Summary of the Principal Raids.

March, 1295: Balliol invested Carlisle and burned the suburbs.

November, 1297: Wallace invested Carlisle for twenty-eight days.

August, 1311: Robert le Brus penetrated through Gilsland to Lanercost, burning everything, and extorting £2,000 apiece from the four northern counties as the price for a temporary peace.

April, 1314: Edward Bruce occupied Rose Castle for three days, burning all to the south and west of it.

August, 1314: Edward Bruce and Sir James Douglas penetrated via Stainmore, and burnt the towers of Brough, Appleby, and Kirkoswald.

July, 1315: Bruce invested Carlisle for eleven days, trampling down all the crops, wasting the suburbs, and driving in much cattle.

June, 1316: Bruce penetrated via Richmond as far as Furness.

November, 1319: The Black Douglas marched via Gilsland to Brough, and, turning through Westmorland again, passed through Cumberland, burning on all sides, and particularly destroying the barns filled with the year's corn.

June, 1322: Robert le Brus entered Cumberland by way of Carlisle, burned Rose Castle (Bishop Halton being Governor of Carlisle Castle), plundered Holm Cultram Abbey, wasted Copeland, compounded with the Abbot of Furness, ravaged Cartmel, burnt Lancaster, and finally returned to Carlisle and invested the city for five days; the whole time trampling and destroying as much of the crops as he could.

September, 1322: The Scots stayed at Beaumont for five days, laying waste the country round about.

July, 1327: The Earls of Moray and Mar and Sir James Douglas passed through Cumberland to Weardale.

1332: Lord Archibald Douglas burnt Gilsland for thirty miles round about.

1336: The Scots invested Carlisle and burnt Rose Castle for the third time, with all the places they passed through.

1346: Sir William Douglas burnt Gilsland and Penrith, whilst the young David II. on his way to Neville's Cross, captured Liddel Mote, torturing and murdering Sir Walter Selby and his two sons.

1383: A Douglas penetrated to Penrith, and burnt the town.

1385: The Scots, together with a large French army, overran and ravaged Cumberland with dreadful ferocity, and attacked Carlisle.

1387: The Earls of Douglas and Fife captured Cockermouth.

1388: Sir William Douglas overran Cumberland to create a diversion whilst Sir James Douglas met Hotspur at Otterburn.

Sir Herbert Maxwell says: "These incessant raids provide very monotonous reading, but nothing can give any adequate notion of the horror and cruelty of this kind of warfare, or of the utterly defenceless condition into which the lamentable rule of Edward II. allowed the northern counties to fall."

The military castles were hard hit; the timber houses of the manorial knights were constantly burned to the ground; the tenant farmers, who by the condition of their tenure were bound to muster whenever bidden, were rendered desperate by the failure of their crops; whilst the labouring classes died from famine and pestilence. And yet it was this very warfare that made the Western March such as it is, and that gave to her people self-reliance. Without it we should have had no pele towers or border fortalices, no character-forming history, or indeed any of those gallant deeds preserved in ballads which have thrown such a glamour over the Borderland.

All too much to their cost the knights learnt that *fire* had been the chief weapon used against them, and that their timber-built houses could ill withstand a single night's raid. At first, doubtless, they endeavoured to repair or rebuild them, but the hopelessness of it all soon led them to seek the strength and fire-resisting capabilities of massive stone walls, pierced only with narrow loopholes for light and air; in fact, they adopted as their type of dwelling the rectangular keep of the castle, enclosed within a ring of stout palisading.

Thanks to the Crenellation Licences preserved in the Patent Rolls, we can affix definite dates to a list of fifteen towers as having been crenellated by Royal licences, and that, with the exception of two, have remains still standing as silent witnesses of this period of stern watching and suffering:

Date.		Issued to.
1307.	Drumburgh ...	Richard le Brun.
1307.	Dunmalloght ...	William de Dacre.
1307.	Scaleby ...	Robert de Tylliol.
1318.	Wythop ...	Hugh de Lowther.
1322.	Dykhurst ...	Robert de Leyburn.
1327.	Piel	Abbot of Furness.
1335.	Naworth ...	Ranulph de Dacre.
1335.	Millom ...	John de Hudleston.
1336.	Rose	John Kirby, Bishop of Carlisle.
1340.	Triermain ...	Robert de Vaux.
1343.	Highhead ...	William L'Engleys.
1348.	Wolsty ...	Abbot of Holm Cultram.
1353.	Hartcla ...	Thomas de Musgrave.
1353.	Graystock ...	William de Craystok.
1379.	Workington ...	Gilbert de Culwen.

Unfortunately, the licences granted by the Lord Wardens of the Marches are not known to us, but from records or architectural details, we can list another sixteen as having been built within the fourteenth century;

whilst, owing to the continuance of the wars, the type developed on clearly defined lines right through the fifteenth into the early part of the sixteenth centuries. Many of these latter have by now entirely disappeared, but on examining the ancient farmsteads it will be found that the kernel of most is the remnant or lower story of a tower, around which the rest of the buildings have gathered.

II. General Characteristics.

The word "pele" was applied to the circumambient palisade only, either from the Anglo-Saxon *pil* (Latin *pilum*) or from the French *pel*, a pale or stake. Dr. George Neilson, in his scholarly brochure on the subject,* has proved beyond dispute "the transition of the conception of *peel* as denoting a strength of wood, to its now universal acceptance denoting a tower of stone, irrespective of any correlative or antecedent sense." At first the single pale; secondly, the moated palisade, transformed later into a stone wall; and thirdly, *circa* seventeenth century, when a curtain was no longer necessary for defensive purposes, the tower, itself so thoroughly identified with the pele, by insensible gradations became known by its name.

With the exception of the square towers of Naworth, Rose, and Harby Brow, they were always oblong rectangular buildings with the longer axes placed as near east and west as possible. The four exceptions to this latter characteristic are those of Yanwath, Levens, Dalton, and Isel. The massive walls, ranging from 10 feet to 4½ feet in thickness [never less before the end of the fourteenth century], were usually built up of ponderous blocks of unhewn limestone, and with an abundance of excellent mortar. But in the sandstone district we find instances of dressed ashlar-work with a plinth, as at Rose, Penrith, Newbiggin, Askham, and Yanwath, etc. No string-course marked the different stages, neither was there any sort of projection whereon scaling-ladders might be hitched; in no instances do we find the flat angle buttresses so distinctive of the Norman keep. The structure consisted of a vaulted basement with two or three stories above it. Unlike the Scotch towers, the entrance was on the ground level, usually at the north-east corner, beneath a very low pointed archway that led through the thickness of the wall into the basement, and from out of the jamb of which another low doorway gave on to a newel staircase. In the larger examples this newel stair was formed wholly within the thickness of the wall, but where this was impossible the internal angle was encroached upon to receive it. Generally the stairway led right up to the roof, but when this was not required, it was finished off in some architectural fashion, as can be best seen at Cockermouth and Johnby Hall, near Greystoke, where the newel is branched out into moulded and arched ribs to form the groining of the roof vaults above.

Unlike Norman castles, the basement of the fourteenth-century tower is invariably found vaulted over in stone. If the area was found to be too great for a single vault (20 feet was considered the limit), then it was divided by a thick cross wall pierced with a connecting doorway and with a vault thrown across each section, as at Sizergh. The vaulting usually assumes the form of the "waggon-shaped" arch, but occasionally it is slightly pointed, as at Linstock, Dalston, and Burneside. In the later towers, built when there was not so much fear of fire, we find the basement covered by a timber flooring, such as in the towers of Arnside, Clifton, and Hutton John.

The kitchens, offices, and retainers' quarters were usually of timber construction placed outside but within the palisaded enclosure. Lastly, if there should be a river in the vicinity, as there generally was, we find the tower situated on the southern bank, so as to interpose the water between it and the northern enemy.

Such were these towers, unassailable by fire, strong, impenetrable boxes as it were, against which the artillery of the time was powerless, and in which a few resolute defenders might shut themselves up and resist attack. It is true that they might be starved out, but then the raiders had no time to prolong a siege, and, moreover, help from a neighbouring tower was always at hand.

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* "Peel, its Meaning and Derivation."

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SOME OF THE TOWERS, TO ILLUSTRATE THE FOREGOING.

(V and 2 = vaulted basement and two stories over.)

XIVth Century Towers.

Name.	Date.	External Size in Feet.	Axis.	Masonry.	Thickness of Walls in Feet.	Floors.	Offsets.	Present Condition.
Arnside ...	XIV	45 × 31½	E. and W.	Limestone coursed	4½	4	None	Ruin
Ashby ...	,,	36 × 24		Rubble	6	V and 2		Rectory
Beetham ...	?1340	45 × 27	E. and W.	Limestone rubble		3	None	Farm
Burneside ...	XIV	45 × 30	E. and W.		4½	V and 2		Farm
Clibburn ...	?1387	45 × 29½	E. and W.	Sandstone coursed	5	V and 2	None	Farm
Dacre ...	XIV	48 × 37	N.E. and S.W.		8½	V and 2	Plinth	Farm
Dalton ...	,,	45 × 30	N. and S.	Limestone	5 to 6	3	Plinth	Court House
Hazleslack ...	,,	30 × 24	E. and W.	Limestone rubble		V and 3	None	Farm
Howgill* ...	,,	64 × 33	N. and S.	Sandstone	10	V and 2	None	Farm
Irton ...	,,	33 × 22	E. and W.	Granite boulders	5½	V and 3	None	Mansion
Kentmere ...	,,	31 × 23	E. and W.	Limestone rubble	5	V and 3	None	Farm
Lammerside	,,	45 × 37½	E. and W.	Rubble	5	V and 2	None	Ruin
Levens ...	,,	46 × 25	N. and S.	Limestone rubble	4½	V and 3	None	Mansion
Naworth ...	1335	29 × 29	Square	Sandstone coursed	7½	V and 2	None	Mansion
Rose ..	1336	29 × 29	Square	Sandstone coursed	7½	V and 2	None	Mansion
Sizergh ...	?1362	60 × 39½	E. and W.	Limestone rubble	9 to 7	V and 3	None	Mansion
Workington	1380	43 × 34	E. and W.	Freestone rubble	9 to 7	V and 2	Plinth	Mansion
Yanwath ...	1322	38 × 30	N. and S.	Sandstone coursed	6	V and 2	Plinth	Farm

XVth Century Towers.

Name.	Date.	External Size in Feet.	Axis.	Masonry.	Thickness of Walls in Feet.	Floors.	Offsets.	Present Condition.
Askham ..	XV	78 × 34	E. and W.	Sandstone coursed	6	V and 3	Plinth	Rectory
Brackenhill ...	,,	35 × 30				3	Plinth	Mansion
Cappleside ...	,,	38½ × 29	E. and W.	Limestone rubble	3¾	3	None	Ruin
Catterlen ...	?1460	30 × 19½	E. and W.	Coursed	3½	V and 2	None	Farm
Dalston ...	?1406	31 × 25½	E. and W.		4		Plinth	Mansion
Hutton ...	XV	32 × 24		Rubble		3	None	
Hutton John	?1461	38 × 30	E. and W.	Rubble	8	V and 2	Plinth	Mansion
Isel	XV	43 × 25½	N. and S.	Rubble	6	V and 3	None	Mansion
Killington ...	,,	40 × 22	E. and W.	Cobbles	3½	3	None	Farm
Nether Levens	,,	32 × 25	E. and W.	Limestone rubble	3½			Ruin
Selside ...	,,	46 × 19	E. and W.	Ragstone rubble	3½	V and 2		Farm
Skelsmergh ...	,,	40 × 20	E. and W.	Rubble	3½	V and 3	None	Farm
Wharton ...	?1415	35 × 26	N.E. and S.W.		5	3	None	Farm
Wraysholme	?1485	46 × 28½	E. and W.	Limestone rubble	4	3	None	Farm

XVIth Century Towers.

Name.	Date.	External Size in Feet.	Axis.	Masonry.	Thickness of Walls in Feet.	Floors.	Offsets.	Present Condition.
Blencow ...	1590	44 × 32	E. and W.	Rubble	4½	3	None	Farm
Clifton ...	XVI	33½ × 26½	E. and W.	Rubble	3½	3	None	Farm
Cowmire ...	?1570	31 × 24½	E. and W.	Limestone rubble	4½	V and 2	None	Farm
Newbiggin ...	1533	45 × 30	N. and S.	Sandstone coursed	4½	V and 2	None	Mansion
Thornthwaite	?1576	31 × 27			3½	3		Farm
Ulpha Old Hall	XVI	47 × 29	N. and S.	Freestone facing to cobble core	4	2	None	Ruin

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* Howgill has twin towers, each 64 feet by 33 feet; combined they form east and west. The towers missed out have either been rebuilt or are too ruinous to schedule.

(*To be concluded.*)

The Ledger Book of Newport, I.W., 1567-1799.

By Percy G. Stone, F.S.A.

THE Ledger Book, or "old Ligger," as it is written in contemporary records, is, with the exception of the Charters, the most interesting and valuable of the muniments in the possession of the Corporation of Newport. It owes its origin to the laudably conservative action of the then bailiffs of that ancient borough, who, in 1567, caused all the charters and documents of interest or importance then in their possession to be copied into this ledger book, which they had had made for this express purpose. From time to time their successors in office followed their praiseworthy example by continuing the entry of all matters of interest connected with the town in this book, which thus became a really valuable record of the doings of the Corporation from the reign of Elizabeth to that of George III. The later entries, however, seem to have been somewhat erratic—written haphazard on any page that came handy, regardless alike of order or date.

The book itself, bound in sheepskin and measuring 15½ inches by 11 inches, contains 201 folios written both sides, or, according to present-day pagination, 402 pages. The paper of which it is composed is somewhat worn at the edges and soiled with damp, but is otherwise in fairly good condition. There has even been an attempt at illustration, which, however, did not get beyond a somewhat vigorous delineation of an attack on Newport, the swearing in of the bailiffs before the Governor of the Island, the arms of Isabel of Forz, and an initial E taken from the Charter of Edward VI. and made to do duty for that of Elizabeth.

The late entries were all made by, or under the superintendence of, the Town Clerk, and when anything considered of interest as bearing on municipal affairs occurred, it was ordered to be copied into the old Ledger to preserve it to posterity. On this account there are many entries identical with those found in the Court and Convocation Books. The work of the originators ends on folio 26, *dorso*, with a somewhat high-flown peroration closing the view of the ancient records by the Lawday Jury, October 25, 1568. These jurymen say—or are made to say—that "these deeds are truly recorded reposing and locking them up fast in the chest of this Ligger and as it were from hand to hand delivering them to our posterity for their better memory and understanding safekeeping maintenance and defence of the rights Liberties and Common weal of this the Queen's Majesty's town and borough of Newport."

On February 14, 1645, this volume of civic record was sent up to London to Sir Henry Worsley, the surviving member for Newport after the death of Lord Falkland at Newbury, 1643, owing to a question about the election of a Recorder. Before it left the hands of the Town Clerk, he, in the presence of the Mayor, solemnly counted the folios, to make sure the book was not tampered with during its sojourn amid the dangers of the metropolis.

The book opens with the preface: "The Contents of this book gatherid out of divers old auntient Recordes to . . . together in order as foloweth by the industrie and laborious travayle of Willm̄ Porter and John Serle baylives of Newport w^{t}hin the Isle of Wight in the Comitie of Sutht . . . their bailiweek. Ano nono Regine Elizabethe 1567 and endinge ano decimo RR Eliz. 1569.

"Christo duce et auspice Christo."

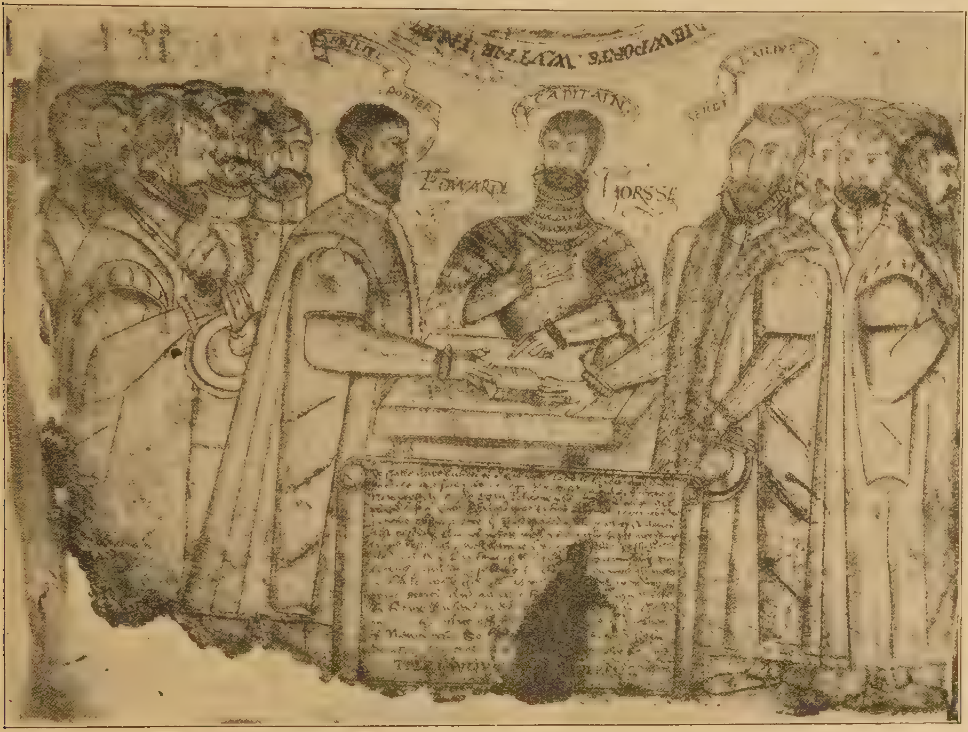
Then follows on the same page:

"The hole Kynges Sylver called the tenthes Fyftenes of the borowe of Newporte ys and ever hathe ben . . . . ovj*l* : xi*s* : viij*d*. And the halfe thereof ys . . . iij*l* : v*s* : x*d*."

On the back of the folio starts a list of bayliffs and constables from 1556 to 1676, occupying eleven pages and of great local interest. Then follow their several oaths, that of the bailiffs evidently dating from the time of Philip and Mary.

"The baylies othe yerelie to be ministred at the Castell of Caresbrooke by the Captayne of the Isle in forme folowinge.

"Ye shall be trewe baylies to the Kyng and Queene and to their heires and successors and trewlie paie the ffe farme of the towne of Newporte for this yere Ye shall be equall betwene p'tie and p'tie in all plaintes pleited before youe: Therupon give trewe judgemēt and execucion. Toe trewlie observe and keape the assise of bredde and ale and all other victualls. Also to see the Kings Markett well and ordinatlie kept accordinge to good constience as well betwene the bier as ye seller. Ye shall be obedient to ye Captaine of ye Isle aidinge counselinge comfortinge in resistinge and subduinge the Kings ennemies w^{ch} wolde intend to invade this Isle, as ye ought to doe accordinge to your powers. And all other things to doe wch appteinethe to a trewe baylies to doe for the tyme yt ye shall occupie the office of the newe baylie of ye towne of Newporte. So helpe youe God and holie doue and the contents of this sacred booke."



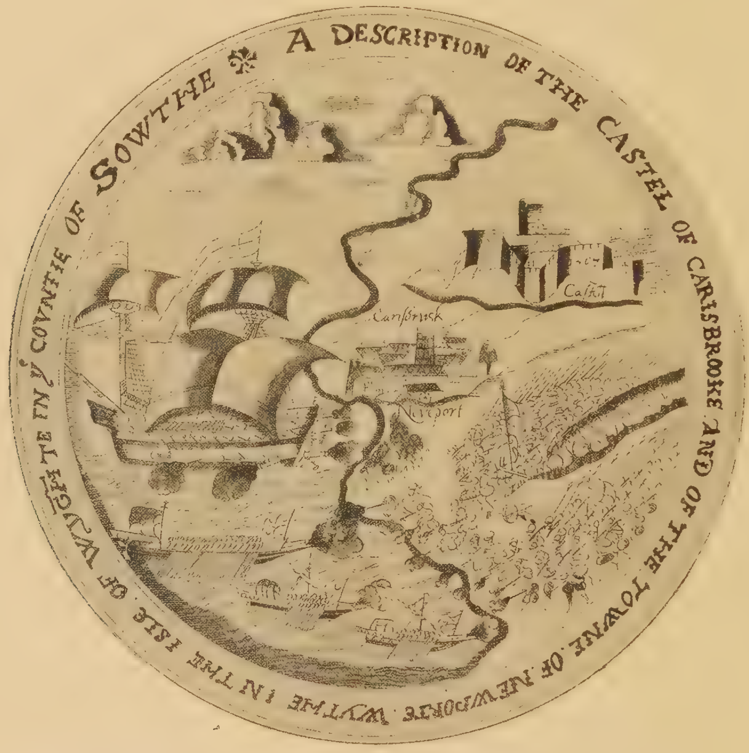
SWEARING-IN OF THE BAILIFFS BEFORE SIR EDWARD HASEY.
(From the Newport, I.W., Ledger Book, fol. 8, *dorso*.)

A truly comprehensive oath setting forth the duties of a bailiff of the Tudor period.

On folio 7 is an extract from "Kirby's Quest" referring to the Forest of Parkhurst and the right of the Manor of Alvington to pasture therein, "taken," the translation runs, "on the Wensdaie y^{e} Eve of the Nativitie of o^{r} blessed Ladye in the Isle of Wight the xxxviij yere of the Reigne of Edward the thirde before John Kyrkeby, John Geberd and others."

Then follows the inspeximus of the several Charters by Queen Elizabeth, with, at the end, the drawings before mentioned of the attack on Newport and the swearing in of the bailiffs, and the arms of Isabel of Forz, with, underneath, a somewhat unreliable pedigree of that lady setting forth "that Willm̃ Bastarde conquered England and had one Willm̃ Osborney his marshall the whiche conquered at that p[rese]ntes the Ile of Wighte and the said Willm Bastarde did make ye said Willm the sonne of Osborney Comes of harteford and the sayd Willm the sonne of Osborney had two sonnes Jhon and Richard that died leavi[n]g their father after whos deaths & after the death of their father the inheritance aforesaid descended to Richard de Ryvers Nepos or nevewe of the forsaid Willm sonne of Osborney then beinge comes of Exceter of the whiche Richard came Bawldewyne his sonne and the sayd Bawldewyne died w'howte Issue so that ye same descended to Isabell his sister etc. . . ."

Needless to say, William Fitzosbern did not conquer the Isle of Wight, but was granted it by the Conqueror, and his sons were William and Roger, who both outlived him. We have no evidence that Richard de Redvers was of his kin, and the de Redvers pedigree has an alarming hiatus of four generations.


A DESCRIPTION OF THE CASTEL OF CARISBROOKE AND OF THE TOWNE OF NEWPORTE WYTHE IN THE ISLE OF WYGHTE IN Yͤ COVNTIE OF SOWTHE
Castel
Carisbrok
Newport

THE ATTACK ON THE ISLE OF WIGHT.
(From pen-and-ink drawing made in 1567, in the Newport, I.W., Ledger Book.)

The whole was evidently copied by the worthy bailiffs from a memorandum in the Cartulary of Carisbrooke Priory, and had to do duty for more reliable genealogical information. On the back of folio 9 is an extract from the Inquisition of Quo Warranto taken before Solomon of Rochester and the Justices Itinerant at Winchester on the octave of St. Martin, 8-9 Ed. I., followed by the Charter of Queen Elizabeth and a confirmation of the borough's privileges by Edward VI. An important entry is the Custumary of the town of Newport, by which we learn that a cart with bread paid a due of one penny, while a horse-load of the same commodity was only amerced in half that sum, identical with that on a quartern of wheat. A difficult due to collect must have been that of 4d. "of ev^{r}y toune y^{r} passeth by y^{e} cost of Englād."

From every bale of pepper, ginger, sedwell, comell, galigale, mace, cloves, saffron, and basil the bailiffs took a pound, and of every bale of almonds, cummin, or licquorice 2d.

The importation of a hawberk and habergeon cost the importer but the same sum. Returned empties were even taxed, a "voyde toune or a voyde pipe sent owghte of ye toune" costing the sender a penny, and yet a barrel of cider could enter for 2d. and a pipe of ale for a penny!—the latter the same due as on a "carte lode of plaist' of parys." Every porker, whether arriving by land or water, had to pay a halfpenny, and every "sacke of wull of England" 4d., while a Spanish woolsack—presumably inferior—paid but half. A bale of "cordwayne," or Spanish leather, paid 4d., Irish cloth 2d., and English cloth a penny. No ship could anchor in the haven without paying an anchorage due of 2d. The imported furs were sable, marten, miniver, squirrel, hare, rabbit, fox, and cat. The fish: salmon (fresh and salt), porpoise, herrings (white and red), eels, stockfish, mackerel, haddock, lampreys, sturgeon, and sprats. The fruit: figs, raisins, nuts, apples, and pears. A person crossing to the mainland had to pay a due of 2d., and, if mounted, three halfpence more; and for every score of lambs "sold over ye water" there was a charge of 3d. Sea-coal—"coles owght of ye sea"—was taxed a farthing a quarter, and a cart-load of charcoal double that amount. Of commodities not in the list a charge was made of "a peny of every noble viz iij^{d} of the pounde according to y^{e} laues of y^{e} realme for petit custom."

The account of the lawday held in 1462 occupies four pages, and is interesting reading. It immediately follows the Custumary, and is headed: "Newporte. The lawday holden there the eight daye of Octobre the second yere of the reigne of Kyng Edwarde the iiijth in the tyme of Willm̄ Bokett and Henry Pyper baylives. Thos. Casseford and Willm̄ Springe Constables there."

The jury having been sworn declare on oath that "these bythe and hathe benne the constitutions uses and olde customes of this Towne yn tyme passed by the discrecons off oure olde ffaders and predecessours before the brynnynge and distruccon off the seid Towne* dewlie continued. . . ."—namely, that if anyone is elected bailiff, constable, churchwarden, or warden of the Common Box, and refuse to serve, he shall be fined 6s. 8d. or lose his freedom. That the Town Council is to consist of the bailiffs, constables, and eight chief burgesses who are to administer the law "withowt ony contradiccon," and that no court shall be held in the borough without the attendance of the bailiffs "w^{t} thre or ffoure Dyscrete Burger." That no man can be a burgess unless he hold a "place"* and lives in the town. That no burgess is to sell or buy with any stranger unless he brings him to the bailiff to pay his due. An offence against the town officers is to be punished with a fine of 40s. No shipmaster may dispose of his cargo without licence, and no stranger may open a shop. People having carts are to lend them for Corporation business, such as repairing the quay or the streets. No one is allowed to fish in the Haven without licence, and, if a burgess, at the third offence to lose his freedom. Any "yangelor or yanglatryce, as oftyn tymes as they offende yn trobelyng their nyghbours," have to "suffrey the jugement yn the Cokyngstole," as well as pay a fine of 6s. 8d.—a summary method of dealing with a troublesome neighbour.

Oysters have always been cultivated on the northern mud flats and carefully preserved. No one was allowed to "dragge for oysters w^{t}yn the haven off the Town" without a licence from the bayliffs under penalty of 2s. 6d., and a licenced fisherman had to sell them in the market "a hundryd told by syx skore for ij^{d}, and no derer." Great oysters gathered by hand for iiij^{d}, and salt oysters for a halfpenny. Every boat-owner had yearly to "gadre in the see at large, a bote ffull of ostryes called ffrye and . . . put the seid ffrye yn the haven off the Town yn the sight off the bayllyfs or off thair sergeauntes" under penalty of 3s. 6d. Oysters cheap and plentiful was evidently the Corporation motto.

It was unlawful to erect pigsties adjoining the "Kynggs Byghway," or to even drive swine through the streets of the borough. Keepers of disorderly houses were heavily fined, and no one could appoint a beadle without licence from the bailiffs.

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* This refers to the burning of Newport by the French in August, 1377, which depopulated the town for two years.

* These "places" were about ¼-acre plots, 240 in number in 1262.

The next entry is one of the most interesting in the book, and gives us an insight into the municipal life of the borough in Tudor times. It occupies three pages of closely written manuscript and is headed :

"Theis be the auncient usags and olde customes of the borowgh of Newport w^{t}hin y^{e} Isle of Wight dewlie continued fro ye tyme y^{t} memorie of man is not to the contrarie."

It is divided into twenty-six "Items," and begins with the preliminaries to the election of the bailiffs the "Thursdaye precedinge ye Sonday nexte before the Feast of St. Michell th' archangell," when the bailiffs and chief burgesses left the Guildhall at ten in the morning for the Church of St. Thomas, "there to yelde and receve ye chardg of the olde officers and Shortlie after to p'cede to ye eleccon of newe govners," first devoutly kneeling and asking God's assistance in the choice. This prayer ended, the last lawday jury stood forth, and the old bailiffs bareheaded, their caps and maces in their hands, "wth woordes of submisscon rendereth the accompte of their Bailieweeke," and handed their insignia to the foreman, who either blamed or commended them "accordinge to ther deservings ye hole yere p'ceding." They then resumed their offices, conditionally, till noon Michaelmas Day. The constables did likewise, and, the ceremony finished, all adjourned to "ye yowng Bailives howse to dynner, and there maketh merrie." After dinner the whole company, but without the bailiffs, again adjourned to the church to choose new officers, dividing themselves into two bodies. "They y^{t} hath born ye cheef office into ye chauncell as ye higher roome, and ye residewe into y^{e} Bodie of ye Churche as ye lower roome. Then dothe ye elder co'panye ley their heddes together, and after good advise and deliberacon taken, writteth owt two of ye elder co'panies names yn a little Tickett or Scrowle of paper whome they, betwene them selffs, estemeth moste worthieste to supplie ye roome of ye Elder Baylive ye yere ensuinge, Sendinge hit downe by the Steward, sworne, to ye yownger Companie, to ye intent y^{t} every of them sholde sette a sevrall note or prycke upon his hedde whom they thowght moste worthiest for ministringe of Justice to be advaunced to ye roome of ye Elder Baylie."

The elder bailiff being elected by majority of pricks, the younger was next elected "by voyces onlye." The election over, a procession was formed, the sergeants going before with the maces, "ye elder olde baylie goinge on ye right hand accompanied with ye elder newe Baylive in ye lefte syde," and the junior bailiffs in like manner, the constables coming next "and all the Burgess folowing, Copples in their degree, and there [*i.e.* at the old bailiffs houses] maketh shortte drinckings, as with a peare or proyne, or such other leeke." The Sunday following, the old officers conducted the new to Carisbrook Castle, "there to receive their othes ministred unto them by the Lieutenant of the Isle accordinge to the forme prescribed before in this present book." The oath taken, the bailiffs and burgesses breakfasted "in ye Porter's Lodge wth the porter of ye sayde Castle, wth Bred, drinck, rosted ribbs of Beefe, and garlicke," for which they paid according to their degree, and started home again in couples until they reached the market-place, where they separated. On Michaelmas Day at noon the old bailiffs sent the maces by their sergeants to the new magistrates, and so rendered up their office.

Breakfasts seemed much in vogue, the elder constable keeping one on the first lawday after Michaelmas, and the younger "an other Breakfaste at ye second lawday abowght hocketyde," towards which each burgess contributed a penny, but the bailiffs went free. Towards the bailiffs' dinner the taverners of the borough had to supply "one Quarte of the Best claret or whight wyne at iiij principall tymes in the yere: y^{t} is to weete, upon Alhallow daye, Christms Daye, Ester Daye and Wittsondaye." The fishermen had also to contribute in kind. Every licensed dragger supplied each of the bailiffs yearly with two hundred "of the best haven oistres . . . halfe a hundred upon Alhallowe eve, halfe a hundred upon Christms eve, halfe a hundred upon Candlems Eve, and ditto hundred upon ye eve of th' annunciacon off our blessed ladie the Virgin Marie," as well as a draught of their fresh fish "when and as often as hit shall leeke the said bailives

. . . or their deputies to walke downe and choose their said Drafte"—a custom with a somewhat wide margin. On Easter Day the bailiffs and burgesses received the Sacrament at the hands of the Vicar of Carisbrooke, who dined with the chief bailiff, and in semi-state "walked abrode into the fieldes for their solace, necessary and pleasure; and so with comendable talke passinge awaye the afternoone, returneth in dewe season to eveninge prayer. The w^{c}h prayer ended, the Vicar . . . inviteth ye said Bailives and their Bretherne to drinck wth him his wyne —Comonlie called ye Vicar's wyne—wth whom they goeth all to drinckinge." The next item, as it describes a May Day merry-making of the period, I venture to give *in extenso.* "The Satydaie after Maie daie, the Custome is and hath ben, tyme owt of mynde, yt ye Bailives for ye tyme beinge sholde yerely appoynte a Lorde to ride w^{t}h a mynstrell and a Vice a Bowght the Towne, a pretie companie of yowthe folowinge them, w^{c}h steing at every Burgs dore, warneth every of them to attend upon ye said Bailieves att ye wood ovis of Parckhurst* the nexte morninge to fetche home maye, and to observe ye olde custome and usadge of ye towne, upon payne of every one making defaulte and not they there present before the Sonne risinge to loose a greene goose and a gallon of wyne. The maner whereof in forme foloweth. When ye sayd Bailives wth their co'panie coburgess be come to ye wood ovis, yere cometh forthe ye keepers of fforest meetinge and salutinge them, and offeringe smawle greene bowes to every of them, signifienge thereby y^{t} ye said Bailives and Coburgs hathe free commen of pasture † for all maner their livinge things in all ye Laundes of P'khurste unto ye said wood ovis, for ever, accordinge to their charter. After ye Bowes so dellivered to ye Burges presentlie—accordinge to auncient custome—ye commen people of the towne entereth into Parkhurst woode wth their hatchetts, sarpes, and other edge tooles, cuttinge greene bowes to refresh ye streets, placinge them at their dores to give a commodious and pleasant umbrage to yre howses and comfort to ye people passinge bie. And assone as ye said commen people ar spedde competentlie wth greene bowes, they returne home in marchinge arraye—the commoners before, the keapers folowinge them; nexte ye minstrell, vice, and moriss dancers; after ye Sergeants with their maces; then the Bailives and Coburg's cooples in their degree: ye gounes and chambers goinge off after a triumphant maner, untill they come to ye corne markett, where they sheweth suche pastyme as ye leeke to make; and after castinge themselffs in a ringe all departeth, except only ye Burgess wch wth the keepers bringethe ye Bailives home, where, of custome, ye keapers breaketh their faste prepared for them; eche of the Bailives and Burgess, with speede, preparinge them selffes to morninge prayer, and fro thence, with ther wifes, to ye olde bailives dynner. This use of cuttynge greene bowes indureth for ye holie days, eves, and mornynge only ye May moneth: and people of custome ought to goe but once a daye.* But sere and broke woode ye said inhabitants of ye towne hathe ben accustomed, time owte of mynd, to fetche home att their Backe with their pickards from ye woode aforesaid all ye yere longe, savinge only ye seme moneth; and also to have, by estimaceon, xxx acres of furzes and other fewell in ye said lawndes wthout ye said woode all tymes of ye yere withowt excepcon. The custome ys and hathe ben, time out of mynde after Dynner ye said Daie, ye Bailives wives wth their sisters ye coburg's wifes, orderlie in their degree, by cooples to walke forthe to Buggeberie for custome and pleasure onlye, ye lorde, ye moriss dauncers, ye mynstrell plainge before them wth other pastyme for ye daye prepared; and so to retorne in leek maner so[me]what before eveninge prayer to ye elder Bailives house where they Bancketeth and so repaireth to eveninge prayer, and fro thence to supper—passinge the hole daie in good companie, myrthe, and honest plesure."

A sound, old-fashioned English merry-making. One can picture the civic procession winding its way up Hunny Hill in the grey of a May Day dawn, and being met by the forest keepers with their green boughs; its return with its load of greenery, headed by townspeople, minstrel, and morris dancers, to the accompaniment of much waste of gunpowder; the decking of the house doors with the fresh spring green; the Corporation dinner and the after-dinner jaunt of the ladies to Bigbury, while their lords doubtless sat over their wine; the banquet and supper judiciously separated by evening prayer.

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* Sir John Oglander, 1595-1648, says this place was not known in his time, "but it wase ye edge of ye wood where ye hill beginneth to ryse as soon as you ar on hoonnye hill. . . ."

† By charters of Rich. de Redvers and Isabel of Forz.

* This privilege became so abused that in 1621 the custom had to be discontinued (fol. 53, *dorso*).

Then follows reference to the market to be held weekly on Saturdays; the annual fair in Pentecost week for "the space of iij hole daies viz mondaie tuesdaie and wensdaie"; and the lawday held at Michaelmas and Lady Day.

The next two items have to do with the Courts. The Court of Pie Powder "kept yerely in the Sergeant's bowthe called ye Pavilion Coorte for and during ye time of ye said faire." The weekly Borough Court on Saturday "for the assize of Breadde and other victualls, and for other suites there entered or dependinge betweene partie and p[ar]tie"; and a Town Court to be held *pro re nata*. The bailiffs are to be coroners and clerks of the market, and "to have ye servinge of process wthin ye Borough." They are also to be centoners, or captains, of the town militia, with the constables as sergeants under them. "All and sing'ler the inhabitants" are to be ready with clubs, bills, and halberds "at everie ringe of ye watche bell . . . to attend upon and swarme abowght the office forthwth for ye conservacon of the Queene's peace and . . . for ye spedie helpe to be had to supprese foreine enemies tumults fier," etc., and they are to be free of all foreign service except repairs to the bulwarks where the chain stretched across the haven to defend the approach by water to the town.

The next three entries are, from their date, 1611, evidently out of place, the sequence being carried on by a "copie of the deed of Hunny Hill w^{c}h deed lieth in a little black box in the toune chest" on folio 19.

This refers to a fifteenth-century grant of land* to the north of the town, afterwards given as an endowment to the Grammar School by the assistance of the Earl of Southampton—Captain of the Wight, 1603-1625—in 1619. On the back of the same folio, and extending to eleven pages, is the lengthy charter of James I., substituting for the bailiffs a Mayor, twenty-four burgesses, and a recorder, in 1608. Then follows "a rentall of y^{e} yerely rents of all & singler y^{e} lands pertaininge to the borowgh of Newport wthin the Isle of Wight revewed 24 October 1567"—a valuable entry of great local interest, establishing the position of many places referred to in the town records, now demolished. The whole rental amounts to £15 17s. 8d. On folio 26, *dorso*, is evidently the last entry of the original compilers, which may appropriately end this first part of the description of the "Old Ligger":

"Newport. At the lawe daye holden there the xxvth daie of October 1568 etc. . . . in the tyme of Willm̄ Newnam & Thōms Bracklie bailives W^{m} Thōms & John Kent constables there"—Thomas James and twenty-three other burgesses being sworn—"saieth y^{t} they have diligentlie perused the Copie of y^{e} tenthes and fyftens comenlie called y^{e} Kings Silver of this borough, the Copie of y^{e} extent of the forest, the Copie of the confirmacons, the Copie of the bailives othe yerelie taken before the Captaine of y^{e} Isle at y^{e} Castle of Carisbrooke, the Copie of y^{e} petigree of good dame Isabell de Fortibus, the Copie of Pleyne pleis before y^{e} rovinge Justices at Wynton and the Copie of y^{e} Charter, the Copie of the Princes Comandement under the Great Seale for y^{e} trewe execucon of y^{e} libties & customes graunted in y^{e} said Charter, the Copie of y^{e} Customarie, the Copie of y^{e} Constitutions, y^{e} Copie of y^{e} ancient usage & olde customes of the borough of Newport aforesaid & the copie of the rentall of the towne lands" etc. . . . and say these deeds are truly recorded "reposing & lockinge them upp fast in the chest of this Ligger & als hit were from hand to hand deliveringe them to owr posterite for there better memorie & understanding safekeaping mayntenance & defence of y^{e}

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* By Agnes, widow of John Attelode and John Erlsman, 10 Oct., x° Hen. V., granted to the bailiffs and burgesses thirty-four acres of land on Hunnyhill at an annual rent of twenty pence.

right Liberties & Comenwealth of this the Quenes Maty towne & borough of Newporte a forsaid.

"Glorie be to Godde
"Honor to the Prince
"Goode to the Comenwealth.
"Finis."

(*To be continued.*)

Monumental Brasses at Fulbourne, Cambs.

By Harry Clifford.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE is one of the richest counties in England for monumental brasses, and at Fulbourne may be seen four such memorials to the departed. One shows a priest in processional vestments, two show priests in mass vestments, and the fourth a lady in horned head-dress. The largest and best brass is to the memory of William de Fulbourne, Canon of St. Paul's, Prebendary of Finsbury and Holywell, Chaplain to Edward III., Baron of the Exchequer, and patron of Fulbourne Church. It lies in the chancel, and consists of the figure of a priest with a short Latin inscription at foot, under a canopy, and an inscription round the edge. The condition of the brass is fairly good, but has suffered somewhat from continual walking over, and several parts are missing, notably parts of the border inscription. Dimensions, including border, are 9 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 4 inches, canopy 8 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 9 inches, shafts of canopy are $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, length of figure 5 feet 7 inches by 1 foot 9 inches. No date appears on the brass, but it is of about 1370, and is extremely interesting as being one of the earliest examples of an ecclesiastic vested in processional vestments. The vestments consist of a fine cope, on the orphreys of which are roses between alternate "W's" and "F's," being initials of William Fulbourne. The morse is charged with the arms of the wearer: Argent a saltire sa between four martlets gules. Under the cope can be seen the almuce or hood of fur with long pendant ends, part of the sleeves of surplice are visible, also sleeves of cassock at wrists. The hands are held in attitude of prayer. The canopy consists of an ogee arch springing from plain shafts, which latter are continued beyond the spring, and form crocketed pinnacles; the outer edge of arch is also crocketed, and terminates in a bold finial. The soffit is ornamented with four-leaved ornaments, and on the inner surface are trefoiled cusps, in the spandrils of which are three notched-leaved ornaments. In the spandril formed by the outer edge of arch and the soffit is a circle containing a quarterfoil, on which is a four notched-leaved ornament. About 26 inches of the shaft on the left-hand side are missing. Of the border inscription only the top strip and part of the right-hand strip remain. The top strip is intact and inscribed ✠ "Hic jacet dominus Willimus"; of the right-hand strip the first $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches are missing, then a strip inscribed "de fulburne quondum canonicus ecclesia (?) Sc͠a Pauli london"—the rest of the inscription is missing. On each side of the figure at the head was a coat-of-arms, but only the matrices remain.

The second brass is to a priest in mass vestments *c.* 1370-1380. The condition of this brass is good, but the feet and inscription below are missing. Originally it measured 3 feet 5 inches in length and about 1 foot 10 inches wide in its widest part; the present dimensions are 2 feet 6 inches by 10 inches. The dress consists of alb, showing a little of apparel on the cuffs, amice embroidered with four-leaved ornaments, plain maniple on the left arm embroidered with a cross on the end and a plain chasuble. The portion of brass containing the lower apparel and the ends of stole are missing. The hands are held in attitude of prayer, issuing from which is a scroll inscribed with "Sit laus deo"; the tonsure is barely visible.

In the chancel is another brass to a priest in mass vestments, 1477. Its condition is excellent. The brass consists of figure and four-line inscription at foot. According to Mr. G. Montagu Benton, in Conybeare's *Rides round Cambridge*, the inscription is modern, copied from Blomefield's transcript.

The size of figure is 1 foot 7 inches by 5½ inches, and of inscription 1 foot 1½ inches by 4 inches. The dress consists of embroidered amice, alb with apparels on sleeves and foot, ends of embroidered stole, embroidered maniple, and chasuble with embroidered scallop near the edge. The hands are crossed downwards. As in the last-mentioned brass, the tonsure is barely visible. The inscription reads: "Hic jacet Magister Gulfridus Byschop quondom hujus Ecclesia Vicarius qui obiit secundo die men: Nov^{r} A^{o} dn̄i mcccclxxvii. Cujus animæ propecietur Dominus AMEN."

The fourth brass is to a lady, *c.* 1480. The condition of brass is good, and consists of figure of lady only, no inscription or date. In size it is 19 inches by 6½ inches. Manning, in his *List of Monumental Brasses*, 1846, mentions "a female figure with two kneeling children, one an ecclesiastic." If this is the same lady the kneeling figures have disappeared. She is dressed in long, high-waisted gown, confined with plain band, loose-fitting sleeves with fur cuffs, showing undergarment at wrists, low fur collar, part of undergarment showing at neck. The head-dress is the horned head-dress, veiled. The hands are held in attitude of prayer.

Early Swiss Shooting Festivals.

By J. Van Sommer.

AS long ago as the reign of Henry VI. of England, and fifty years before the discovery of America, shooting festivals were becoming popular in Switzerland.

To a student of history these shooting festivals, which encouraged, with the help of lavish prizes, the accurate shooting of nearly all the men in the country, would seem to have helped in a large measure to maintain the independence of that little country. Surrounded as it was by France, Germany, Austria, the Papal States, and Italy, the country was first held by one and then another as the outlying defence of their particular kingdom. But the Swiss were descended from men who had made even the Roman soldier march under the yoke of their oxen on the hillside as a sign of defeat. They would belong to no one. When the opportunity came the clash soon followed, and the invader was driven back over the border.

Their problem was, How one man could defend himself, or, better still, attack ten men of the enemy. To solve this problem, and ward off another attack from the north, the men of Zurich seized on the use of firearms, though bows and crossbows were still used for a hundred years afterwards.

Some idea can be formed of the extent of these Swiss festivals, and of the popularity they have attained, from the records of one of them of the present time, which show that as many as 1,500,000 shots were fired during the eleven days of the meeting, being on an average of 190 shots a minute. As many as eighty-two Swiss and twenty-two foreign societies took part in the contests, and each of these societies had its large ensign flying in the brave show on the prize pavilion. The cash prizes alone aggregated 150,000 dollars, and there were many other prizes in the shape of cups, medals, and silver plate.

The city records of Zurich give the date of 1441 as the year in which local contests were first held in the public square of the town. In 1458 the city took control of the shooting. Many matches were arranged, and it became the custom to receive outside competitors with civic honours. Special customs and manners became in vogue among the marksmen.

The issue of gunpowder was at first made only once a year—namely, at Whitsuntide—but later the city paid the men "powder money" at the rate of two cents a week. Numerous prizes were offered, those from the city being usually of cloth for a new suit; but it became the custom on marriages and on other occasions to give a cup to be shot for at the ranges.

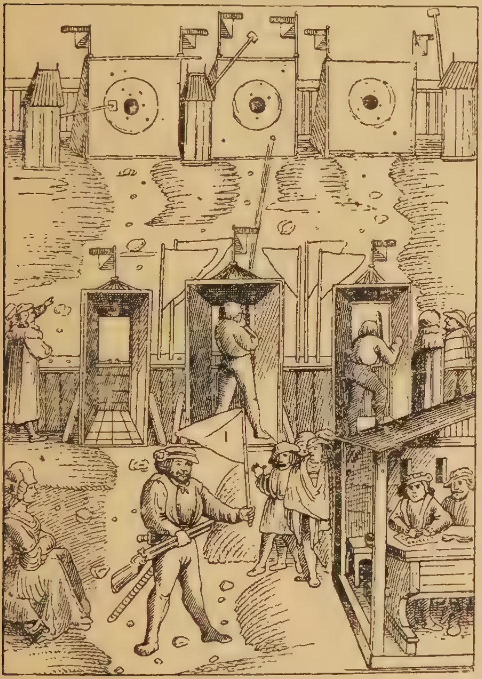
There is still in existence a letter containing a challenge sent to the neighbouring city of Lucerne in 1472, and this letter sets out the rules and regulations for the match.

The meeting was to commence on St. Felix's Day, and the targets were to be 7½ feet square, with a range of 230 steps.

Each competitor was to fire sixty rounds, and the bullet was to make a hole through which an egg could be passed, or not to count.

The first three prizes were to be oxen of different values; the value of the first would have been equal to four dollars, and some idea of the value of money can be obtained from the accounts of the city treasurer, which show that a sum equal to half a dollar was the payment for a sentinel for watching the targets for one month.

The next prizes in order were a silver cup, a silver dish, a gold ring, and the last a "B.D." (whatever that may have been).



THE FIRST MEETING ON RECORD FOR SHOOTING WITH GUNS, HELD AT ZURICH, AUGUST 12, 1504.

Each man was to pay for his shot, and to receive six times the amount back again for every bull's-eye, in addition to any other prize he might win.

By the year 1504 the Swiss cities had freed themselves from the Italian and Papal yoke, but no sooner had they done that than first Austria and then Germany claimed control of them.

It was to repel the invaders on this side and that, that the shooting societies were organized under a charter giving them certain rights; and it was to celebrate their inauguration that a grand festival was arranged, for which 604 printed invitations were issued and sent out as far apart as Vienna and Flanders. This is probably the first time printing was employed in military matters.

This festival was what might be called the first "Bisley," and the illustration on this page is a copy of an old engraving of this very meeting. We also have in the records the name of shall we say the first "King's prizeman"? which was Jorg Tumelkyhusser, and he won with a score of 110. The meeting lasted from August 12 to September 16, commencing with sports of all kinds and a grand civic banquet, at which the wine was so good that the best quality became called "Shooters' wine."

At this competition the range was 745 feet, and twenty-eight shots were to be fired, the marksman changing targets after each shot.

The man with the pennant in the engraving is doubtless "Jorg" himself, and the adjutant, then called the "constable," is making up the score in his office; the winner's comrades are cheering him as he proudly marches back from his shooting-box before his fiancée. The losing man, still in his box, seems to be freely expressing his feelings.

A semaphore, similar to that still used in Portsmouth Dockyard, is in use for signalling the shot; and the picture incidentally reveals the rough manners of the day, for we find the boxes were provided because the men would shout and wave their caps at a competitor as he was firing.

The greatest conflict for the men of Zurich was yet to follow in 1646-1648. The Papal power was organizing an attack on the great Reformers of Switzerland, to crush them out of existence. The victories in defence of the Reformation were the crowning victories of the arquebusiers under the walls of Zurich itself.

The city council saw the conflict coming, and among other preparations they made a grand silver challenge cup for the shooting corps.

Alas! their act has caused the antiquary some regret, for they took the earlier cups of the society and melted them up to make this now historic cup, and also to make spoons and forks for the banquets of the members. This cup has lately been purchased by the National Museum for the sum of 55,000 francs. It is in the form of a rather shortened winecup with a lid; on the lid is the figure of an arquebusier of the period when it was made. The figure stands some 9 inches high, and is of silver-gilt. It represents the arquebusier standing erect and holding his gun, at that time called a "serpentine," on account of the shape of the trigger. A trigger was then a novelty, and had lately superseded the slow match.

Doubtless the uniform and accoutrements are given correctly: a serviceable hat with pendant plumes, a leather tunic, and knee-breeches. There is a bandolier across the shoulders, holding the powder-cases, with short tassels hanging from them as ornaments, but very likely also serving as a handle to lift them by. There is also a short sword, a most useful auxiliary even if their bullets did make a hole "through which an egg could be passed."

This old shooting cup is looked upon both as a national memorial and as a part of the history of the country as well as of the shooting society.

At the Sign of the Owl.

PART II. of *Book Prices Current* for 1912 continues the record from December 4, 1911, to the early part of "The Library of a Collector," sold at Sotheby's on February 26 and 27, 1912. The contents are more than usually varied. On pp. 193-206 are valuable books from the Amherst Library; the attempted sale by the Bedford Literary Institute of John Bunyan's copy of Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, 3 vols., 1641, with the dreamer's autograph signature on each title, and the date, 1662, added on the title of the third volume, which was bought in at £600, is noted on p. 226. A long series of Dickensiana is recorded at pp. 207-211, followed by other works by modern authors which fetched good prices. Among some autograph manuscripts by Sir Walter Besant, Bret Harte, William Morris, Charles Reade, and other latter-day writers, it is rather pathetic to note that a manuscript by Southey fetched 4s. only. Among the books sold on December 13-15 were those of the late Mr. James S. Burra, of Ashford, Kent, and these included some fine manuscript *Horæ* (pp. 230-232). One of these, described as "a brilliant example of Anglo-French work of the early fifteenth century"—194 leaves, with every page decorated and eighteen illuminated square miniatures (3 inches by 2½ inches)—went to Mr. Quaritch for £550. The same buyer at another sale secured the Sunderland copy of the *editio princeps* of Valturius, *De Re Militari*, 1472, for £250. The remaining portion of the library of the late Dr. J. F. Payne, sold at Sotheby's on January 30 and 31 (pp. 260-268) contained many sixteenth-century botanical works, with a few both earlier and later in date. In the same sale was a collection of first and other editions of Milton's works, with Miltoniana, etc. The record (pp. 275-279) is of unusual interest. I have given a few examples only of the variety of fare to be found in this part of *Book Prices Current*; there is something indeed to suit almost every kind of bibliographical taste.

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The Spring list of the Oxford University Press includes several announcements of interest to antiquaries. Among these I note *The Exchequer in the Twelfth Century*, by Mr. R. L. Poole; *Christian Antiquities in the Nile Valley*, by Mr. Somers Clarke; the long promised *Bronze Age Pottery of Great Britain and Ireland*, by the Hon. J. Abercromby, with over 100 collotype plates; *European Arms and Armour in the University of Oxford*, catalogued by Mr. C. ffoulkes; and the first part of a *Catalogue of Oxford Portraits*, by Mrs. R. L. Poole.

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À propos of the approaching celebration of the Millenary of Oxford History, the well-known Oxford firm of H. W. Taunt and Co.

are about to issue a little shilling illustrated book by Mr. H. W. Taunt, in which the story of the city for a thousand years will be "concisely told and illustrated."

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Lovers of the bibliopegic art may be glad to note that Messrs. Blades, East and Blades have in preparation a work entitled *Fine old Bindings, with other Miscellanea, in Edward Almack's Library*. Mr. Almack is a well-known bibliographer, and his library clearly contains not a few volumes of great and varied interest. He says: "The truth is that my books have each usually a peculiar interest, not, for instance, granted to the man who simply informs the booksellers of his particular studies and awaits their reporting to him the works of certain authors. To this day none know what will appeal to me; but I have been captivated because the printed book or manuscript, though written ages long ago, manifests internally, externally, or both, some interest all its own." The list of facsimile reproductions issued with the prospectus is long and attractive, while the specimen given shows a binding not only among the finest examples of the art, but a reproduction remarkably true in every detail of design. The edition, in imperial folio, will be limited to 200 copies at £3 3s. each net.

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Colonel H. C. Surtees, C.B., of Mainsforth, and Mr. H. R. Leighton, F.R.Hist.S., are preparing for private publication *A History of the Family of Surtees, its Descents and Alliances*, which will mark the completion of a work meditated in the early years of last century by Robert Surtees, F.S.A., of Mainsforth, the historian of Durham. Besides containing a detailed account of each principal branch of the Surtees family, it will include notices of some thirty to forty other families. There will also be many pedigrees and a number of illustrations, including reproductions of old family portraits. The authors announce that they will be pleased to receive any information, letters, etc., likely to be of interest to the family. All communications should be addressed to the care of Mr. S. Dodds, publisher, 61, Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Among the announcements of the Macmillans I notice a work on *South American Archæology* by Mr. T. Athol Joyce, which will give for the first time in a single volume a comprehensive survey of the pre-Spanish culture of the South American Continent. The civilizations of the Andes and western coast, the lower culture of the open plains, and the primitive conditions prevailing in the forest area, will be detailed and contrasted, and the accounts given by the early Spanish chroniclers will be brought into relation with the discoveries of modern archæologists. The greater portion of the book is to deal with the advanced culture of the Andean peoples, notably the Incas, including an account of the mysterious pre-Inca civilization, the megalithic remains of which are among the wonders of the world. A companion work on *Mesopotamian Archæology*, by Mr. Percy S. D. Handcock, to be issued by the same publishers, will form an Introduction to the Archæology of Babylonia, Assyria, and the adjacent countries, and will be effectively illustrated. Its main object is to give the general reader an account of the arts and crafts pursued by the pioneers of civilization in Mesopotamia, beginning with prehistoric times, and concluding with the last phase in Assyria's short but dramatic history.

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An exhibition of books illustrating the history of printing in England, from its first introduction until about the year 1800, will be held by the International Association of Antiquarian Booksellers at an early date in June, 1912. The Worshipful Company of Stationers have granted the use of Stationers' Hall for this purpose, and the scheme has already met with numerous promises of support. Besides printed books it is proposed to include autograph letters and portraits of celebrated authors, printers, and publishers, manuscripts relative to the writing or publication of English books within the period indicated, early wood blocks, maps, etc.

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Arrangements have been made, through the generosity of a private donor, for the publication by Mr. Frowde, on behalf of the British Academy, of a facsimile of the Cædmon Manuscript. This reproduction, which is being prepared at the Oxford University Press, is intended to commemorate the tercentenary of the Authorized Version of the Bible, and will probably be issued early next year.

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The *Times* of April 15 comments on a Biblical discovery of much interest and value. During the last few years many valuable papyrus volumes and texts have been found in Egypt; but, says our contemporary, "The latest discovery made is perhaps more important than all the others, for it has brought to light a papyrus volume containing the text of the greater part of the Book of Deuteronomy, the whole of Jonah, and nearly all of the Acts of the Apostles. This precious volume is written in the dialect of Upper Egypt, and was acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum last year. Bible students of every kind will rejoice that the authorities of our National Museum have lost no time in printing these documents and making them accessible for study in a volume entitled *Coptic Biblical Texts in the Dialect of Upper Egypt*."

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A very full account of the volume is given in the *Times* article, with facsimiles of two of the pages. "The new codex proves beyond doubt," says the writer, "that copies of the Egyptian, that is to say, Coptic, translation of some of the books of the Old and New Testaments were in use among Egyptian Christians in the early portion of the fourth century; therefore the origin of the version itself cannot be placed later than the third century. There is therefore every reason for believing that when St. Anthony heard the Scriptures read in his village church, he heard them read in his native tongue, and that the earliest monks in the deserts of Nitria, the Red Sea, and Upper Egypt learnt to repeat the Psalms and whole books of the Bible by heart from Coptic and not Greek MSS. The evidence afforded by this papyrus confirms early monastic traditions concerning the spread of Christianity in Egypt. The codex is the oldest known copy of any translation of any considerable portion of the Greek Bible. Indeed, it is probably as early as any copy now in existence of any substantial part of the Bible."

Mr. Frowde lately issued *The Works of Thomas Deloney*, edited from the earliest extant editions and broadsides, with introduction and notes, by Mr. F. O. Mann. From the excellent critical introduction I take the following paragraph: "In the *Gesta Romanorum* the Universal Church had held good wit prisoner for the sake of righteousness, but with the progress of the sixteenth century men began to print good stories without the excuse of allegory. The Tudor jest-books, carried in the pocket or passed from hand to hand, were the successors of the *Exempla Predicatorum*, and they bear traces in their 'significations' of their honourable lineage. The *Hundred Merry Tales* (1528) is the earliest example extant of a literature which was popular all through the Tudor period, and which survives in a debased form even in the age of free education and public libraries. Many of the tales are those excellent jokes of all time that reappear with unfailing regularity, though in slightly altered guise, in the columns of modern publications. Some are attached to actual localities, as the story of the 'archdekyn of Essex' and that of the curate of Botley. There are few or none that seem to have a definitely literary source, and yet in many cases they are told with an art that has perhaps never been excelled in the history of the written joke. The story of the Welshmen in heaven is related with a satirical reserve and malice that shows how completely the art of simple jest was understood by the writers of earliest Tudor English.

"'I find written among old gestes, how God made S^t Peter porter of heauen, and that God of his goodness, soon after his passion, suffered many men to come to the kingdom of heauen with small deseruing; at which time there was in Heauen a great company of Welshmen, which with their cracking and babbling troubled all the other. Wherefore God said to S^t Peter, that he was weary of them, and that he would fain haue them out of Heauen. To whom S^t Peter said: Good Lord, I warrant you, that shal be done. Wherefore S^t Peter went out of heauen gates and cried with a loud voice Cause bobe, that is as much to say as roasted cheese, which thing the Welshmen hearing ran out of heauen a great pace.

And when S^t^ Peter saw them all out he suddenly wente into Heauen, and locked the door, and so sparred all those Welshmen out. . . .' "

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE papers in the new volume (vol. lvii.) of the Somersetshire Archæological Society's *Proceedings* are mostly short, but are certainly not lacking in variety. Miss Foxcroft opens with a capital historical paper on "Monmouth at Philip's Norton," containing much valuable local detail. Then comes a contribution which, curiously enough, at the present moment is almost open to the reproach of being "topical"—an account of a boring for coal at Puriton, near Bridgwater, by Mr. James M'Murtrie. A paper on "Tangier and Gibraltar," by Mr. J. Houghton Spencer, does not take the reader so far afield as the name would suggest, both Tangier and Gibraltar being Taunton suburban place-names. Mr. Bligh Bond makes a fourth report, fully illustrated by plans and photographs, on discoveries made during the Glastonbury Abbey excavations; and other excavation work at Brinscombe, Weare—which disposed of the local tradition of a boat buried in the marshes there—is reported on by Mr. Albany Major. Mr. Henry Symonds supplies a valuable list of "Taunton Tokens of the Seventeenth Century," supplementary to the late Mr. Bidgood's list; Mr. St. George Gray describes some interesting "Roman Remains found at Puckington"; and the Rev. W. Greswell makes a suggestion as to the derivation of the place-name Glastonbury which strikes us not only as more plausible, but more probable, than any of the derivations hitherto proposed. The other papers include "Notes on Somerset Fungi," by Mr. E. W. Swanton; a description of the Brown collection of "Manuscript Somerset Wills and Pedigrees, now preserved at Taunton Castle," by Mr. E. A. Fry; and "Tombs and Tiles adjoining Barrow Gurney Church," by Mr. Francis Were. The volume also includes a full account of last year's annual meeting at Frome, with various business lists and details. The instalment of "The Mollusca of Somerset," printed at the end and separately paged, is sprinkled with notes of exclamation (!) in a way which is surprising and apparently meaningless.

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The principal paper in vol. xii., part iii., of the *Transactions* of the Essex Archæological Society is "Rayleigh Castle: New Facts in its History and Recent Explorations on its Site," by Mr. E. B. Francis, who became possessed of the site in 1909, and has since shown most commendable zeal both in elucidating the history of the castle by researches at the Record Office and in spade-work on the site. The results of the latter work, as here detailed, are full of interest. Mr. Henry Laver and Mr. F. W. Reader report on "The Excavation of Lexden Mount"—one of the useful investigations undertaken by the Morant Club. The results, though slight and indecisive, seem to indicate a Roman origin for the mound. In "The Household Expenses of Sir Thomas Barrington" the Rev. F. W. Galpin gives a series of extracts from seventeenth-century household account-books which illustrate pleasantly the customs and manners, habits and incidents, of both the town and country life of the time. Mr. W. C. Waller gives a few "Stray Notes on Essex Fines"; Dr. Round writes on "The Manor of Theydon Mount"; and Messrs. Miller Christy, Porteous, and Bertram Smith, supply yet another instalment of "Interesting Essex Brasses," well illustrated. Various archæological notes and accounts of excursions complete a good part.

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The Yorkshire Numismatic Fellowship issues a valuable if composite part (vol. i., part ii.) of their *Transactions*. It should appeal strongly to all Yorkshire numismatists. Twenty-six pages are occupied by the Fellowship's own proceedings, including notes on a Spurn Lighthouse Token, the Calverly Seventeenth-Century Token (by W. Sykes), Regal Coins struck at York (by T. Pickersgill), with a fine plate, and illustrated notes on York and Yorkshire tokens of the seventeenth century not in Boyne, by Mr. T. Sheppard and Mr. S. H. Hamer. Then there are added a freely illustrated paper by Mr. W. Sykes on "Hull and East Yorkshire Tradesmen's Tokens," extracted from the publications of the East Riding Antiquarian Society; a well-illustrated list of Seventeenth-Century Tokens of Lincolnshire, by Mr. T. Sheppard, and a full account by Mr. T. Pickersgill of "Roman Bronze Coins found at South Ferriby, Lincs," with two excellent plates—both these papers being from the transactions of the Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club.

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Another small but active body is the North Munster Archæological Society, which issues vol. ii., No. 2, of its *Journal*. It contains a long paper, historical and documentary, on "The O'Davorens of Cahermacnaughten, Burren, Co. Clare," by Dr. G. U. Macnamara; the third part of "The Treatise on the Dal-gCais in Leabhar Ui Maini," by Mr. R. W. Twigge; and the third part of Mr. T. J. Westropp's account of the many antiquarian remains in "Carrigaholt (Co. Clare) and its Neighbourhood." There is a variety of photographic and other illustrations. The Society does good work, but the paper and printing of its *Journal* might be improved.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March* 14.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—The Rev. E. K. B. Morgan exhibited, through Mr. Mill Stephenson, a palimpsest brass from Biddenden, Kent. The brass, which commemorates Thomas Fleet, is dated 1572, and is cut out of parts of two Flemish brasses. The reverses of the inscription and coats of arms are portions of a brass dating about 1520, but the reverse of the figure of Thomas Fleet is more interesting. This is cut from the lower right-hand corner of a large figure brass of a lady. Her gown is pounced with banner-shaped shields bearing apparently the arms of Hainault and of the family of Borssele van der Hooge. The fragment bears a striking resemblance to the Braunch brass at King's Lynn, and may be assigned to about the same date, 1364.

The front portion of a mediæval jewelled mitre was sent for exhibition by Lady Herries. The mitre is of cloth of gold ornamented with jewels and enamels, but it has apparently undergone two restorations. The enamelled and jewelled bands are so similar to those on the mitre of William of Wykeham at New College, Oxford, that there can be little doubt that originally the two mitres were more or less identical. At the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century the mitre was remounted on the cloth of gold fabric, while at a subsequent renovation gold lace was added round the edge, and the arrangement of the jewels and enamels was entirely altered.

A paper on the paintings in the Hastings and Oxenbridge Chantries at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, was presented by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. P. H. Newman. The architectural features of the chapels were described by Mr. Hope. The Hastings Chapel was built by William, Lord Hastings of Hastings, during the reign of Edward IV., and here he was buried after his summary execution by Richard III. in 1483. The chapel is small, and the greater part of the floor space is occupied by the grave slab. At the back of the stalls of the choir, and about 6 feet above the floor, are the paintings, which were described by Mr. Newman. These pictures occupy the entire length of the backs of the chantries, with the exception of a few inches in the case of that of Bishop Oxenbridge. The pictures are about 4 feet high, and are shaped at the tops to fit the vaulting. The subjects depicted in the Hastings Chantry are incidents in the life and martyrdom of St. Stephen, while those in the Oxenbridge Chantry represent incidents in the life and martyrdom of St. John the Baptist. Although little known to visitors to the chapel, these works are of considerable interest, and it is much to be regretted that they are showing signs of rapid decay. Mr. Newman had reported on their condition to the Dean and Chapter, but difficulties had arisen as to their treatment with the object of preservation; for although not painted, as was at one time supposed, on the actual backs of the stalls of the Knights of the Garter, but on separate panels, their removal was impossible without increasing the damage already sustained. The St. Stephen subjects are of English origin, and possibly painted for the place they occupy, though not *in situ*. They show indications of having been executed in the time of Richard III. The St. John the Baptist subjects, divided by ornamented buttresses, as in the St. Stephen pictures, are unmistakably of foreign origin. German and Italian influences are both manifest, and this work came, probably, from the Low Countries. The treatment is broadly decorative in character, and the colour in both instances is pleasant. Though not of great artistic importance, they are both good and vigorous instances of a class of work of which iconoclasm has left us few examples, and it is greatly to be hoped that the authorities at Windsor will see their way to take steps to preserve them from absolute destruction.—*Athenæum*, March 23.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March* 21.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. Page exhibited various objects from Hertfordshire, including some bronze implements from Hitchin, the top of a late Celtic sword scabbard from the site of Verulamium, and an armorial pendant, with the arms of Clare, from St. Albans.

A paper was read by Mr. Page on "Some Notes on Watling Street in its Relation to London." He described the excavations which had lately been made, by permission of the Office of Works, to ascertain if possible the line of Watling Street through Hyde Park. These excavations having proved fruitless, he had instituted a search among the early charters of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for a reference to an early road running northward from the Edgware Road. Little documentary evidence was, however, to be found, but a document was quoted showing that the Ossolstone, formerly situated at the junction of Watling Street and the road from Camulodunum, or Colchester, to Staines at the Marble Arch, probably a Roman geometric stone, was for long of importance, and that the hundred courts and county courts were held here. Mr. Page then went on to review the information available regarding the southern section of Watling Street.

Mr. Reginald Smith described an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Uncleby, East Riding, Yorks, excavated in 1868 by Canon Greenwell. About seventy burials were found in or adjoining a round barrow, which was 94 feet in diameter and 3 feet high at the time of excavation; but the original Bronze Age barrow, with a cremated primary interment, had a diameter of 70 feet. From the slope of the later skeletons it was clear that the Anglo-Saxons were laid on this earlier barrow and covered with earth, which in time increased the area of the barrow. The burials were extended and contracted, most of the former having the head at the west end of the grave, and the grave-furniture pointing to the close of the pagan period. Most of the finds were given to York Museum, and comprise several bronze thread-boxes, a sword, and four sword-knives (or scramasaxes), often with steels or hones for sharpening; a bronze bowl with drop-handles, two gold filigree pendants, and other jewellery of Kentish types, some of the annular brooches having pairs of animal heads in the style of the seventh century. Conspicuous by their absence were spearheads, amber beads, and long brooches, all of which usually accompany interments of the pagan period in Saxon and Anglian districts. The inventory of the graves was taken from Canon Greenwell's journal, and the cemetery merited detailed publication as perhaps the latest found in unconsecrated ground.

March 28.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. P. M. Johnston exhibited, by permission of the owner, Mr. Dyson Perrins, a manuscript Psalter of Jerome, with a Processional and private prayers added. The manuscript is of Italian workmanship, and can be dated to the end of the tenth or beginning of the eleventh century. It is of especial interest and value, as it is embellished with a series of miniature paintings of saints and ecclesiastics, which exhibit the style of vestments worn at the date. The manuscript is quite small, only measuring some 4½ inches in height.

Mr. R. W. Carden read a paper dealing with "The Italian Artists in England during the Sixteenth Century." The object of the paper was not so much to review the whole subject as to bring together a number of facts which had hitherto escaped general notice. The speaker showed that the tomb of Dr. Yong, in the Chapel of the Rolls, could now be definitely accepted as the work of Torrigiano, as its temporary removal in 1895 had revealed new and unmistakable evidence which pointed to the fact that the men who worked on the tomb of Henry VII. at Westminster also worked in the Chapel of the Rolls. Turning to the Giovanni da Maiano who worked for Wolsey at Hampton Court, he mentioned a document which proved that this Giovanni was the nephew of the brothers Benedetto and Giuliano da Maiano. He quoted a letter from Pietro Aretino to Girolamo da Treviso which showed conclusively that the latter was employed by Henry VIII. to build a palace in 1542, two years before the appointment of John of Padua as "Devizer of His Majesty's buildings," this being the earliest notice of an Italian architect being employed at the English Court. It was a pity that this building could not now be identified. Turning to the sculptor Nicholas de Modena, he endeavoured to identify this artist with the Niccolò dell' Abbate who worked at Fontainebleau with Primaticcio, and was his chief assistant, and showed that the few facts known concerning each of the supposed two artists fitted together in a remarkable way, and did not at any point overlap, while the assumption of their identity would solve certain difficulties which had perplexed Tiraboschi and other writers who had devoted their attention to the life of Niccolò dell' Abbate.—*Athenæum*, April 6.

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At the meeting of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on March 19, Professor Bridge gave the second portion of his paper on "The Organists of Chester Cathedral" (1644 to 1844). A pleasant feature of the evening was the singing by Mr. Maltby of three songs by past organists—"Kitty of the Green" and "The Tempest of War," by Edward Orme (1765-1777), and "Ye who Fortune's Favours wear," by Edward Bailey (1799-1823).

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An evening meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on March 26 at Dublin. Dr. Cochrane, ex-President, presided, and, in opening the proceedings, said that since their last meeting some progress had been made with the proposed memorial to Dr. Petrie. They would recollect that Mr. Butler in a paper on Irish architecture, which he read at a meeting of the Society, mentioned that the grave of Petrie was unmarked by a memorial of any kind. That reference was followed by letters, and Mr. Perceval Graves in his Margaret Stokes Lectures referred again to the question, and said that, if a committee was formed to erect some suitable memorial, he would guarantee from £30 to £50 from London, and he was quite sure the appeal would be well responded to in Dublin. The committee had since been formed, with Mr. Butler as one of the secretaries, and Count Plunkett as one of the treasurers, and he (the chairman) hoped that the members of the Society would give every possible assistance in having the proposed memorial erected.

Mr. Charles M'Neill then read a paper on "The Origins of Irish Romanesque Architecture," in which he traced the influence of the Romanesque churches of the Rhineland upon Irish architecture of the twelfth century. As an illustration of this he instanced the peculiar style of Cormac's chapel at Cashel, which bore a striking similarity to that of some of the Rhenish churches, particularly as regards the double tower at each end of the nave.

Mr. M. J. McEnery read a paper communicated by Mr. P. J. Lynch on "Carvings at the Rock of Cashel," which, like the previous paper, was illustrated by a number of lantern slides.

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Two papers were read at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on April 17: "Excavations near West Marden and in Hayling Island," by Dr. Talfourd Ely; and "The Fifteenth-Century Painted Glass in the Church of St. Michael, Ashton-under-Lyne, depicting events in the life of St. Helena," by Dr. Philip Nelson. There were lantern illustrations to both papers.

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A meeting in connection with the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA was held at Norwich Castle Museum on March 25, the Rev. R. C. Nightingale presiding. A paper by Dr. W. Allen Sturge, M.V.O., on the Palæolithic ("Cave") Periods in East Anglia (illustrated by a large number of specimens), was then read by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. G. Clarke). After referring to the fact that implements of the period had not been recognized in England, except in a few caves in Devonshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, he named the four great periods in question: (1) Mousterian; (2) Aurignacian; (3) Solutrean; (4) Magdalenian. He pointed out that the Mousterian was separated from the others by a great gap, greater than anything that occurred later. This, he believed, was due to its having been followed by the last of the great glaciations, the Wurmian glaciation of Professor Penck. There had been, as shown by the evidence adduced in his previous paper on "The Chronology of the Stone Age," many subsequent glaciations of a minor degree; but these had not made any great changes in the topography of the country, whereas the Wurmian glaciation had profoundly altered the topography. Mousterian remains were therefore found in geological deposits, whereas those of the later "cave" periods must be looked for on, or just under, the present surface of the ground. Such a Mousterian deposit occurred at High Lodge, Mildenhall, which he had previously described. His paper was therefore confined to the "cave" periods later than Mousterian. To detect these an intimate knowledge of the types of the cave implements and of neolithic implements was required, and a careful study of their relative patinations. This would be helped if definite "floors" could be found where implements of some definite period occurred. Dr. Sturge's attention was first attracted by the occurrence of great flakes of long symmetrical shape that were found about 4 feet from the surface at London Bottom, Icklingham. No such flakes had been found by himself, or by men who were collecting for him on the surface in that district, whereas they were not uncommon from the French Palæolithic caves. Subsequently another well-known "cave" type of implement came from the same place in considerable numbers, and Dr. Sturge concluded that he was dealing with a "floor" of Magdalenian age. Some years ago he had acquired a collection from the neighbourhood of Mildenhall, and amongst the flints in it was a series of great flakes. At the time he paid no attention to them, but in view of the discovery of great flakes, in what was almost certainly a "cave" floor, he made a fresh examination of them. It was at once evident that these flakes were patinated in wholly different ways from the Neolithic implements of the neighbourhood, and this confirmed his view that great flakes of fine make were Palæolithic. He then examined his collection to see whether any implements were included in the Neolithic series that presented patinas resembling those on the great flakes. Certain implements were found to do so, and in nearly every case it was found that the implement was of "cave" type rather than of Neolithic type. Dr. Sturge then described what he regarded as the principal "cave" types. He considered that all the implements mentioned belong to the Magdalenian period. He had not been able to distinguish with certainty any implements from Suffolk of Aurignacian age, though he suspected that a few such might occur there. He had, however, a series from the moors of Derbyshire, which would seem to be of that age—at any rate, of the age of the later deposits in the caves at Mentone, which were believed to be Aurignacian, as they resembled them even in minute details. As regards the Solutrean age, he had no doubt that it was represented in Suffolk, as several fine implements of the very special types belonging to that age were in his collection, found in North-West Suffolk; and these had all acquired the patinas which were indicative of Palæolithic age, and of periods that appeared to be undoubtedly older than the Magdalenian implements above described. The presence of Solutrean implements so far north was against the teaching of some of the leading foreign prehistorians, but he considered the evidence was clear that Solutrean man was present in Suffolk, just as Mousterian and Magdalenian man's presence had been proved to have occurred there.

Various exhibitions were made.

A meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on March 27, Mr. F. W. Dendy presiding. Mr. R. O. Heslop drew attention to a fine collection of stone implements which were exhibited. They were, he said, the property of Mr. McNaughton, and were exhibited through Mr. A. E. Macdonald. Mr. McNaughton had collected these implements in North America, and they formed a very complete record of stone implements from the Stone Age up to a comparatively recent date. Mr. W. W. Gibson presented a document: A commission in bankruptcy of 7th April, 1786, *re* John Dodgson, of Newcastle, spirit merchant, dealer and chapman. It bore the signature of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, with fragments of the Great Seal. Mr. H. H. E. Craster read a paper, entitled "Inventory of Books and Papers in the Durham Diocesan Registry, with Notes of Similar Documents in Other Depositories."

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The annual meeting of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held in March at Lewes, Mr. W. C. Renshaw in the chair. The report stated that a salting-tub believed to have belonged to the monks at Lewes Priory had been presented to the Society's museum by Miss Davidson, of Hickstead, and a collection of flint implements had been lent by Mr. J. H. A. Jenner, of Lewes. A special committee had been appointed to protect objects of lesser antiquarian interest in the county, and a circular on the subject was about to be issued to the various local authorities. The chairman said that since 1908 (with a donation of £100 this year from Mrs. Aubrey Hillman, of Lewes) the Society had paid off £500 of the purchase fund of Barbican House as the Society's museum.

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On March 20 the THOROTON SOCIETY of Nottinghamshire held its annual meeting at Nottingham, the Mayor presiding. The council's report showed that some useful research work had been carried out at the Roman station of Margidunum, on the Fosse Road near Bingham, by Dr. Oswald, of the Probate Office, and others. Early in the year Dr. Oswald read a paper and exhibited specimens of a variety of articles found there, and Dr. Davies Pryce read a paper on the pottery. In December Mr. E. Woolley read a paper on "The Churches in the Isle of Gothland." Two excursions were organized during the summer—one to Barnby-in-the-Willows, Coddington, and Claypole; and the second to Southwell Minster, where an excellent paper was read by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, which in due course will appear in the Society's *Transactions*. The council has been in communication with H.M. Board of Works as to buildings, etc., which might with advantage be supervised by that department under the Ancient Monuments Acts of 1882 and 1900. Rather more members than usual died during 1911; otherwise the membership is well maintained. After the business proceedings, Mr. W. Stevenson contributed an interesting paper on "The Ancient Defences of St. Mary's Hill," intimating that the lines of the great ditch which surrounded the prehistoric camp still remained; and that before the Conquest the old town consisted of St. Mary's parish and the new town was a separate manor, and later St. Peter's and St. Nicholas's parishes. During recent months some pottery had been discovered which proved that the ditch surrounding old Nottingham was of British construction.

Addressing the meeting on "The Nottingham Town Wall," Mr. A. Stapleton said it was a common mistake to associate early castles and defensive walls with stonework—a development that did not begin to supersede earthwork until about a century after the Conquest. The Norman Castle of Nottingham as well as the town defences, which were presumed to be of Norman origin, were undoubtedly earthworks in the first instance. Evidence of the building of a wall of stone round Nottingham did not commence to bear authentic record until fully two centuries after the Conquest, the first date of a wall of stone being 1266, and the latest 1337. Having traced the inception, character, and extent, of the Nottingham chain of military defences, Mr. Stapleton alluded to their decline and disappearance. People imagined they were maintained for centuries, but with the exception of two or possibly three of the gateways the town authorities ceased to trouble further about the military defensive lines about the year 1400. Mr. J. Potter Briscoe could not accept some of Mr. Stapleton's estimate as to the limited extent of the Town Wall, and dissented from his statement that the Church Cemetery Caverns were the work of sand-getters.

Mr. J. Bramley read a paper on "The Church Brasses in Notts." Nottinghamshire was not noted for the large number of brasses it contained, though it had possibly been more unfortunate than some counties in losing those it did contain. So far as he could trace, there were 14 figure brasses in 10 different churches, making 19 separate figures ranging from 1363 to 1626. Matrices of brasses which formerly existed were to be found in various churches. Mr. Bramley dealt exhaustively with the chief periods in brass-designing in England, and acknowledged his indebtedness to the unfinished publication of Messrs. Field and Briscoe on *The Monumental Brasses of Nottinghamshire*, of which only one part had been published.

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Other meetings have been—the annual meeting of the KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Maidstone on March 14, when Mr. H. Bensted read a very interesting paper on "The Ancient Buildings around All Saints' Church, Maidstone," Mr. Aymer Vallance described "The Ancient Bridges of England and Wales," and Mr. F. W. Whitley spoke on "Recent Finds of Roman Pottery at the Market-Place, Dover"; the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on March 20, when Mr. H. R. Hodgson lectured on "The Early Quaker Movement in Bradford," and on April 3, when Mr. J. C. Scott lectured on "Old Skipton"; the BRIGHTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on April 3, when Mr. H. S. Toms gave "Rough Notes on Land and Marine Shells associated with Local Archæological Remains," and Mr. W. Law spoke on "Archæological Record and Registration"; and the YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY on April 1, when Mr. G. Benson read an illustrated paper on "York Examples of Early Seals and Heraldry."

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

BYWAYS IN BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGY. By Walter Johnson, F.G.S. Ninety-nine illustrations. Cambridge: *University Press*, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 529. Price 10s. 6d. net.

It is but seldom that a volume has passed through our hands containing so great an amount of carefully-gleaned information on a variety of interesting subjects. In these 500 pages there is a series of twelve delightful essays on subjects most of which have been often discussed, but none of them so adequately and fairly treated. Some of them have given rise to a good deal of controversy among antiquaries and ecclesiologists, such as "Churches on Pagan Sites," "The Orientation of Churches," "The Orientation of Graves," and "Survivals in Burial Customs." No one will be able to find in this book any strenuous advocacy of a particular theory. Mr. Johnson wisely aims throughout to set forth, carefully and in detail, all that has been said by writers of any position, whatever views they may have advocated. The footnotes show how wide and catholic has been Mr. Johnson's reading, and he is well up-to-date in the authorities cited. He makes, for instance, good use of the various essays contained in that rapidly growing great work of the *Victoria County History* scheme. It is impossible for one man, unless he gives many years to the task, to consult for such a purpose as this unprinted as well as printed matter. Had this been possible, Mr. Johnson might, with great advantage, have consulted such record authorities as Coroners' and Assize Rolls, of which there is a fair abundance at the Public Record Office, and which have so far not even been calendared. Had he done so, he could have added various particulars to his long chapter on the secular uses of the Church fabric, and he would have had something to tell us of the crowd of sanctuary-seekers, living for forty day within the churches. It is almost too bad to point to omissions when there is such an abundance of good matter, but if a second edition is demanded (and the call for it is almost certain to come), Mr. Johnson will be well advised to give close attention, at first hand, to the great diversity of interesting matter contained in old churchwarden accounts, which are far more numerous than is generally supposed. Such an investigation would enable him to throw a good deal of fresh light on churchyard yews, which form the subject of one of his best chapters.

The most novel of his subjects are those which are treated in the last two chapters—namely, "The Cult of the Horse" and "The Labour'd Ox." It will surprise not a few readers to learn that labouring oxen are still at work in the county of Sussex in the neighbourhood of Brighton and elsewhere. They have also been seen at work in isolated cases during the twentieth century in Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, and Berkshire, as here stated. The present writer has a vivid recollection of seeing them at work in several parishes of West Somerset. Mr. Johnson mentions that he occasionally saw oxen ploughing on the Cotswolds in 1887-1888; but unless we are much mistaken, certain teams were at work there in 1911, and are probably again thus occupied in this present year of grace.

Dip into this book where we will, interesting facts come to light on a well-arranged plan. The book is good reading from end to end, and is simply invaluable to any working archæologist for reference. We intend to have our own copy interleaved.

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BENEVENUTO CELLINI. By R. H. Hobart Cust, M.A. With forty-two illustrations. London: *Methuen and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. Demy 16mo., pp. xii, 187. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The "Little Books on Art" would certainly have been incomplete without a volume on Cellini, and Mr. Cust has supplied a useful handbook which is quite satisfactory, though its balanced tone seems to suggest a certain lack of sympathy. It is almost entirely biographical, and is of course based on the famous "Autobiography." But as only such incidents are told and such details given as relate to Cellini's life as an artist and craftsman, the general effect of the narrative is very different indeed from that produced by the "Autobiography" itself. The story indeed becomes a rather dry recital of crowded incidents. Mr. Cust allows himself too little space for comment on the art of Cellini. The few pages of critical estimate (pp. 167-171) are so good, so able and pointed in their summing-up of Cellini's strength and weaknesses alike, that the reader will certainly wish that the author had allowed his critical faculty freer play. There is a full index and a dated list of works executed by Cellini, of which record is to be found in the "Autobiography" and elsewhere, classified under jewellery, gold and silver plate, etc., seals, coins and medals, sculpture and armour, with a further list of the authentic examples of Cellini's work which still exist. The non-authentic examples would fill a volume. The illustrative plates show a variety of indisputable examples. The reproductions are for the most part clear and effective, though the smallness of one or two makes the rendering of detail less effective than one could wish. There is an unlucky misprint in the footnote to p. 26, where 1707 should be 1807.

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COUNTY CHURCHES: CORNWALL. By J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. With many illustrations. London: *George Allen and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. Fcap. 8vo., pp. xvi, 256. Price 2s. 6d. net.

We welcome heartily this latest addition to the County Churches Series. The churches of Cornwall have a more distinctly localized character than those of almost any other district of the country, and although their attractions are different in kind from those other counties, they present many features which well deserve careful study. Dr. Cox knows something personally of all the Cornish churches, though he has not seen a few examples in recent years, and for these has depended to some extent on the written and printed accounts by other ecclesiologists. His Introduction of some 50 pages admirably sums up the leading characteristics of the churches of the western peninsula, classifies them according to style, and indicates the distribution of various items of furniture and fittings. One particularly interesting feature of these Cornish churches is the unusual extent to which devotion has consecrated the emblems of craftsmanship and labour. Dr. Cox points out how the Cornishmen of days long gone by painted on many church walls pictures of the Saviour "shedding His Blood on the emblems of countless trades—a subject not found, we believe, outside the confines of Cornwall." Various wall-paintings of Christ blessing trades have come to light at St. Breage, Lanivet, Poundstock, and elsewhere in the county. Bench-ends frequently bear workmen's tools. At St. Ives there is a series of blacksmith's tools. On bench-ends at St. Austell are tinners' implements, while spade and basket appear at Kilkhampton. As in previous volumes of the series, the churches are taken in alphabetical order; their main architectural features are named, and in many cases the architectural history of the fabric is outlined; the principal items of furniture, ornament, etc., are indicated, and the dates of the registers are given. The result is a volume which will always be useful for reference both to residents in the county and to visitors. The latter especially, who flock to the peninsula in such large numbers every year, will find the book a handy and accurate guide to the ecclesiastical attractions of the county.

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE LITURGY: Thirteen drawings of the Celebration of Holy Communion in a Parish Church. By Clement O. Skilbeck. With introduction and notes by Percy Dearmer, D.D. Alcuin Club Collections, XIX. London and Oxford: *A. R. Mowbray and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. 86. Price 4s. 6d. net.

The Alcuin Club has in this publication produced a series of admirably executed drawings of the celebrant and other altar ministers at different points in the service of the Eucharist according to the present use of the Church of England. These pictures cannot fail to be helpful to the increasing number of clergy and laity who desire to see the Ornaments Rubric carried out with dignity and in accordance with its literal meaning. It is foreign to the purpose of the *Antiquary* to enter into any controversy as to either ritual or doctrine of any division of the Church of Christ, but we cannot refrain from remarking that it is unfortunate that the dignity and worth of these pictures is somewhat marred by the dictatorial and aggressive tone of most of the letterpress. In a rambling introduction, most of which is totally irrelevant to the illustrations, Dr. Dearmer proceeds to lecture and upbraid, after an unstinted fashion, the bishops and capitular bodies of the Church of which he is a member, as well as the large majority of his brother clergy. It would be well if Dr. Dearmer sometimes paused to recollect that he is, after all, but a private in the great body of the Church Militant with which he is connected, and that it scarcely becomes him to put forth these would-be *ex cathedra* condemnations of his superior officers. Moreover, it strikes us as singularly unhappy and provocative of discord to state that "the Latin Canon of the Mass is such a skein of confusion that scholars have not yet succeeded in disentangling it." The writer might have paused to think that this Canon has for centuries formed the central act of worship for the whole of Western Christendom, with the comparatively small exception of the Church of England.

So far as "individualism" in the conduct of services is concerned, both before and after the Reformation, Dr. Dearmer has yet much to learn. Many of his statements would be qualified and altered if he were to make a study at first hand of Elizabethan archidiaconal visitations, and of pre-Reformation parochial visitations, and churchwarden accounts. As to the comments on the furniture of the chancels, there are several mistakes. Space prevents us alluding to more than one of these. It is stated that the introduction of altar-rails "seems to have been a Laudian innovation enforced by the Bishops of the period." This is a fairly common assertion, but a small amount of observation and independent inquiry proves it to be almost baseless. There are several elaborate sets of altar-rails still extant which are obviously of Elizabethan or Early Jacobean date. Churchwarden accounts testify to their existence in 1575, 1582, 1585, etc. An inventory of St. Bartholomew Exchange of 1602 names "certayne ould Rayles that have stood aboute the Communion Table." The Laudian visitations show, time after time, that rails were extant, and they were not infrequently ordered to be placed straight across the chancel instead of about three sides of the altar table.

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GEM-STONES AND THEIR DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS. By G. F. Herbert Smith, M.A., D.Sc. With many diagrams and 32 plates, of which 3 are in colour. London: *Methuen and Co., Ltd.* Crown 8vo., pp. xvi, 312. Price 6s. net.

Jewellery has a fascination peculiar to itself, even for those who have not the happiness to possess it, more universal than that of any other product of the arts; and a book dealing with the perhaps most important of the raw materials which go to its fabrication, by so high an authority as Dr. Herbert Smith, is sure to have a considerable vogue. Although much of it is devoted to a description of the special characters and technology of gem-stones, which is of the greatest concern to those engaged in their selection and setting, its pages abound with valuable information for the artist and archæologist. In the chapters dealing with the diamond we have an historical account of all the most famous stones down to the present day; while we are told, in the chapter on rubies, that the great red stone in the English crown is not a ruby at all, but only a balas-ruby or spinel. And this was also the case with the twenty-four supposed great rubies that once glowed in the tiara made by Caradosso for Pope Julius II., which, when it was melted down and turned into cash at the Revolution, proved to be spinels as well.

Although the use of jewellery made of the precious metals and enamels commences with the dawn of civilization, the first employment of precious stones belongs to a later epoch; while their preparation by cutting, carving, and faceting was only brought to perfection in modern times. The breastplate of the Jewish high-priest, as described in Exodus xxviii., contained precious stones engraved with the names of the twelve tribes, and in the enumeration of these gems the Authorized Version mentions a diamond, although it is pretty certain that no diamond of any size came to light before the year 1000 of our era. This engraving of gems in intaglio, to form seals, was perhaps the earliest mode of dealing with them, and it remained in vogue through all the best periods of art down to modern times, as the beautiful sculptured heads in the gem-room and the mediæval collections of the British Museum testify. But this treatment was generally confined to opaque or semi-translucent stones, such coloured gems as sapphires, emeralds, rubies, garnets, and crystals being cabochon-cut, and in that form we generally find them mounted in mediæval jewellery. But with the discovery in 1475 by Louis de Berquem, that by rubbing together two diamonds they polished each other, the idea of cutting the faces of gems into facets took hold on the imaginations of the Renaissance jewellers, and thus inaugurated that era of brilliancy and glitter which has culminated in our own day in plate-glass and French-polish. The book is to be equally commended as invaluable to the practical jeweller, as well as to all who have to deal with the history of the ornamental arts.

J. T. P.

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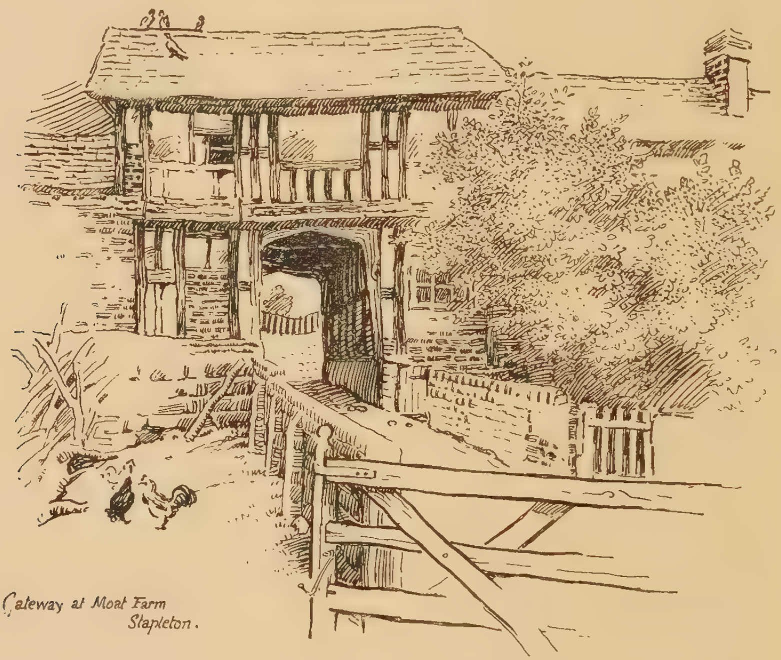
WIMBLEDON COMMON: Its Geology, Antiquities, and Natural History. By Walter Johnson, F.G.S., with 4 maps and 25 illustrations by Sydney Harrowing and Jesse Packham. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. 304. Price 5s. net.

A monograph on Wimbledon Common has been some time overdue. Now that it has been done lovers of the most beautiful open space near London may congratulate themselves that the doing has fallen into such competent hands as those of Mr. Johnson. Completeness and thoroughness characterize the whole of this well-planned and well-executed work. The geological portion will probably be rather too thorough for some readers; but the geological questions suggested by what has been, or still can be, seen of the Common's strata, and by their relation to those of other parts of the London Basin, are of exceptional interest, and Mr. Johnson discusses them very lucidly, and strives to make clear his exposition to even non-geologically minded readers in the most painstaking manner. The various physical features of the Common area, and every form of life to be found on it—mammals, birds, insects, plants, flowers, grasses, etc.—are fully described. As regards bird, insect, and plant life, in particular, the information given must be pretty well exhaustive, and can only be the result of years of careful observation both by the author and by others who have placed their records at his service. The Common in prehistoric times, with its history in mediæval and later times, and also with particulars of some of the famous people who have lived upon its skirts, is fully treated. We note with pleasure the correct identification of the old Bald-Faced Stag Inn (p. 146), often misplaced. The reviewer well remembers the house when it was still an inn. The book, indeed, is so well laid out, and each section is so completely done, that the critic can only admire, and recommend everyone who takes the least interest in the fascinating Common to obtain a copy. We wish Mr. Johnson had allowed himself to dilate a little upon the attractions of the Common from the purely æsthetic side, but after all the charm of such spots is incommunicable. The illustrations, the suggestions for rambles for Nature-study, the list of relevant books, and a capital index, add much to the usefulness of the book. For some mysterious reason Mr. Johnson, both on p. 152 and in the index, dubs the late Mr. Swinburne Knight; and on p. 124 there is a strange misprint of "manner" for "manor."


Gateway at Moat Farm
Stapleton.

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SCHOOL HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE. By T. Auden, M.A., F.S.A. With illustrations by Katharine M. Roberts. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. 187. Price 1s. 6d. net.

We welcome another addition to the growing list of the Oxford county histories for schools. No one is more familiar with Shropshire history or with Shropshire antiquities and topography than Prebendary Auden, and the little book before us bears ample witness both to the abundance and thoroughness of his knowledge, and to his power of pleasantly imparting that knowledge to his readers. From the earliest times to the present day the history and historical remains of the county are here associated with the main story of English history in a way calculated to stimulate and hold the interest of youthful students. The idea of these school histories is admirable, and the way in which it is embodied and exemplified in the little book before us can be unreservedly praised. Mr. Auden's treatment of the crucial epochs of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is markedly fair and impartial. Miss Roberts's sketches of churches and castles, old houses and other characteristic buildings, which were mostly made on the spot, are quite good, and greatly enhance the value of the history for the special purpose in view. We are kindly allowed to reproduce one of these pleasant drawings on this page. It shows the quaint old gateway at the Moat Farm, Stapleton.

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THE REAL CAPTAIN CLEVELAND. By Allan Fea. Fourteen plates. London: *Martin Secker*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. 256. Price 8s. 6d. net.

The brief piratical career of James Gow—the original of Cleveland in Sir Walter Scott's *Pirate*—and his descent upon the Orkneys, form but a slender basis for this substantial octavo. Even Scott's magic fails him somewhat in his *Pirate*, and Captain Cleveland is but a poor and far from convincing creation. The real pirate Captain, Gow, is not much more interesting. Mr. Allan Fea has collected some hitherto unexamined documentary evidence concerning Gow's career, trial, and execution, and he makes the most of his material. The story of the pirate's visit to Stromness, of their gay doings with the unsuspecting inhabitants, of their various outrages, and departure when suspicion was aroused, of the rather prolonged duel of wits between Gow, when his vessel was stranded, and James Fea, of Clestrain, makes capital reading. Fea managed to capture Gow himself, and pretty well the whole of his crew. Later, the Captain, his particularly villainous Lieutenant, and seven of his men, were all duly executed at Wapping. The remainder of the book is devoted to an account of James Fea's relation to the rising of 1745, which ended so terribly at Culloden, and of the later history of the family to which he belonged, with much detail as to Fea's troubles as a landed proprietor. There is little of general interest in these chapters, which serve as padding to the history of the piratical crew, though they form a useful contribution to family history.

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LE CHANSON POPULAIRE DE L'ILE DE CORSE. Par Austin de Croze. Paris: *Librairie Honoré Champion*, 1911. 8vo., pp. xvi, 188. Price 4s. net.

During the last half-century, as the author points out in the opening paragraphs of this fascinating little book, the folk-lore, not only of the French provinces, but of every country and corner of Europe, has been carefully collected, with an exception — "seul un pays fut—ignorance ou parti pris ou indifférence?—presque totalement oublié: le Corse." Consequently, the question naturally arises—Is there such a thing in existence as Corsican folk-lore? So far at least as folk-songs are concerned, M. de Croze here gives a full and conclusive answer to the question. The songs and chants of grief and revenge—the "voceri" and "vendetta"—so characteristic of Corsican history, and so redolent of the Corsican character, here collected for the first time, offer many points of much interest for the study of the folklorist. The folk-songs of more northern countries have long been familiar. There is ample scope for a study of no small importance in the comparisons and parallels which may be drawn between these songs and the Corsican chants here printed. The airs of many of these Corsican folk-songs are given, and these also, as well as the words, deserve comparative study. The author knows his Corsica well, and his earlier chapters on the Corsican character, on the local dialects, and on the island history, legends and superstitions, are full of fresh and suggestive matter. A very full bibliography is added. We heartily commend this little book.

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Messrs. Hand and Co., of 94, Paddington, Liverpool, send us a copy of a privately printed book called *Calderstones* (pp. viii, 32), by Charles R. Hand, of which only fifty copies are for sale at the price of 3s. net. The book is a tall slim octavo, printed on one side only of its buff-coloured pages, with ample margins. The Calderstones estate, with its mansion and beautiful pleasure-grounds, was bought by the Corporation of Liverpool in 1902. Mr. Hand briefly describes the attractions of the place, but the main object of his booklet is to discuss the origin and markings on the Calderstones themselves—"six unhewn, upright sandstone (triassic) blocks or slabs, forming a circle of about 18 feet in diameter . . . opposite the entrance to the Park." Five of the stones have cup and ring markings, also some marks made in mediæval and modern times. It seems clear that they did not originally occupy their present position, but apparently were associated, in dolmen form, with a tumulus, which was opened towards the end of the eighteenth century, was partially demolished in 1805, and entirely destroyed some time later. Mr. Hand briefly discusses the various theories as to cup and ring markings, and seems to suggest a Priapic theory as explanatory of their origin; but his conclusions are not clearly stated. There are various illustrations of the stones, and of features of the estate, which is now a public park.

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That very useful body, the Homeland Association, Limited, has issued a new edition of its handbook entitled, *Our Homeland Churches and How to Study Them*, by Sidney Heath, price 2s. 6d. net. Originally issued as one of the Homeland Handbooks, it has for some time been out of print. Now, remodelled and revised, and supplied with an entirely fresh set of nearly seventy illustrations, it is reissued in the very handy *format* of the Association's pocket-books (5½ by 4¼ inches). Cyclists and pedestrians and motorists alike will find a half-crown well laid out in purchasing this admirable little book, which contains a very large amount of information concerning the leading features and characteristics, fittings and furniture, of our English churches, skilfully condensed and well illustrated. Among the illustrations we notice especially a series of well-drawn architectural details, by Mr. J. R. Leathart. The book is well indexed, and is supplied with a full glossary and a brief bibliography. It is a capital holiday companion.

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We have received a copy of *Francis Bacon wrote Shakespeare*, by H. Crouch Batchelor (London: Robert Banks and Son; Price 2s. 6d. net), which professes to be "an exposure of the methods of the actor's professional 'literary' supporters"; but we do not propose to waste space in noticing books of this type. For those who like that kind of literature it is just the kind of literature they will like.

* * *

Mr. Henry Frowde issues, in pamphlet form, price 1s. net, Mr. D. G. Hogarth's paper on "Hittite Problems and the Excavation of Carchemish," read before the British Academy last December, and extracted from the forthcoming vol. v. of their *Proceedings*. This account of the very important exploratory work recently done at Carchemish—"a first-rate Hittite site in Syria"—and of the bearing of the discoveries made on the puzzling problems of Hittite antiquities and civilization, is written in Mr. Hogarth's usual lucid and forcible style, and the opportunity of obtaining it thus will be welcomed by many students who have not access to the volumes of *Proceedings* issued by the Academy.

Among the many pamphlets on our table we notice especially a tasteful reprint issued by Messrs. Barnicott and Pearce, the Wessex Press, Taunton, of *The Western Rebellion*, by Richard Locke: Price 1s. net. Locke's pamphlet, originally issued by a Taunton bookseller named Norris, contains lists of the persons who were arraigned and tried by the monster Jeffreys during the Bloody Assize of September, 1685, "for aiding and assisting James Duke of Monmouth." The names are given of 331 persons hanged in different parts of the western counties, of 850 sold for slaves in the American plantations, and of 408 who were "fined, whipped, continued in prison," etc. Locke, who was a land-surveyor of Burnham, Somerset, added historical notes and a chronological register of remarkable events relating to the town of Taunton. Only one copy of this ghastly record is extant, and Messrs. Barnicott and Pearce have done well to add this booklet to the many valuable Wessex books and reprints which they have already issued. We have also received *Notes on Woolton Priory, near Liverpool* (8 pp. and 2 illustrations), by Mr. C. R. Hand; a four-page article by Mr. F. A. Edwards on "Early Ethiopia and Songhay," reprinted from the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, October, 1911; a brief "In Memoriam" notice, with capital portrait, of the Rev. E. Maule Cole, M.A., F.G.S., long an honoured contributor to the *Antiquary*, by Mr. T. Sheppard, reprinted from the 1911 *Proceedings* of the Yorkshire Geological Society; and three more of the useful and cheap "Hull Museum Publications" (price 1d. each)—viz., Nos. 83, 84, and 85. Nos. 83 and 85 are *Quarterly Records of Additions*, edited by the Curator, Mr. T. Sheppard, while No. 84, also prepared by Mr. Sheppard, contains the Annual Report for 1910. All three bear abundant witness to the energy and versatility of the Curator, and to the value of the Museums and of the work they are doing.

* * *

The outstanding article in the *Scottish Historical Review*, April, is Dr. George Neilson's account of "The Monuments of Caithness," with nine illustrations, which is really an annotated summary of the Third Report and Inventory issued by the Scottish Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments. Sir J. Balfour Paul, in "The Post-Reformation Elder," rather minimizes the tyranny of that conscientious but dour inquisitor. Other papers are "Superstition in Scotland of To-day," by Mr. A. O. Curle; "A Roll of the Scottish Parliament, 1344," with facsimile, by Dr. Maitland Thomson; and "Notes on Swedo-Scottish Families," by Mr. Eric E. Etzel. The *Pedigree Register*, March (227, Strand: Price 2s. 6d. net) contains the usual variety of brief pedigrees and genealogical miscellanea. It has increased importance now as the accredited quarterly "organ" of the young and active Society of Genealogists of London, whose doings it records. The new part, No. 17, of Mr. Henry Harrison's *Surnames of the United Kingdom* (Eaton Press, 190, Ebury Street, S.W.: Price 1s. 6d. net) extends from Lauder to Lyttleton, and completes the first volume of a useful and valuable work. We have also on our table *Rivista d'Italia*, March, and catalogues of book-sales by F. Lehmann of Frankfort.

Correspondence.

PORCH ROODS.

(See *ante*, p. 120.)

TO THE EDITOR.

On the inner side of the east wall of the north-west Porch at Exeter Cathedral (fourteenth century) is a recessed, deeply splayed panel, about 3 feet 6 inches square, in which are headless and mutilated figures forming a rood. Part of the cross appears to have been chopped away. Indications of the latter's original outline can still be seen, and existing dowel holes suggest that, at some later period, a bungling attempt was made to give the arms their original length. The added portions are now non-existent.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.
March 26, 1912.

FIFTEENTH-CENTURY HOUSE AT BROMSGROVE.

(See *ante*, p. 122.)

TO THE EDITOR.

Elizabeth was by no means the last sovereign who claimed to be King or Queen of France and make use of the fleur-de-lis on their coins. Each King or Queen up to and including George III. all made this claim, and all except James II. used the fleur-de-lis. I have not included James II., as I have none of his silver coins to refer to, or should, doubtless, find he also made use of the fleur-de-lis. I thought, perhaps, the above might be of interest.

ALFRED MEIGH.

Ash Hall,
Bucknall,
near Stoke-on-Trent.
April 6, 1912.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "ANTIQUARY," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

JUNE, 1912.

Notes of the Month.

THE report of the Colchester Museum of Local Antiquities for the year ended March 31 last, which has just been issued, records continued progress and unabated public interest in the various collections. These have been enriched during the year by many gifts. A further present of "Bygones" has been made by Mr. and Miss Daniell, of West Bergholt, and among them are many unconsidered trifles which, if not thus brought together and preserved now, as the years go by, will be altogether lost. The archæological additions include a bronze founder's hoard, consisting of fifteen socketed bronze celts, found near Dovercourt; a fine Late Celtic pot; and two rare perforated stone axes. Of more recent local association are a silk and velvet weaver's loom, from Coggeshall; and a pair of silver-plated cock-spurs, used in cock-fighting early last century. Mr. C. E. Benham has given a manuscript index to the volumes of Colchester Graveyard Inscriptions, compiled by the late Mr. Charles Golding; while the Rev. G. T. Bromwich has presented a volume of Morant manuscripts. The report mentions the urgent need for more accommodation for exhibition purposes. The Colchester Museum contains so fine a collection, so well worthy of proper display, that we hope the difficulty as to space may soon be surmounted.

* * *

Mr. Henry Rothery, of Whitehaven, is contributing to the *Whitehaven News* a series of ably written "Historical Notes on Cleator and Neighbourhood." The seventh article, which appeared on April 18, dealt with that remarkable monolith the Gosforth Cross, the carvings on which the late Rev. W. S. Calverley did so much to interpret. Mr. Rothery agrees in the main with Mr. Calverley, but gives reasons for disagreeing with some of his interpretations and conclusions.

* * *

On page 179 of last month's *Antiquary* in the description below the illustration "Sir Edward Hasey" should have been "Sir Edward Horsey." Regarding him, Mr. Percy G. Stone, F.S.A. writes: "Sir Edward Horsey, one of the typical sea captains of the Elizabethan period, had in the reign of Mary associated himself with the conspirators of 'Arundels,' but escaped punishment by fleeing to France with his brother Francis. On Elizabeth's succession he was taken into favour and knighted for his services against the privateers of the Channel, and in 1575 was promoted to the Captaincy of the Wight. He interested himself in local prosperity, the wool trade with the west receiving his special attention, and is said to have practically preserved hares in the Isle of Wight—promising a lamb for every live hare brought to him. He died at Haseley, in Arreton parish, of the plague in 1582, and is buried under a fine monument in Newport Church. Of the two bailiffs in the illustration, Porter appears the elder, and wears a skull-cap with ear-lappets. Each bailiff is attended by his constable bearing a mace. These maces are of an early form, somewhat similar to that of Newtown. All the burgesses appear to be wearing long-sleeved gowns, the bailiffs, in addition, wearing their fur tippets, and having their sleeve-lappets laced. The scroll before the table contains the bailiffs' oaths."

* * *

The fine old mediæval building at Maidstone, which is known locally as the "Tithe Barn," and which forms part of the grand group of buildings of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, composed of the ancient parish church, the college, the palace of the Archbishops, and the building in question, is in the market, and many of the townsfolk, recognizing the value of these old edifices, and the demand they have on their veneration and consideration, are very anxious, we hear, that some action should be taken to insure the preservation of the structure for all time, and to save it from the hands of the spoiler. The name "Tithe Barn" is, according to the judgment of those who are best qualified to give an opinion, a misnomer. Mr. Herbert Bensted, in a paper on the buildings, read recently before the members of the Kent Archæological Society, said: "It was certainly not a tithe barn, and was, I believe, built for the accommodation of the retinue of either the Archbishop himself when he came to Maidstone, or for that of the exalted personages who from time to time visited him." History has it that Henry VI. and Henry VIII. were among the exalted personages who were received at the Palace in the days when it was used by the Archbishops as a residence, and the accommodation required for the royal retinues—servants, grooms, etc., with their impedimenta—was, Mr. Bensted suggests, found in the so-called tithe barn. There are fire-places in the building, and this fact supports Mr. Bensted in his theory that, while the hack-horses were stabled below, the floor above afforded accommodation for the grooms and other servants of the Royal visitors to the Palace.

⁂

It has been suggested that the "Barn" should be acquired by the Freemasons and converted into a Masonic Temple. But whether for this or other purposes the building should certainly be preserved. It forms part of a splendid group of mediæval buildings, and injury to or destruction of one would do lasting injury to the whole. We earnestly hope that the Kentish archæologists and all who are interested in the historical associations of the old town will continue to preserve the edifice and keep it in proper repair as a venerable relic worthy of care and honour.

⁂

We notice, with great regret, the death at Hexham, on April 22, of that well-known north-country antiquary, Mr. J. P. Gibson, aged seventy-four, who did much good work on the Roman Wall.

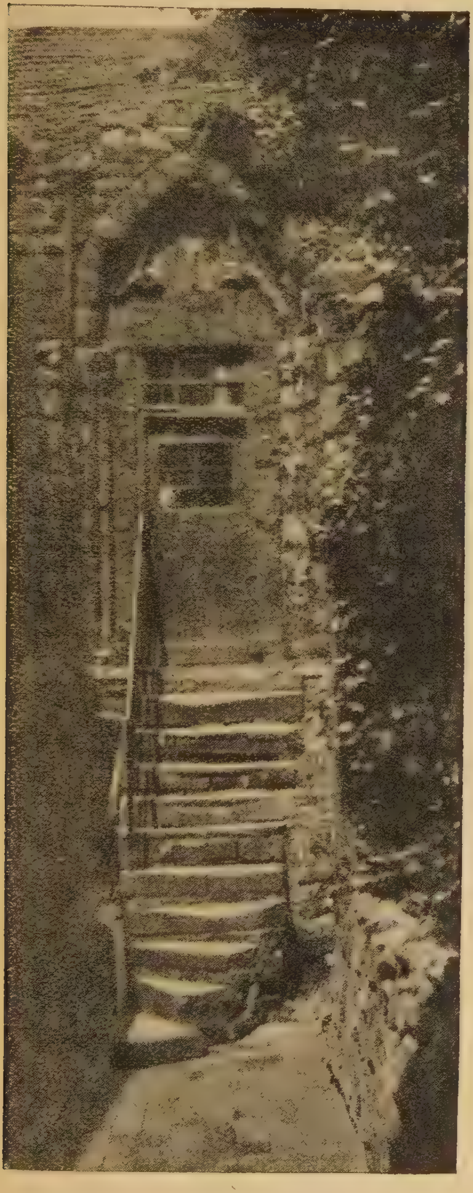
⁂

The Times of April 22 contained a long and very interesting report on the first half of the season's work of the British School of Archæology in Egypt. We make one or two extracts: "An extensive cemetery was found, only thirty-five miles south of Cairo, which dates from the earliest historic age down to the Pyramid period, during the five dynasties O to IV. About 600 burials, spread over a mile of desert, have been recorded, and a great number more had anciently been destroyed. This cemetery (known as Tarkhau, from the name of the nearest village) will be one of the standard sources for our knowledge of the early historic civilization. . . . The precise period was ascertained by a tomb with pottery of a pre-Menite King, and another very large tomb with pottery of Narmer-Mena. . . . The special feature of the cemetery is the extraordinary preservation of both woodwork and clothing. The earliest linen is firm and fresh, and some large sheets of the XIth Dynasty were as white and sweet as if they had just come from the loom. The wooden coffins are many of them quite strong and sound, built up of planks of acacia or shittim wood. Sometimes the beams and poles of the tomb-roof were still in place, just as originally built.

"Although the Egyptian houses of that early age have all perished in the cultivated plain, yet some precious pieces of house-timber were found re-used in the construction of the coffins. These pieces agree with Professor Petrie's explanation of the panelled or recessed decoration in buildings, as copied from timber houses, built of overlapping vertical planks. The planks have rows of tie-holes cut in the edges for lashing them together, so that they could slide one over the other when shrinking or swelling. Some examples were deeply weathered outside and burnt inside, showing that a house had been burnt down and the scraps used as waste for coffin-building. We have thus preserved to us the examples of those wooden forms which were so generally copied in the early architectural decoration."

⁂

Mr. Allan Phillip, of Shrewsbury, who kindly sends us the photograph here reproduced, writes: "One of the choicest gems of Shrewsbury is the ancient Mint, lying off the main thoroughfare in a narrow and obscure passage, which needs to be searched for, and may excusably be missed even when the search be diligent; yet the building itself is barely a dozen yards from the busy centre of the town. It was in this building, according to local tradition, that Charles I. had his coinage struck in 1642, after the removal of the mint from Aberystwith. Dies for stamping silver coins have been discovered in the immediate neighbourhood, and the premises were associated for many years from that date with the craft of the silversmith.



THE OLD MINT, SHREWSBURY.

"The stone structure itself dates from a period far remote from the Stewart days. Bennet's Hall, for so it is named, extended over a large area, being a spacious mansion in its original condition. The doorway and the holy water stoup at the right-hand side belong to the thirteenth century; and this portion of the building was, without doubt, the private chapel attached to the great hall. The name—Bennet—is supposed to be a corruption of Bernard, and it is, in all probability, after one Hugh Bernard, Provost of Shrewsbury in 1288 and 1292, that the hall was so called.

"Whatever be its history, the old relic attracts much deserved attention, and should not be missed by those who pass through the ancient town. Its crumbling and decayed state is prophetic of its disappearance, and we are the losers as, one by one, these links in the chain of the past are broken."

* * *

Some of the French snuff-boxes from the late Mr. Charles Wertheimer's collection fetched high prices at Christie's on May 8. The highest was £3,200, for which Mr. Durlacher acquired a Louis XV. oval box, originally from the collection of the Duke of Grammont, depicting that Monarch and his Court on hunting expeditions. For a Louis XV. example, again, with miniatures after Bouchier by Charlier, £2,600 was paid (Roe). This box brought £1,000 only when sold in the collection of Henry, eighth Duke of Beaufort, in 1895, while in 1910, at the Baron Schröder sale, £4,000 was paid for it. In other cases, however, the fortunes of the sale were on the side of the collection. Mr. J. S. Goldschmidt gave £2,550 for another Louis XV. box, and Mr. Durlacher £2,000 for a third. Mr. Jacques Seligmann paid £11,800 for nine boxes, at prices ranging from £450 to £2,000. For thirty boxes upwards of £28,000 was realized.

One of the rarest objects of art in the sale was a pendant jewel, Italian, of the sixteenth century, which formerly belonged to Louis XIV., and afterwards to Louis XV., and subsequently became the property of the Countess of Ségur, in whose family it remained until recently. Bidding for this began at £200, and ultimately it fell to Mr. Currie at £3,000. A rock-crystal two-handled bowl was bought by Mr. Jacques Seligmann at £650. A very beautiful reliquary of rock-crystal, Italian, sixteenth century, fetched £1,600 (Cooke). It was evident that a large number of those present were attracted by the fact that there was to come up, the last lot of the day, the biberon of rock-crystal, sixteenth century, over which there was fought, at the Gabbitas sale in 1906, the memorable duel between Mr. Charles Wertheimer and Mr. Duveen, when Mr. Wertheimer secured the prize for 15,500 guineas. When the biberon again appeared at the Baron Schröder sale, in 1910, Mr Wertheimer acquired it afresh at £10,000. On the present occasion the biddings did not pass £3,800, at which price Mr. Harding became possessor of the vessel.

* * *

Some interesting old furniture and objects of art, the property of Mr. G. B. T. Nichol, who is going abroad, were disposed of at Court Bleddyn, Llangibby, Monmouthshire, on April 30. There was keen bidding for a fine old oak bedstead, with carved and panelled canopy. It is of the Elizabethian period, and has been in the house for over 300 years. Bidding started at 100 guineas, and it was eventually knocked down to Mr. A. White, Cardiff, for 400 guineas.

* * *

The *Builder* of May 10 contained another of its short articles on mediæval tradesmen, their pay and methods of work, dealing this time with the plumber, concerning whose doings in bygone times it is difficult, owing to the nature and conditions of his employment, to get precise information. The issue of May 17 had an article, with illustration of conjectural restoration, on "The History of the Ouse Bridge, York"; and the third of a well illustrated series of papers on "The Architecture of Portugal."

Our old friend Alderman Jacob, of Winchester, writes: "The great and unprecedented work of putting new foundations to Winchester Cathedral, one of the largest buildings in the Christian world, is now practically complete, and the cost, £113,000, also obtained, save £100, which will be in hand ere the King and Queen, in July, are present at the service celebrating the event. Messrs. Thompson of Peterborough have carried out the work, aided by a diver, for in many places there were more than 20 feet of water, the old builders of Norman, Early English, and later days, not having gone down to gravel, but used, especially in De Lucy's elegant retrochoir, great trunks of trees laid on peat, on which they laid their foundations. The architect and engineer have been Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A., and Mr. A. Fox, C.E, and Mr. Ferrar and Mr. Long, the representatives of Messrs. Thompson and Fox, have during the six years' labour proved, not only excellent in their immediate duties, but reverential and tasteful safeguards of every 'find,' and there have been many, from Roman to Tudor times. These will form quite a large cabinet of antiquities, and will no doubt be arranged in some part of the great church as souvenirs of the past, and of the placing of the 'sure foundations.' A good deal of work was done on the vaulting of De Lucy's aisles and elsewhere. It is pleasant to know that throughout the herculean task not the least harm was done under the ugly and destructive word 'Restoration.' The great *new* features of the exterior are the range of arched perpendicular buttresses and their pinnacles, necessary for the support of the great Norman wall of the south aisle of the nave, which was probably weakened in Elizabeth's reign, when Bishop Horne and the Chapter pulled down the ancient cloisters, realizing the lead, and saving the urgently needed repairs. The new range of buttresses and their arches are much admired, and harmonize in a large measure with those of Wykham, which are not arched, however, on the north side of the nave. Some enormous buttresses were required for the south transept (Norman), the gable wall of which was greatly out of perpendicular. The great temporary supports of this transept have been removed partly, and great confidence is felt that the result is successful. The buttresses are to be utilized and paid for by donations specially contributed to commemorate famous men connected with the Diocese and Cathedral. Two are already allotted to Wykham and Keble. The restoration of the West End was paid for by the Goldsmiths' Company of London, who gave 5,000 guineas.

* * *

"The muniments of the Bishopric of Winchester are many, various, and extremely valuable, despite the Republican or Puritan spoliation of Cromwell. Not the least precious muniments are the Episcopal registers, 'a magnificent series,' ranging from Bishop Pontissera, 1282, to Morley, 1684, with very few breaks. These registers, and many other interesting manuscripts, have remained for years in a sort of gallery or tribune at the west end of the north aisle of the nave, where they waited for an expert to examine and arrange them, and furnish a calendar and report. In 1910 Bishop Ryle, then Bishop of Winchester, found such an expert and enthusiastic clergyman, the Rev. Prebendary Deedes, M.A., a Wykhamist and one of the prebendaries of Chichester, chosen because of his connection with the College. This gentleman has just published a report of seventy-one pages, forming the result of his dusty inquest, and a valuable contribution it is to our knowledge of the contents of the Consistory Court, long looked on by lovers of the past as a collection to be valued and read. We have mentioned the register of John de Pontiserra; it is the oldest, and Canon Deedes tells us that the late Dean Stephens was to have edited it, but death intervened. Canon Deedes has in the above report included a copious index to the register. It will rejoice great numbers of those who like to possess such manuscripts in a printed form and use them for instruction and reference, to know that Canon Deedes is going to edit and publish the register, which he permitted me to see. It is bound in wooden boards covered with light brown leather; there were once clasps. The dimensions are 13 inches by 9½ inches. There are 226 leaves. The register is in fine condition, and the writing and rubrication really magnificent. No harm has been done by the modern binder, and the text is unimpaired by the lapse of six centuries. The Canterbury and York Society is going to have the register published. They are fortunate in their editor, who will make it a labour of love."

* * *

Sussex antiquaries will regret to learn from a letter by the Rev. J. P. Bacon Phillips, Rector of Crowhurst, Sussex, in the *Times* of May 6, that Mount Caburn, near Lewes, which has on its summit considerable remains of ancient earthworks, is in danger of destruction by the operations of a local cement company, excavating for chalk at the base of the hill.

* * *

We take the following melancholy note from the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, May 1: "The President of University College, Cork, has drawn attention to the wholesale destruction of ancient monuments in the South of Ireland. His statement is confirmed by the honorary secretary of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society, who says that from all parts of the Southern province he has received reports of cashels, raths, circles, gallauns, and castles being ruthlessly destroyed. A stone circle near Dunmanway, County Cork, has been wiped out. One of the seven pillars of which it consisted has been allowed to stand, because it is useful as a cattle scraper! The respect or fear which safeguarded these interesting remains no longer exists. The honorary secretary of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society knows of a labourer's cottage built on the garth of a square rath. 'Where,' he asks, 'are the good people gone to?' The cashels and the castles serve for the building of cottages, and the circles and gallauns go down before the modern reaper and binder."

* * *

The *Athenæum*, May 4, says: "Dr. Édouard Naville has, during the last week, given to a Swiss journal his views on the excavations carried out by him for the Egypt Exploration Fund at Abydos. He describes a huge construction that he has in part unearthed behind Seti's temple as a giant *mastaba*, or tomb, the walls of which are nearly four metres thick, and are made of enormous blocks of quartzite jointed together with the nicest care. One chamber of this was partly excavated some years ago by Miss Murray, who copied the texts from the Book of the Dead inscribed upon its walls. Dr. Naville shows that the name of Mineptah, which they bear, is plainly a usurpation, and that the construction is probably much earlier than the reign of this descendant of Seti. He does not conceal his hope that the tomb may turn out in the long run to be the legendary tomb of Osiris; but the removal of the superincumbent sand will be a heavy task. Up to the present he has been able to verify the existence of four chambers beyond that disclosed by Miss Murray."

* * *

St. Michael's Church, Worcester, ceasing to be used for worship, following a re-arrangement of parish boundaries, has been converted into a Diocesan Record Office. The building, as altered and adapted for its new purposes, was formally opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury on April 13, when the Bishop of Worcester explained its uses. The cost of the work was defrayed by an anonymous benefactress. A writer in *Berrow's Worcester Journal*, April 20, remarks: "At some future date the building may become the Diocesan Registry, which is now housed in Edgar Tower. The lofty old rooms, which originally served for other purposes, accommodate countless documents recording the work of Bishops over a period of six and a half centuries. For example, there is a complete record of every institution, consecration, etc., from the year 1268—itself a wonderful detailed history of the diocese. This record is in books, mostly in exquisite handwriting, worthy of emulation as well as study, but it is only one of the splendid treasures of the place. Scarcely anyone, except Mr. John H. Hooper, knows the variety and extent of the diocesan archives, which tell the history of marriages (and divorces) under the supervision of the Bishops of the Middle Ages. Many of these are not well ordered. On the contrary, they need assorting (not to say dusting), and the work will be shortly begun by the committee whom the Bishop has nominated."

* * *

More houses have been uncovered at Pompeii. "In one of them," says a Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "300 valuable bronzes have been discovered; but perhaps the most important discovery are pieces of gold and silver. More than 3,000 golden pieces have been discovered altogether, and it is believed that one of the houses belonged to a rich banker of the Imperial period. A large number of books in Greek and Latin have also been brought to light, and may prove of the highest interest and importance."

* * *

A helmet and a pair of iron gloves have been unearthed in the churchyard of Harefield, Uxbridge, by the sexton while digging a grave.

* * *

An interesting discovery has been made at Flodden Field, a large number of bones having been dug up from 2 feet below the surface, and within 250 yards of a memorial recently erected "to the brave of both nations." The bones were so closely disposed as to convey the idea that the bodies had been buried on top of each other. There were three skulls all face downwards, but so friable that they crumbled to pieces when touched. A number of teeth were also found, the enamel of which is in an excellent state of preservation. Owing to the growing crop, investigations have been suspended until the autumn, and they are being looked forward to with interest as determining whether a large burial-pit, or merely a hurried grave of small dimensions, has been unearthed. The discovery is taken as strengthening the opinion that the disastrous battle in which King James was killed must have taken place somewhere on a line of 500 yards connecting the southern slopes of Pipers' Hill with the site of the present vicarage.

* * *

A Charter of Incorporation has been granted under the Great Seal of Ireland to the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, of which Count Plunkett, F.S.A., is President.

* * *

The dates and places of the annual meetings of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society have now been definitely decided upon. The spring meeting will be held at Dursley on Wednesday, June 5, and the summer meeting on Tuesday, July 9, and two following days, with Ross for headquarters. At one time a joint meeting in

June with the British Archæological Association at Gloucester was discussed, but it was felt that the numbers attending would be inconveniently large, and so the meetings will be held independently, the dates for the British Archæological Association being June 24-29. Canon Bazeley (President of the Council) and Mr. Arnold E. Hurry (hon. general sec.) will present an address of welcome on behalf of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Society.

* * *

Professor F. Haverfield presided over the annual meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, held on May 14 at Burlington House, at which Miss Gertrude Bell read a paper on "The Parthian Palace at Hatra." She said that Parthia was the only Oriental nation to resist the advance of the Roman armies, and the palace of Hatra, which was probably the capital of an Arab chieftain, subject to the Parthian King of Kings, exhibited an Oriental parallel to the architecture of Rome rather than a deviation from it. The Parthians won their Empire from the Greek dynasty of the Seleucids, and when they conquered Mesopotamia they found it partially Hellenized. But the Greek civilization never overmastered the traditions of the ancient East, and the plan of the palace at Hatra was purely Oriental, while the structure and decorations showed Hellenistic influence. The plan of the palace showed a great audience hall, an architectural scheme which could be traced back to the Hittite Khilani of the fourteenth century B.C.

Some Trade Routes in the Aegean Area.

By S. Casson, B.A.

COMMERCE is essentially conservative, and where geographical conditions combine to limit the alternative routes through which streams of commerce can flow, it seems inevitable that the tracks used by traders in early ages should continue in use for many centuries after. Of Greece in particular one can say that its history is subservient to its geography, and one can imagine that Aristotle had the physical characteristics of his country in his mind when he asserted that some parts of Reality were μὴ ἐνδεχόμενα ἄλλως ἔχειν.

Therefore it appears that close examination of one particular district will show that its trade routes originate, in the first instance, in accordance with the geographical conditions of the country, and persist on comparatively the same lines right down to the fullest and most complex development of history.

The Ægean, more than any part of the Mediterranean, is suited to the growth of trade and the spread of enterprise of every sort; its climate is not severe, either in summer or winter, and the elements are such that man, by not being compelled to expend all his energies upon self-preservation, can give more time to self-development, and to the increase of commerce and the arts of peace. For the same reason, Greek philosophy was brought to a higher pitch of perfection than Greek science, for science is developed by the principles of discovery and invention, and they in turn are derived from the principles of self-preservation.

The Ægean Sea itself is a central area upon which the commerce of three distinct continents can enter. It is, as it were, the "Forum" of the Mediterranean. Consequently, one naturally expects to find that certain of the islands in the Ægean develop into centres where the great streams of commerce which enter can be focussed and then split up again and divided up into new channels. Such has been the case to a very large extent in the history of the Ægean, and every day archæology is proving how important has been the part played by the various islands in prehistoric times in connection with the great trade routes of the mainland which debouch into the Ægean. On the north alone there is no evidence for *direct* connection with any important trade route. From every other point of the compass, trade falls into the Ægean along well-recognized and important routes. But in most cases, while we know the bare fact that trade relations exist between one place and another, or that objects produced in one part are found imported into another, we are, in the majority of cases, ignorant of the precise channels through which such connections are established, and frequently we have to fill up by conjecture the gaps left between our evidence.

It is on the east coast of the Ægean, more than anywhere else, that the same trade routes have been used from time immemorial. The high plateaux and pastures of Asia Minor are entered by a certain limited number of river valleys which lie due east. It is along these that the trade routes ran, following the line of least resistance. Hence, the routes which began in prehistoric times as mere networks of pathways, in classic times were developed into great roads of international importance. The famous Royal Road from Nineveh and Persia seems to have been the main line of communication to the East from the very earliest period. The very extensive trade in jade and jadeite in prehistoric times would have found this route the most convenient. Prehistoric Troy stood near the end of the Royal Road, but Troy faces eastwards in every sense of of the phrase; it has no *direct* connection with any of the main centres of Minoan and Ægean culture. Its pottery (at any rate that of the second and subsequent cities) approximates mainly to the type of pottery found at Yortan and Boz Eyuk,* and to the majority of the Cappadocian sites. It has little affinity to the Ægean Islands, and much to its own Hinterland.†

Further evidence to prove the fact that the culture of the Troad faced eastwards is found in certain styles of pottery found in Asia Minor.‡ In particular, there is a red-burnished hand-made ware, which is found throughout the length and breadth of the Anatolian plateau. The evidence for its non-Ægean character has been accumulating steadily. On the mainland of Greece it is entirely absent, and in Crete it is not found in the early strata, and it reaches Melos and the Ægean Islands at a late date. But at Hissarlik it is found in the second stratum, and inasmuch as it is essentially "Kleinasiatisch" in form and character, though its influence spreads ultimately through the Syrian area to Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, and Malta, its early rivalry with the primitive bucchero of Hissarlik shows the predominance of influences from the Hinterland. The only stream of commerce Troy controls is that which comes from Pontus and the north-east through the Hellespont round Tenedos and Cape Sigeum, and it controls this in every sense of the word by being in a position to seize any of the shipping which rounded the Troad,* after the fashion of one of the castles along the Rhine.

In racial characteristics it is mainly allied to the semi-Danubian culture of the other side of the Hellespont, and the derivation of the Phrygians from Macedonia† during migrations which took place during the period of the decline of the Empire of the Hatti,‡ together with the fact that the "treasure of Priam" exhibits affinities more to Hungarian and Russian culture than to that of Mycenæ proper, all connect Troy primarily with the north and north-east and separate it from the basin of the Ægean. It seems likely, therefore, that the large quantities of jade found at Hissarlik and in Central Europe can be traced in their origin to this great main road of Eastern traffic. Jade and jadeite are found mainly in Central Asia, and the occurrence of thirteen jade axes at Hissarlik,§ together with the famous white nephrite axes found in the second city, testify to direct trade relations with the East, even as far as China; for the white nephrite occurs only in China, and so could only have come over the route which passes through the Kulu-Lim mountains in Khotan via Cashmir, Afghanistan, and Persia, or via the Hindu Kush and the old course of the Oxus, thus leading eventually to the main track of what was later the Royal Road to Persia. The occurrence of jade axes in Calabria, in the lake dwellings of Switzerland, at Munich, near Freiburg, and at Nördlingen, and the entire absence of jade or jadeite in Egypt, and its extreme rarity in South Mesopotamia, seems to point still more conclusively to the northern trend of this flow of Eastern trade. Further, eleven jade celts and a hundred beads of Callais were found as far afield as Mont St. Michel, Carnac, in Brittany, while near Locmariaquer in Morbihan,* in the same district, jade implements have been found in association with turquoise, and there is every probability that these found their way over to Central Europe by the same medium as did the jade which went no farther than Hissarlik; at any rate, it is certain that they came by Central Europe, and not by the Greek mainland or directly across the Ægean.

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* See *Classical Review*, December, 1908, p. 233 *et seq*.

† Murray, *Rise of the Greek Epic*, p. 37.

‡ See J. L. Myres, "Pot Fabrics of Asia Minor," in *Journal of Anthrop. Inst.*, 1903, p. 367 *et seq*.

* Murray, *op. cit.*, p. 38.

† Herodotus, vi. 45, vii. 73, 185.

‡ Hogarth, *Ionia and the East*, p. 72; Garstang, *The Hittites, passim*; Murray, *Greek Epic*, p. 44.

§ Schliemann, *Troja*, 1884, p. 171.

Further important evidence for the existence of a route leading from Asia Minor across the Hellespont direct to the north coast of the Ægean is forthcoming in Herodotus,† but in this case the route diverges when it gets near the Thermaic Gulf, and seems to lead to due westwards to the Adriatic, instead of to the north, and due south to Thessaly. In describing the expedition of Xerxes, Herodotus says that it was στόλων τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν πολλῷ δὴ μέγιστος—that is to say, mightier than either "the Scythian expedition of Darius, or that of the Atreidæ to Troy, or that of the Mysians and Teucrians, before the Trojan War, when they crossed to Europe by the Bosphorus and subdued Thrace, advancing as far as the Ionian Sea and the River Peneus."

The true meaning of this passage has been carefully avoided by every commentator on Herodotus; but, taken in conjunction with other evidence, it seems to point geographically to a very definite route running from east to west and historically to the supremacy over the north and western coasts of the Ægean by the dominant powers of Asia Minor. Thus, if the Mysians and Teucrians—mere generic names for the powers of Asia Minor—could reach as far as the Ionian Sea, the Adriatic, and to the River Peneus in Thessaly, could not the Lydians have reached Umbria‡ by much the same route, and can the similarities between Etruscan culture (which entered Italy from the north)§ and Anatolian races be traced to the same source?

Further light is thrown on the fact, which has hitherto attracted little notice and aroused no curiosity, that Darius extended his sphere of taxation "among the inhabitants of Europe as far as Thessaly."* Other evidence, which all converges upon the same point and proves the existence of this same line of communication, is that Priam's confederation reached from Troy across to the River Axius,† and Memnon, son of Aurora, was sent by Teutamus, King of Assyria, with 200 chariots to help Priam, who was his vassal.‡ Lastly, did not Xerxes himself follow a road which covered precisely the same ground from Troy to the River Peneus? And it is difficult to imagine that this road was in any way different from that which had been used in the most distant ages of prehistoric culture. Historically, the inference from all this evidence is that the powers of Asia Minor had been accustomed from the earliest times to exercise a control over the north coast of the Ægean and over the north mainland of Greece, using this road as their main line of communication for military or commercial purposes. Thus the parallels between our knowledge of the Hittite Empire and certain evidence of legends or of archæology from the mainland of Greece are, as Mr. Hall has shown, too significant to be omitted. The Myrtilus, who was the charioteer of Oinomaos, was, in all likelihood, of Hittite origin; at any rate, the name is the same as the Hittite name Mitallu, and implies Hittite connections. The invasion of Attica by the Amazons to avenge the carrying off of Hippolyta by Theseus, too, perhaps indicates some far away memory of an invasion of the Greek mainland.§ Lastly, the complete absence of imported Minoan remains in Greece of a date previous to Late Minoan III. (and even those are confined for the most part to the Peloponnese) seems to point to the domination of the mainland by some power whose influence, though slight, may have acted in concert with the indigenous culture of Thessaly and the northern highlands of Greece to exclude all possible influence from the main centres of Minoan civilization.[*]

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* Schliemann, *Ilios* (1880), p. 240 note.

† vii. 20.

‡ Herodotus, i. 94.

§ Hall, *Oldest Civilization of Greece*, pp. 102, 174; Helbig, *Italiker in Porbene*, p. 99 *et seq*.

* Herodotus, iii. 96.

† See Stein's note to Herodotus, vii. 20; and Homer, *Iliad*, ii. 849.

‡ Diod., ii. 22.

§ See Hall in *J. H. S.*, 1909, p. 20 note, *et passim*.

The remaining routes leading from the coast of Asia Minor to the East also run along the river valleys and enter directly upon the Ægean, or meet the coast road which leads up past Troy to the great route over the Hellespont along the north coast of the Ægean. The chief of these routes is that which starts at Ephesus and goes along the Mæander valley to Iconium, and so to Tarsus through the Cilician Gates and down to Antioch, where it branches eastwards to Carchemish, and so down the Euphrates valley and to the heart of the district which was the centre of the Hittite Empire, and south to Egypt along the coast of Palestine.

Within Asia Minor itself there seem to have been two main streams of commerce. The first of these ran between Boghaz-Keui and Kara-Eyuk from the Euphrates to the Hellespont; the second from the Pontic Ports to the Cilician foreshore and the Syrian coast. Our evidence for these routes is mainly that of pottery.[†] This pottery forms a series which betokens a widespread Cappadocian style and a tradition of long standing. It is hand-made for the most part, and painted with designs which, while they contain a residuum of native Cappadocian styles, are strongly influenced by Mycenæan motifs—*e.g.*, spiral decoration, parti-shaded triangles, broad and narrow bands, bird designs, etc. The distribution of this pottery testifies the existence of the above road system, and Kara-Eyuk (Cæsaria Mazaca) and Boghaz-Keui (Pteria) seem to have been the two great foci of convergent traffic.

It is difficult to say exactly how many routes led due west from the Ægean basin, but there appear to have been at least three. The first is a continuation of the great east-west route from Asia Minor. It branches off near Therma and runs through Pella to Heraclea Lyncestis, making a slight turn to the north. It runs ultimately into the Adriatic on the coast of Epirus in the neighbourhood of Dyrrachium. Such, at least, is the course of the Roman via Egnatia, and, inasmuch as it follows the only course that the physical conditions of the country permit, we are justified in arguing that it runs upon the site of a prehistoric trade-route. And there are two further reasons for such a conclusion. The first is that a definite similarity has been established between the culture of many prehistoric sites of Italy and those of Thessaly, and in particular at Molfetta on the east coast of Italy, which would act as the προσβόλη for all the trade coming from this Illyrian road.

The pottery in each case exhibits a certain similarity of design and technique. At Molfetta, in particular,[*] 120 sherds of imported ware were found, some of which were "Chæronea" ware, while the rest seemed Thessalian, and though they may, as Mr. Peet suggests, have come "by sea up the Gulf of Lepanto and across the Adriatic," the land route to Illyria is the more obvious route, and one best suited for primitive traffic. Chæronean ware was also found at Matera.[†]

The second reason is that in classical times, and especially during the Peloponnesian War, attempts were made by Athenians or Spartans, or whoever thought it would be most to his advantage, to control each end of this supposed route. Thus Athens, who wished to gain complete control of it, was particularly eager to establish her position in the Thermaic Gulf; hence her extreme anxiety over Potidæa, and her wish to ensure the fidelity of Methone by a precisely-worded treaty.[‡] To the same origin also can be traced the continual attempts of the Spartans to control the north-west of Greece,[§] and so gain the control of the other end of the road, and earlier than this Themistocles made a very definite attempt to establish Athenian supremacy on the west coast; for we find that when he was exiled and had fled to the Corcyreans, he relied upon them for help because of his intimate relations with them—ὧν αὐτῶν εὐεργέτης[*]—that is to say, he was well known in those parts, and had some sort of informal treaty with Corcyra. Later, when he fled to Admetus, King of the Molossians, we are told that Admetus "was no friend to Themistocles," and we are justified in inferring that the reason of this was that Themistocles had carried out an aggressive policy—a policy, perhaps, of annexation in the districts belonging to Admetus, since he was already certain of Corcyra. Stesimbrotus, who was almost his contemporary, states that, after leaving Admetus, he went to Hiero of Syracuse,[†] and thus it seems apparent that the same route which leads from the Thermaic Gulf to the coast around Corcyra can equally easily lead to Sicily, and the importance of the route for commerce with the West is abundantly testified.

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[*] This Hittite influence may be itself connected with proto-Iranian influences still farther east than Asia Minor, and we can thus link up Greece with cultures beyond those of Asia Minor (see Hall, *loc. cit.*, p. 21). The white nephrite mentioned above is evidence leading to a similar conclusion.

[†] See J. L. Myres (above) on "Pot Fabrics in Asia Minor."

[*] Peet, in *B. S. A.*, xiii. 411-13, 417, etc.; and *The Stone and Bronze Ages in Italy*, p. 81. *Cf.* also (in regard to Thessalian parallels in pottery) pp. 85, 108, 287, 288.

[†] Peet, p. 108.

[‡] Hicks and Hill, *Greek Inscriptions*.

[§] See Grundy, *Thucydides and his Age*, p. 347.

Thus this continuation of the great east-west road has a history which is consecutive and complete, and from beginning to end its main purpose has been to connect up the Adriatic with the Ægean.

The second route leading due west is the ordinary sea route from Corinth and the Corinthian Gulf direct, or via Corcyra, to Sicily, and the control of the north-west coast of Greece is even more important for this route than for the land route through Illyria.[‡] But there does not seem to be any evidence to show that it was used before classical times, and it was during the fifth century that it sprang into most prominence, for the whole of the Peloponnesian War turned on the question whether Athens or Corinth was to own the Adriatic ἄρχη.

The third route due west is that from Crete and the islands of the Ægean direct to Sicily by sea. One evidence for this is, firstly, the legends about Minos and Dædalus, and, secondly, the actual Minoan remains found in Sicily, or objects of a Sicilian character found in Crete. The best version of the legend of Minos and Dædalus is found in Herodotus,[§] where Minos is said to have perished in Sicily when engaged in the pursuit of Dædalus. Whether the expedition was carried out on the assumption that "trade follows the flag," and whether Dædalus is symbolic, not only of arts and crafts, but of commerce, is uncertain.[*] What is certain is that a predominance of Minoan culture is evident all along the east coast of Sicily, and objects of local make but Cretan inspiration are frequent all over the island. At the same time, these remains are of the Late Minoan III. period, and there have been found at Cnossos, in Crete, objects which point to a commercial connection with Sicily and the neighbourhood at a much earlier date. These objects are fragments of Liparite, which, as its name implies, is found in the Æolian islands, and is unknown in the Ægean.[†] One fragment of a Liparite bowl of Egyptian shape was found at Cnossos associated with pottery of Middle Minoan date. Other fragments were found in strata of the Palace Period, one of them being a part of a lentoid intaglio. It would appear, therefore, that maritime intercourse was already opened up with Italy, as well as with the Nile Valley, at a very early date, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that Cretan enterprise already supplied Egypt, not only with Melian obsidian, but with Liparite from the neighbourhood of Sicily.

(*To be concluded.*)

The Ledger Book of Newport, I.W., 1567-1799.

By Percy G. Stone, F.S.A.

(*Continued from p.* 185.)

THE "industrie and laborious travayle" of the bailiffs Porter and Serle does not seem to have been followed up by their successors, for fifty years elapses before the next entry. The borough had meanwhile been converted into a "Mayor Town" and had received a new and extended Charter from James I. The accompanying plan shows the disposition of the town at that period, a disposition that has altered but little at the present day. The streets have neither changed their names or directions, and many of the old landmarks remain. When the grammar school was first established is uncertain, but in 1559 the Commissioners under Sir Francis Knollys appointed to report on the state of the Isle of Wight conveyed to the burgesses the wish that the property of the dissolved chantry should be appropriated "to the Salarie or stipend of some good lernid man to be a scholemaster to bring uppe yowthe in lerninge and virtewe." Some sort of school-house was in use by 1580, as entries occur in the Corporation Books for its repair in 1583-84. It was not, however, till 1614 that a new school-house was begun on the present site, and a general subscription was set on foot for its support; and the first entry in the Ledger Book after the half-century lapse refers to a dispute with the parishioners of Godshill as to a £100 endowment, which going to arbitration was, as usual, divided between the disputants—the Newport £50 going to Andrew James of Newport "for that hee the said Andrewe James hath alreadie laied out the saied some about the building of the said schoole in Newport" (dated September 4, 1617).

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[*] Thucydides, i. 136.

[†] Stesimbrotus, fr. 2 in *Frag. Hist. Gr.*, ii., b. 54 (quoted by Plutarch, *Them.*, 24).

[‡] See Grundy, *op. cit.*

[§] vii. 170.

[*] Perhaps the "pursuit of Dædalus" is a poetic phrase for commercial enterprise!

[†] *B. S. A.*, viii. 119.

On the next folio are set out the oaths of the new Corporation: The Mayor, Constables, Serjeants, Burgesses, Steward, Attorney, and Chief Burgesses, and then follows one of those local disturbances so frequent in civic records. Sept. 21, 1620, the Chief Burgesses were solemnly assembled "to prick" for the new Mayor, when "Mr. Edward Waterton one of the foure-and-twentie cheefe Burgesses of the Burrough" snatched away the voting paper "out of the Towne Clercks hands before all the xxiiii. Chief Burgesses had pricked, by reason whereof the eleccon could not proceed," for which he was dismissed his burgesship. The next sixteen folios seem to have gone back in date, containing entries from 1580 to 1596, mostly comprising Corporation accounts, which may have been copied in later. From them we gather frequent presents of sugar and spice were made the Captain of the Wight; that a drum of the period cost 3s. to make and was worth 16s. when made, taking a calf's skin for each end, two "houves" or hoops to fasten them, and a "lyne" to sling it by; that a bull-ring was forged at a cost of a shilling, and thirteen pence paid for licence to use it; that the town gun or "brasse pece" was carried down to the quay, shipped across to Lepe, and taken to London, the total carriage amounting to 3s. 2d. The Armada scare had begun. News of the Spanish preparations had been brought to the Wight in the January of 1584, and Sir George Carey, the Captain, had written the same month to Sir Francis Walsingham to point out the defenceless state of the island. It is probable, therefore, that the Newport "brasse pece" with which every island parish was supplied—was sent to London to be made serviceable. The charge of 3d. in the accounts paid to "Sukerman for carringe up certeyne Callivers to the Castell" points to an appeal for arms to better defend the Castle of Carisbrooke. References to the town gun are frequent. In 1586 tenpence was paid for bringing it from the Castle, and one Listeney had fourteen pence for mending it; 30 lbs. of "Fyne corne powder" and 20 cases of "hayle shott" and a shillingsworth of "twyne and olde Iron to put in them" being supplied for ammunition. The gunners seem to have frequently been treated to drink, mostly on the occasions of the general musters, and in 1588 Messrs. Horlstone and Bad, the local brewers, were paid nineteen shillings "for bere w^ch^ was carryd out into ye feild when the Spannyards made their attempt for Ingeland"—the only mention of the Great Armada.

To turn to more peaceful items in the same period, the clink called "Petie Judas," just off the north-east of the church adjoining the shambles, was repaired, as was also the town gate, and the Audyett (Audit) House had two windows mended and a coat of rough cast "in y^{e} owtsyde." Thomas Sambrowe and Edward Wripam, the town whippers[*] were paid the small sum of one shilling each "for whipping of diverse p'sons at sondrey tymes," and John Warriner 2s. 4d. "for Keppinge of a sicke man"—which seems to have been the Tudor idea of a cottage hospital, as it so frequently occurs in the accounts. Two quires of paper were bought at a cost of 8d. to make the Terrar book—*i.e.*, of the value of Corporation property—and 12s. was disbursed for a new "Coocking stoole" with an extra 3s. for "Iron work abowte the same." A rogue, "one Willm̄ Hills yt sayde he came out of Turkey"—the waster's excuse of the period to excite sympathy—was whipped at a cost of sixpence, and a grisly reminder occurs in the item "for a pole & speeke to sett up the traytors hedd . . . xv^{d}." The cowherd, a public officer who looked after the cattle on Hunnyhill, was presented with a new horn of the value of 1s. 8d., and a new "Ligger Coorte booke" was purchased for 8s. An undesirable character, "Sibble Luckesse, for to rid her out of the towne" was paid 1s. 4d.,* and the town drummers were supplied with "iiij yards of grene cotton for their Coats" at a cost of ten shillings. The shooting butts were carefully kept up, and constant items for their repair * are entered. They stood to the south of the town "in Cossham," where the graveyard was later enclosed. A suit of uniform and a hat for "M^{r}. Morton o^{r} Live Tennant" cost them the sum of £1 10s. 8d., and silk for the town standard, or "Auncient," tenpence. The disbursement of half a crown "to the Scoller w^{ch} was Frantick" significantly closes the list.

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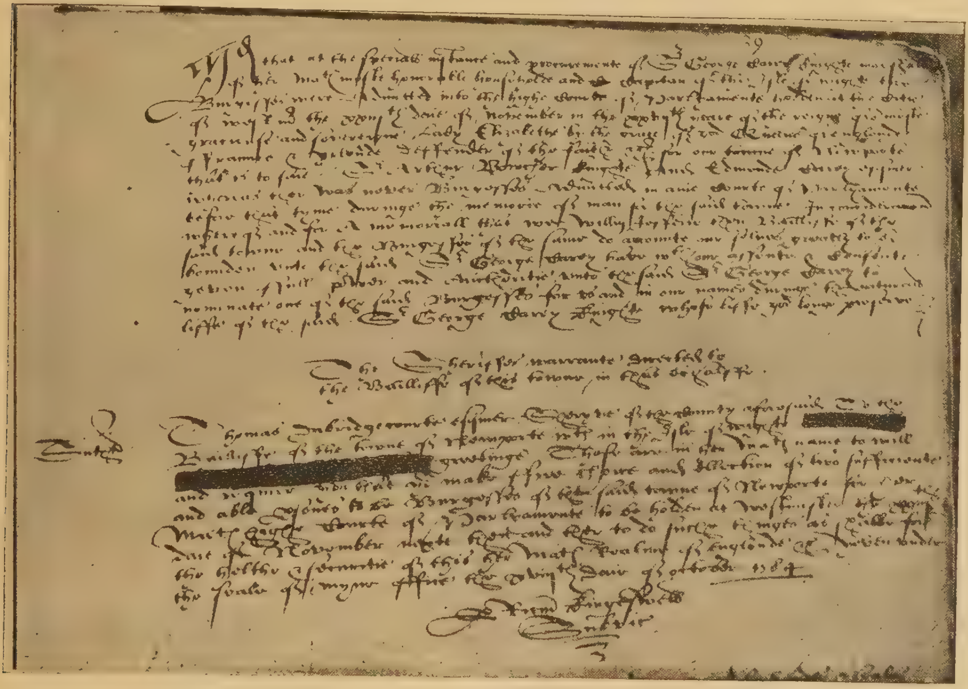
[*] The fee for whipping a man seems to have been sixpence, women and children twopence cheaper.



FOLIO 39. MEMORANDUM RE THE PROCUREMENT OF M.P.'S FOR NEWPORT BY SIR GEORGE CAREY.

In the year 1584 Sir George Carey procured the revival of the representation of the boroughs of Newport, Yarmouth, and Newtown, in Parliament, as is set forth in a memorandum on folio 39: "That at the Speciall instance and procurement of Sir George Carey Knyghte Marshall of her Maty moste honorable household and Capitan of this Isle of Wighte two burgesses were admitted into the highe Courte of Parlyamente holden at the Citie of Westm^r^ the xxiii^th^ daie of November in the xxvii^th^ yeare of the reigne of o^r^ moste graciouse and sovereigne Lady Elizabethe etc. . . . for our towne of Newporte that is to saie S^r^ Arthur Bowcher Knighte and Edmonde Carey Esquier whereas ther was never Burgesses admitted in anie Courte of Parlyamente before that tyme during the memorie of man for the said towne. In concideracon whereof and for a memoriall that we Willm̃ Jefferie then Bailliffe of the said towne and the Burgesses of the same do accounte our selves greatly to be bounden unto the said S^r^ George Carey have w^th^ one assent & consente geven Full power and authoritie unto the said S^r^ George Carey to nominate one of the said Burgesses for us and in our names duringe the naturall liffe of the said S^r^ George Carey Knighte whose liffe God long preserve." Sir George got a substantial *quid pro quo* by nominating three members in his interest; indeed in 1601 he ordered the burgesses of Newtown to send him up the "wrytt with a blank wherein I may insert the names of such persons as I shall think fittest to discharge that deutie for your behoofe," thus claiming nomination of both members—an autocratic proceeding with a vengeance.

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* Though to get rid of "Cromps boy" cost the Council just double.

* Items for "pales about the Butts"; 3 loads of "Hassocks aboute the Butts"; Turves cut and carried there; "Spikes about the sayd Buts."

In 1604 by the influence of Sir George Carey at Court, where he had taken up his father's title of Lord Hunsdon, Newport was made into a "Mayor Town."

That the Corporation officers were determined the townspeople should have wholesome food is shown by the enactment of 1613 that outside butchers shall not sell their meat "in obscure places wheare yt cannot convenientlie be viewed; by reason wherof they divers time sell corrupt and unwholsom fleshe to divers of the Kings Ma^ies^ liege people," but "shall stande therw^th^ and shall shewe the same to sell in the highe streete right before or in the butchers shambles and not elswhere." They also carefully safeguarded the interests of the town and made stringent laws against outside trading. "Whereas," runs the order of January 20, 1612, "by experience it is found that the admittance of Strangers of severall trades and occupacons into this Towne hath ben and dailie is the ruin and decaye of the Native Inhabitants thereof, and such others as have served apprenticeships with them, wherby manie of the Towne have been and are enforced to seeke their livinge in other places and hardlie can ever recover anie estate to relieve them and their families. For redresse whereof it is agreed—that no manner of person ever hereafter shalbe permitted to use anie trade misterie or occupacon w^t^hin the saide Towne but suche as shalbe admitted free men, without the allowance and consent of the Maior for the time beinge, Six Cheif Burgesses and foure at the least (if so many theare are) of that trade or occupacon that he professeth w^ch^ shall so desier to trade or dwell amongest them. . . ." Then follows the oath of the Freemen copied from the first page of the Convocation Books. Although, as has been shown, the Audit house* had received a good deal of attention in 1587 and 1596, it had got into such a ruinous state by 1618 that Robert Newland, a chief Burgess "in his love and well wishing to the Towne," agreed "to laie out moneys for the present repayering thereof," offsetting against the expense "such rents as hee the said Robert is to paie to the Towne." This repair was only temporary, as on April 30, 1637, it was agreed "that the decayed Audit house shall be foorthwith taken downe in respect of the danger of falling of yt. . . ." The next year this was done, but it was not till the year after that the new building was begun on an extended plan, and to defray the cost money was raised not only in Newport but throughout the island.†

At a court of Common Council, "houlden in the Towne Hall the xxiij^th^ daie of November Anno Dni 1618," the Rev. Thomas Hopkins, of Wootton, was elected first master of the newly-built Grammar School, and a record is entered under date August 30, 1619, of the Earl of Southampton's agreement that Hunnyhill shall be enclosed,

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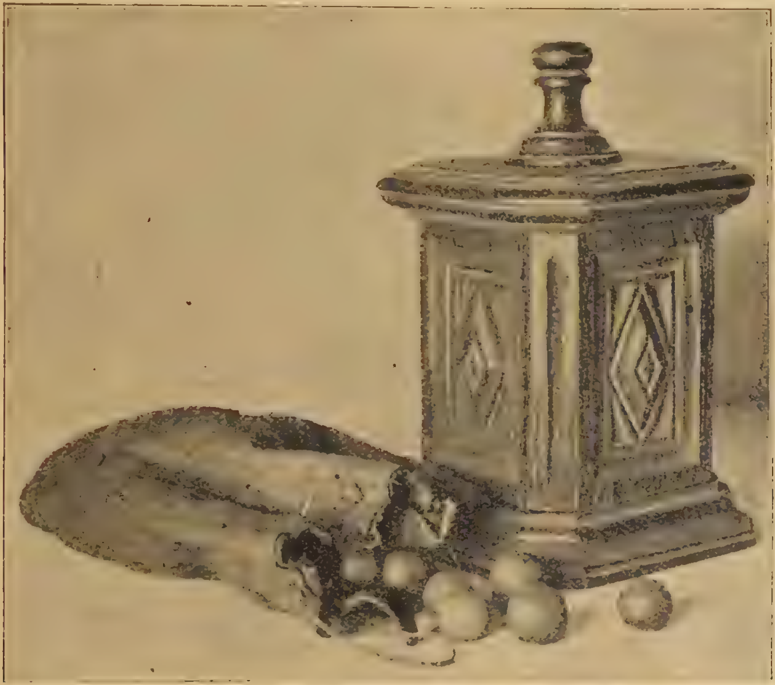
* This building occupied a portion of the site of the present Town Hall, and was used for the transaction of the business of the town.

† The rest of the island contributed £500, a large sum in those days, on the understanding that the new building was to be available for the whole island.

"provided that the whole and sole benefitt thereof be trewlie intended for the propper benefitt and advauncement of the meanes of the saied schoole. . . ." Then follow various contributions towards its maintenance, from among others Sir John Oglander, Mr. Edward Cheke, Robert Dillington, John Pittis.

The form of election by pricking which had hitherto been in use, and which in 1620 had given rise to the misdemeanour of Chief Burgess Edward Waterton, was found so unsatisfactory that in August, 1621, at a Court of Common Council it was agreed that "whearas heretofore there hath ben difference in opinion amongst the Company concerning the forme of eleccon of the Maior of this Burrough w^ch^ hath bred much disputacon and is likelie to cause much confusion in the eleccon . . . from henceforth . . . the Maior and his bretheren who have borne the Cheif office of this Burrough shall yearlie nominate twoe of the foure and twentie Cheife Burgesses to stand in eleccon of Maioraltie of this Burrough, and so being no[m]i[n]ated and their names being written severallie on twoe boxes, one of them so being in eleccon shalbe chosen by the voices of the whole companie viz^{t} the Maior xxiij^{tie} Chiefe Burgesses or the more parte of them whereof the Maior for the time beinge to bee one, whoe shall expresse everie of their voices in this manner, viz^{t} everie of them shall have two little bullies in his hands, the one of them being redd and the other white, the w^{ch} bullies everie one shall putt one into one box and the other into the other box, and hee of the said twoe in eleccon wth whose name shalbe most white bullies shalbe Maior of the said Burroughe for the yeare next following." This entry on folio 53, *dorso*, is of interest, as describing one, if not the earliest, instance of voting by ballot in England. The same year, the May-day custom of gathering



EARLY SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY BALLOT BOX (ONE OF A PAIR) AND BALLS BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION OF NEWPORT, I.W.

(This illustration is reproduced by the kind permission of the Society of Antiquaries.)

greenery from Parkhurst having been so much abused, a proclamation was issued:

"Whereas there hath been great spoiles committed in the King's Mat^{ies} woods in the Forest of Parkhurst by the poore people of this Toune . . . . For the preventing whereof, and for that the fetching of wood out of the forest under pretence of custome is founde rather to encreace the nombre of idle poore in the toune then to relieve the poore (they too much relying uppon the benefytt thereof and so breeding upp their children in Idleness that they be unfitt for anie service, whoe otherwise might be educated in some honest vocacon to gett their living). It is nowe . . . ordered and decreed . . . that the custome and priviledge of the Maior going to the Wood Ovis and the fetching of boughes of Wood out of the forrest shall be utterlie left off yealded uppe and abolished."

In addition to this summary abolition of an ancient and picturesque custom, none of the townspeople, or their servants or children, were at any time of the year "to fetch anie boughes or wood in the saide forrest under anie cullor or pretence whatsoever w^{t}hout speciall leave of his Mat^{ies} Woodwards and Keepers uppon paine to be punished by open whipping," which one would have thought would have met the case without having recourse to the discontinuance of the May outing. The question of an adequate supply of water to the town must always have been a serious one, and, though those houses bordering on the river had nothing to complain of, the inhabitants of the southern, central, and western parts must have experienced much difficulty in supplying their wants from inadequate wells. To remedy this a lease of 300 years was granted in 1618 to Philip Fleming "of free libtie for the breaking of anie place or places of the streetes and waies w^{t}hin this Toune & libtie thereof for the convenient carryeng and conveying of holsome spring water into this toune and so into everye man's house that shall compound wth the said Phillip for the same . . . . yielding to the warden of the Common Box of this toune 'vl per annum.'" And the said Philip was given leave to build "a cesterne or receptacle for the said water in any convenient place within this Toune." The Corporation added the provisos that the lease should be void if the water was not brought within three years, and that the ground broken should be made good and left as before. It is evident Philip Fleming did not fulfil his agreement, as five years later license was granted, at a court held June 18, 1623, to Andrew James "to dig and breake the streetes to bringe water into & through this Burrough and to build Cisterns Cisterne houses and other convenient Preceptacles for the same water" (folio 54, *dorso*). The same year a hogshead of wine was sent the Earl of Southampton as a Christmas present from the Corporation. In 1709, the former projects having apparently turned out failures, another attempt was made to supply the town with water, and a lease of part of the Beast Market, in front of the present Lamb Inn, was granted to William Arnold for a term of 900 years, for the building thereon of a cistern* to convey "water into from some part of the River running by the North-west part of the Town & from thence to be conveyed by pipes into the principal streets & lanes of the borough, to the end that the Inhabitants might at easy rates be furnished with River water in their houses upon all occasions & might be supplied with a present remedy in case of any accidental calamitous fire." But this scheme proved abortive, and another century elapsed before the subject was again brought forward.

In 1624 one Thomas Bowyer came to Newport "with a deputation concerning Tobacko,"† and at a court holden February 9, "y^{t} is agreed that awnswere shalbe given him that M^{r} Maior and his Companie wilbe better advised concerning the buisines untill tomorrow morning and then to resolve him. And if anie trouble fall on Mr Maior or anie of the Companie by reason of this proceeding the charges shalbe borne by the Toune" (folio 56). The custom of smoking had been inveighed against by the British Solomon in no measured terms, and in 1614 the Star Chamber imposed a tax on tobacco. But three years before the Newport deputation Ben Jonson had roundly abused the weed in his "Metamorphos'd Gypsies." So it is evident the Corporation were not going to be hasty in their answer to Mr. Bowyer. What the morrow's reply was does not appear.

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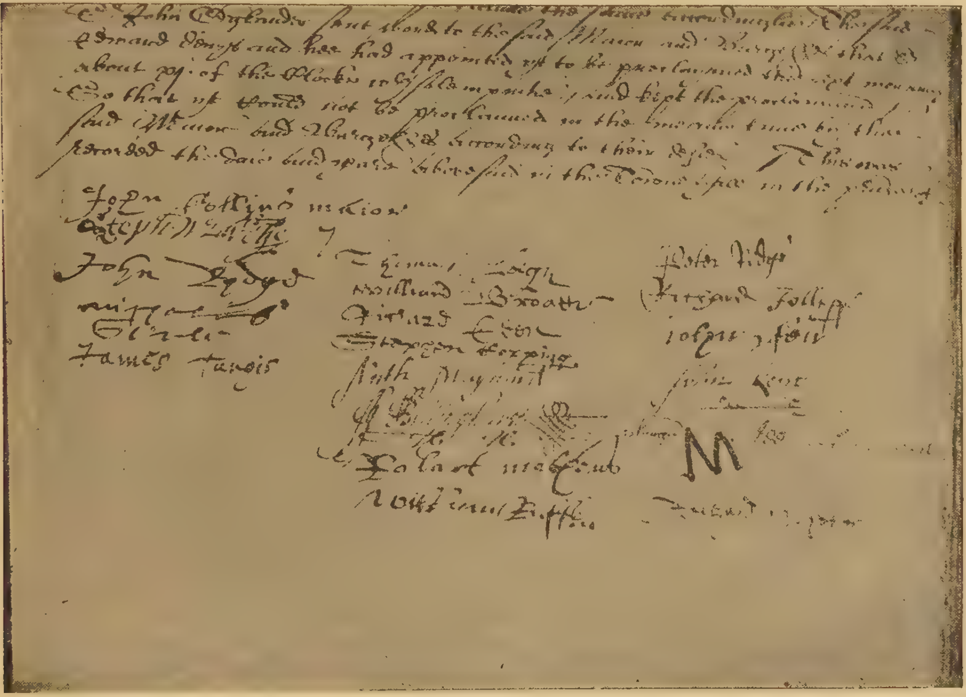
* This reservoir was brought to light in 1790 when repaving the market, and from time to time the old wooden trunk drains are dug up in the streets.

† Tobacco does not appear to have been an expensive luxury, as by the accounts in 1681 eightpence could purchase half a pound of it.

On the last day of March, 1625, a letter was brought from Lord Conway, the Governor, to Sir Edward Dennis and Sir John Oglander, his deputies, directing them to proclaim "the highe and mightie Prince Charles King of Greate Brittayne France and Ireland." This the Mayor resented, saying he would do the proclaiming himself, and sent the town clerk and one of the constables to the two knights to demand the proclamation. "The said S^r John Oglander sent word to the said Maior . . . that S^r Edward Denys and hee had appointed y^{tt} to be proclaymed the next morning about xi of the Clocke w^{th} solempnitie, and kept the proclamacon so that y^t could not be proclaimed in the meane time by the said Maior and Burgesses according to their desire." All the Corporation could do was to enter their protest in the ledger book, duly signed by John Collins, the Mayor, and eighteen chief burgesses (folio 57).



FOLIO 57. THE 'PROTEST' OF THE MAYOR AND BURGESSES AGAINST THE PROCLAIMING OF CHARLES I. BY SIR JOHN OGLANDER AND SIR EDWARD DENYS, MARCH 31, 1625.

So determined were the burgesses to keep Newport a close borough against outside traders that an order was issued in September, 1625, forbidding any householder to let to "anie person newe coming to the Toune w^{ch} is of anie trade or occupacon" . . . without consent of the Mayor and chief burgesses, under a penalty of five pounds; and five years later an unfortunate outside draper, trying to set up shop, it was resolved . . . "that the said John Wavell shall be opposed and resisted by the whole Corporacon as farre as lawe & the Charters of this Burrough will afford & that the charge therof shalbe borne by the whole Corporacon."

In 1632 it was agreed a new and extended charter should be obtained, and that the Mayor should ride to London on the business, his travelling allowance being rated at 5s. a day; and to prevent undue loitering a rider was added that his journey was not to exceed fourteen days.

Besides the usual compulsory training in archery, and the maintenance of public butts, a regular trained band for the town was established on a systematic footing. In 1625 the trained band of Newport numbered 304 men, consisting of 22 officers, 94 musketeers,* 4 "collivers" (arquebusiers), 12 "corslettes" (cuirassiers), 32 pikemen, 10 halberdiers, and 130 men of various arms.

By an entry on folio 62, *dorso*, under date June 21, 1663: "It is agreed that the Inhabitants of this Burrough shall be divided into twoe Companies, for y^{e} muster whereof one Company to be under the Command of the Maior, & the other under the comand of Stephen March Esq^{r}, and that lotts should be cast betweene the newe Maior & M^{r} March w^{ch} should have the Est or West p^{t} of the towne, being divided from Cosham Stile to Somers Brooke—the west p^{t} of Hollirood Streete & widd. Parsons and Abraham Stallards to be added to the east p^{t}. Wherupon lotts being cast the west p^{t} is fallen to M^{r} Maior & the East p^{t} to M^{r} March. And both to have the Towne Cullors of white and greene† with some little distinction to be knowen one from the other & to be prowided by the toune & to remaine to the toune." Mr. Anthony Locke was appointed drill-sergeant to both Companies, and received his pay by a levy of 6d. on each musket and corselet, and 4d. on every pike, "so long as he shall supplie and exercise that place uppon everie one that findes the armes themselves." The following month "Fyftie Corsletts compleat furnished with a pike belt and sword to every of them, and twentie musketts furnished wth a rest bandoleere touch-box belt and sword to every of them," were issued by order of the Earl of Portland from Carisbrooke Castle to the burgesses of Newport "for better improvement of his Mat^{ies} forces in the same Burrough." Nine years later this loyal trained band, under its Puritan Mayor, was the chief factor in capturing the Castle of Carisbrooke for the Parliament from the Earl's high-spirited Countess.

(*To be concluded.*)

The Recent Discovery of an Amphitheatre at Lecce.

BY J. BARRELLA, PROFESSOR OF ARCHÆOLOGY, LECCE; TRANSLATED BY C. TRANCHESE.

LECCE, situated on the south-west coast of the Italian peninsula, is the ancient "Licia," or "Lictia," and later on the "Lupiæ" of the Romans (which becomes "Lecce," with a slight modification of the original name). This town is mentioned by Pomponius Mela, the elder Pliny, and Appian of Alexandria. We learn from ancient monuments that about a hundred years before the time of Christ (A.U.C. 652), a Roman colony was sent to Licia. By the second century A.D. the population of the colony had become so numerous as to draw upon the city a share of the imperial favours which the Cæsars lavished on all the secondary cities of the Empire.

Hadrian paid Licia several visits on his way to Otranto, *en route* for the East; and the same Emperor built the harbour of Licia, the modern *Rada San Cataldo* (St. Cataldo's Bay). After this time there is no further mention of Licia in connection with Roman history.

In the twelfth century Guidone da Ravenna tells us that he paid a visit to this place and found it almost desolate and in ruins, with the exception of a small municipal building, then falling into decay, built on the remains of an *old theatre*. In 1500 De Ferraris ("Galateo"), in his book *De situ Japygiæ*, described the main square of Lecce as supported almost entirely on great arches.

We must add to this the fact that the existence of either a theatre or an amphitheatre is always mentioned in the works of

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* Every musketeer was furnished with 3 lb. of powder, 2 lb. of match, and fifty bullets, by an order of 1642.

† The old Tudor colours.

Lician writers, from 1600 to the end of the past century, but always in terms of an unknown quantity, the true value of which was still to be determined.

Till lately there existed in Lecce a large building known as "Isola del Governatore" (The Governor's Island), because, from the Middle Ages till the beginning of the year 1600, it was the Government Palace. In 1900 a great part of this building was pulled down in order to enlarge St. Oronzo's Square, and to build a new palace for the Bank of Italy. During the progress of the excavations necessary to reach the rock on which to lay the foundation of the new building, walls constructed of huge squared stones, but without the aid of mortar, were discovered; these walls correspond exactly with the type of Roman construction so often seen. The question arose, What could be the meaning of this Roman masonry?

The demolition of another part of the "Island," mentioned above, begun in 1901, revealed two arches complete in their setting, constructed of large polished stones, and supported by two stout piers.

The ground plan of these piers disclosed a circular building, which might have been either a theatre or an amphitheatre. Further excavation showed the presence of galleries, whose ornamentation (*opus reticulatum*) furnished undoubted proof of their Roman origin; a conclusion further supported by the discovery of stones belonging to another arch which had fallen in during the demolition of the Governor's Palace. The evidence seemed to point to the existence of the external portico of the amphitheatre, which, in fact, was fully discovered in the later excavations of 1903, appearing with an elevation of some feet above the level of the square. Since that year digging operations have continued uninterruptedly in order to clear the external part of the underground *ambulatorium*.

In 1906 Professor De Giorgi published a topographical relief map of the part discovered. It clearly showed a Roman amphitheatre of elliptical form, consisting of four circular arches, two of which had a shorter radius corresponding to the greatest diameter, and two a longer one corresponding to the least. The greatest diameter lying from east to west was 83 metres 42 centimetres. The arena had a greatest length of 53 metres 20 centimetres, and a greatest breadth of 34 metres 60 centimetres; consequently the depth of the *cavea* was 24 metres 40 centimetres.

The architectural features of this amphitheatre represent a mixed type, composed of a part elevated above the ground, and of another dug in the rock. Therefore, while the external portico is 3·60 metres below the level of St. Oronzo's Square, the arena is 8·15 metres below it, so that the amphitheatre is dug out of the rock to a depth of 4·55 metres below the ground level. In this it differs from the ancient amphitheatres of Rome and Verona, which stand above the level of the town, and from those of Pompeii and Syracuse in which the descending seats of the spectators, like those of the Greek theatres, are built either on the ground or on the rock.

Approaching the amphitheatre, we see, first, the external portico with a gap in it, due to the absence of two arches demolished during the last century. But we have all the data for an exact schematic reconstruction of the entire portico, attempted with happy results by Professor De Giorgi and Professor Bove.

From the portico start the stairs which led to the *cavea*. Of the steps of these stairs, which ought to be twenty-four in number, four only are now visible. The stairs lead to two blind galleries, on the vaults of which there must have rested the other stairs leading to the second row of the amphitheatre. The vaults of these galleries have perished, but their existence and shape can be argued from the inclination of the cement-work (*opus cæmentitium*) which is still extant. Passing under the portico to the right, we come to a gallery constructed in *opus reticulatum*, which leads at a steep angle to the underground *ambulatorium*, 3 metres broad and 4·50 metres high, with a vault *in situ* built in cement-work. It may be traversed for a length of 140 metres, and only a few metres of ruins hinder the visitor from finishing the whole round. In this *ambulatorium* there ought to end twenty sets of stairs leading to the *podium*, but at present only two of these have been cleared. From this *ambulatorium* there open several galleries leading at a sharp incline down to the level of the arena. At the end of some of these galleries, holes for the hinges of the gates by which the animals entered the arena may still be seen.

Behind the wall surrounding the arena there is a narrow passage parallel to the *ambulatorium*, and surrounding the whole circuit of the amphitheatre. At the two opposite ends of this narrow gallery, just at the two extremities of the greater axis of the arena, there are some small rooms dug in the rock. Going up the small stairs we come into the *cavea*, and among the seats of the *ima cavea* the *itinera scalaria* can be seen. As in other amphitheatres, these divided the whole *cavea* into *cunei*.

Professor Cosimo De Giorgi, mentioned above, as Royal Inspector of ancient ruins in the Otranto district, to whose undaunted energy this discovery is due, has well illustrated this work in his admirable *Lecce Sotterranea*, on which these notes are chiefly based.

Thus Lecce, the Florence of the South, has acquired to-day, in this amphitheatre, a very interesting monument, the like of which is not to be found in other towns of Apulia. As Professor Belok puts it, through this relic of the past Lecce has marked another page in its history and in that of the Roman Empire. It may claim another "title of nobility" on the ground of its past history, through the chance discovery of an ancient monument.

It is hoped that even without demolishing either St. Oronzo's monument or the church, both of which are situated on the pillars of the amphitheatre, the City Council will consider whether the whole amphitheatre should not be brought to light, so as to afford students an opportunity of examining this wonderful monument, which Professor De Giorgi has been able to show only in part, and this by overcoming countless difficulties. The whole amphitheatre cannot be fully excavated except by the generous sacrifice of many other buildings.

The Ritual in November, 1429, when the Boy-King Henry VI. was Crowned.

By Mrs. C. Marson.

"J'ÉTAIS là, telle chose m'advint," said the pigeon of Lafontaine, and truly, without the eye of a contemporary, it is poor work trying to conjure up the pageants of the past. Such an eye cannot always be found when we are studying old coronations, and if it is found it did not always note what interests posterity. Many tales of coronations describe only ribbons and ermines, titles and royalties. But the Churchpeople of to-day like to know about the ritual at a coronation, and particulars on that point do not always abound. They are to be found, however, in the strictly contemporary account in *Gregory's Chronicle* of the boy Henry VI.'s coronation, on St. Leonard's Day, November 6, 1429. So many minute details are given that the old scene lives again. As we watch the absorption of those mediæval priests in the ritual they loved so dearly, the lights begin to come out in the picture, and we seem to hear the little intermittent buzz of the real world—the nobodies in the background doing the unregistered acts that knit to-day with long-forgotten yesterdays.

Gregory was Lord Mayor of London, but for all that, he took an intense interest in the long and minute ritual—a ritual that must indeed have been exhausting, since the boy-King's eighth birthday was not due for exactly a month, and he was, moreover, a sickly child. The Coronation was a hurried one though it seems so elaborate, for Bedford had sent post-haste for the boy-King, that he might stimulate the flagging loyalty of his French subjects by a Paris coronation, first securing by a Westminster ceremony that divinity that doth hedge a King. "La Pucelle de Dieu" had already raised the Siege of Orleans and scattered the English at Patay, and soon Henry VI. would have to summon all the Lancastrian horror of witchcraft to steel him to see the Maid burned at Rouen.

Gregory's Chronicle, not long since published by the Camden Society, is compiled by different hands, but it has many personal touches, now dry and shrewd, now tender and fatherly. A dry touch comes when the City goes out to meet the Regent Bedford in January, 1426, on his return from France, "and the mayre with the cytte gaf my lorde of Bedforde a payre of basonnys of sylver ovyr gylte, and a thousand marks in them to hys welcome. And yet they hadde but lytylle thanke." That was because the Regent was on friendly terms with his uncle, Cardinal Henry Beaufort, who had just been having a fierce contest with the City's favourite, his other nephew, the misnamed "Good Duke Humphrey."

A tender touch comes when the battles have to be recorded, and the shrewd London merchant pauses to write: "God knoweth, but let every man deem the best, tylle the truth be tried out; for many a lady lost her best bilovyd in that batayle."

Though little King Henry is a month short of eight years old, he has seen much trouble in the swiftly passing years. His lovely mother, Katherine of Valois, still lives, though his stern and tender father, Henry V., who loved her so well, is dead. The mists in the trenches at Meaux settled on his chest, and the seeds of consumption, inherited from his young mother, Mary Bohun, developed rapidly. *Une sans plus* had been Henry V.'s motto, and he had it made into "sotellties" and jellies for his Queen's coronation feast; but his widow had none of that deep intensity of feeling, and had already consoled herself with her handsome squire, Owen Tudor. Consequently she is under a cloud, and is not present at her boy's crowning. The second match was a love-match, and *Gregory's Chronicle* records that when Owen Tudor was beheaded as an old man in 1461, he said wistfully: "That hede shalle ly on the stocke that was wont to ly on Quene Kateryne's lappe."

But though no mother is there to cheer the boy, he has uncles and great-uncles. There is Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, the Protector, who was chidden of late by the London market-wives, who penetrated within the Parliament-house to present their petition of remonstrance against his treatment of his wife, "Jacobine" of Hainault, of whom he had tired for the sake of her waiting-woman, Eleanor Cobham, the witch. Then there is his great-uncle, Cardinal Beaufort, the financier of the French war, to whom the Pope lately sent the red hat. The Londoners prefer Humphrey, the modern man, the humanist, to his enemy the Cardinal, though of late the Mayor and citizens, "reverently arrayed in red hoods and green vestments," had gone forth in procession to meet the great Beaufort. This was only done because there had been a hollow reconciliation between uncle and nephew, and some growling citizens had actually been heard to mutter that they would fain "have throwen the Cardinal in Themise to have tauht hym to swymme with wingis."

The little King, moreover, is old enough to remember the "parliament of bats," or staves, of three years back, when Gregory tells us members brought their bats, since, owing to the war-fraught atmosphere, no bows and arrows were allowed. But they brought so many bats that they were bade to leave these "at their ynnes," and then "they took great stonys in their bosoms and their sleeves, and so they went to parliament with their lords."

So there has been little but trouble in the air for the boy, and he has got a stern new tutor instead of his dead Uncle Thomas Beaufort in the great Earl of Warwick, who has left Montargis sieges and French battles to train the boy, and informs the Council that he is "determined to chastise him for his defaultes." The boy had to appeal to the Council for mitigation of Warwick's beatings, but, happily for himself, though not for England, he was a studious boy, and so books were to him the refuge they were to Will Langland at Malvern, and to Lady Jane Grey at Bradgate.

But as Lord Mayor Gregory says: "Nowe of the solempnyté of the coronacyon." As though the long ceremony itself were not enough, the little boy had first to make thirty-two Knights of the Bath. One of them was his cousin, "the Pryncys sone of Portynggale," a worthy child of the noble Philippa of Lancaster and Portugal, half-sister of Henry IV.

On the Coronation-day itself, says Gregory, all of the prelates went on procession, bearing each of them a certain relic. And the Prior of Westminster bare a rod called the "virga regia"; and the abbot of Westminster, Richard Harwedeans, bare the King's sceptre; and my Lord of Warwick (Richard Beauchamp, pilgrim to Jerusalem) "bare the kynge to chyrche in a clothe of scharlet furryd, and thenne he was ledde up into the hyghe schaffold, coveryd alle with saye between the hyghe auter and the quere. And there the kyng was sette in hys sete in the myddys of the schaffold there, beholdynge the pepylle alle aboute saddely and wysely."

Truly, the Sunday Coronation of that sweet, brave, desperately unlucky child is worth counting among the historic moments whose pulse beats quick through the veins of the Abbey!

"Then the Arche-byschoppe of Cantyrbury [Chichely] made a proclamacyon at the 4 quarterys of the schaffold, sayynge in thys wyse: 'Syrys, here comythe Harry, Kyng Harry the V ys sone, humylyche to God and Hooly Chyrche, askynge the crowne of thys realme by ryght and dyscent of herytage. Yf ye holde you welle plesyd with alle and wylle be plesyd with hym, say you nowe, ye! and holde upype youre hondys.' And thenne alle the pepylle cryde with one voyce, 'Ye! Ye!' Thenne the kynge went unto the hyghe auter, and humely layde hym downe prostrate, hys hedde to the auter warde, long tyme lyying stylle. Thenne the arche-byscoppys and byscoppys stode rounde a-boute hym, and radde exercysyons [exorcisms?] ovyr hym, and many antemys i-song by note. And then the arche-byschoppes wente to hym and strypte hym owte of hys clothys in to hys schyrte. And there was yn hys schyrte a thynge lyke grene taffata, whyche was i-lasyd at 4 placys of hym. Thenne was he layde a downe a yenne, and helyd [covered] hym with hys owne clothys. And thenne the Byschoppe of Chester [Will Heyworth] and of Rochester [John Langdon] songe a letany ovyr hym. And the Archebyschoppe of Cantyrbury radde many colettys [collects] ovyr hym. Thenne the archebyshhoppys toke hym uppe agayne and unlasyd hym, and anoyntyd hym. Fyrste hys bryste and hys 2 tetys, and the myddys of hys bache, and hys hedde, alle acrosse hys 2 schylderys, hys 2 elbowys, hys pamys of hys hondys; and thenne they layde a certayne softe thynge as cotton to alle the placys anoynted; and on hys hedde they putt on a whyte coyffr of sylke. (And so he wentte 8 dayes; and at the 8 dayes the byschoppys dyde wasche hit awaye with whyte wyne i-warmyd leukewarme. And the knyghtys of the Garter helde a clothe of astate ovyr hym all the whyle of his waschynge.)" How strange it would seem now, if King George had gone about for eight days after the Coronation with a silk coif on his head! "But on the coronacyon day, aftyr the oyntynge, he layde hym downe prostrate agayne. Thenne the arche-byschoppys raddyn solempne colettys with a solempne prefas. And thenne they toke hym uppe agayne and putte apone hym a gowne of scharlette whythe a pane [border] of ermyne, and Synt Edwarde ys sporys, and toke [gave] hym hys cepter in hys honde, and the kyngys yerde [rod] i-callyd virga regia in hys othyr honde, sayyng therewith 'Reges eos in virga ferrea,' he syttyng thenne in a chayre byfore the hyghe auter. And thenne alle the byschoppys seseden with a swerde, they alle settynge there hondys thereon, and alle they sayynge thes wordys thus to hym, 'Accingere gladio tuo super femur tuum, potentissime.' And at every tyme the kyng answeryd and sayde, 'Observabo.' Thenne toke they the swerde agayne fro hym, and layde the swerde on the hyghe auter. Thenne bought the kynge hys swerde agayne of Holy Chyrche for an hundred shillings, in signe and tokyn that the vertu and power sholde come fyrste fro Hooly Chyrche. Thenne sette they on hys hedde Synt Edwarde ys crowne. Thenne rose he owte of hys chayre and layde hym downe prostrate agayne. And there the byschoppys sayde ovyr hym many hooly colettys. And thenne they toke hym uppe and dyspoylyd him of hys gere ayen, and thenne arrayde hym as a byschoppe that sholde singe a masse, with a dalmadyke lyke unto a tunycle with a stole abowte hys necke, not crossyd, and apon hys fete a payre of sandellys as a byschoppe, and a cope and glovys lyke a byschoppe; and thenne sette a yen on hys hedde Synt Edwarde ys crowne, and layde hym apon the schaffolde and sette hym a sete of hys astate, and 2 byschoppys stondyng on every syde of hym, helpyng hym to bere the crowne, for hyt was ovyr hevy for him, for he was of a tendyr age."

How that little word of the chronicler does make the whole picture come alive! The chant rises over the clouds of incense; the old prelates prop up the weary boy, worn with fatigue and his own eager devoutness; the wholesome market-women crane forward to watch the ritual they love; and the Abbey yields us up its treasures of the past, which we are all too slow to claim. But the service has still to proceed—nay, to begin! "And then they beganne the masse, and the Archbyshoppe of Cantyrbury songe the masse. And a nothyr byschop radde the pystylle. And the Byschoppe of Worsethyr radde the gospelle at the auter. And at the offretory come the kynge downe and made the oblacyon of brede and wyne, therewhythe offerynge a pounde weyght of golde. And thenne wente he uppe agayne into the schaffolde and sate there in his sete tylle the Agnus Dei, and thenne he come downe agayne and layde hym downe prostrate, sayng there hys Confiteor, and alle the prelatys sayde Misereator. And thenne he sate uppe, knelynge with humylyte and grete devocyon, ressayvyng the iij parte of the holy sacrament apon the paten of the chalys of the Archebyshoppe handys. Thenne there come the Byschoppe of London [William Grey] with the grete solempne chalys of Synt Edwarde and servyd hym with wyne; the whyche chalis by Synt Edwarde ys dayes was praysyd at xxx M marke; and the Cardenalle of Wynchester [great-uncle Beaufort] and a nothyr byschoppe helde to hym the towelle of sylke; and so he knelyd stylle tylle mas was i-doo. Then rosse he uppe agayne and yede (went) afore the schryne, and there was he dyspoylde of alle the ornamentys that he weryde, lyke the ornamentys of a byschoppe, as hyt was sayde byfore; and thenne he was arayde lyke a kynge in a ryche clothe of golde, with a crowne sette on hys hedde, whyche crowne Kyng Rycharde hadde made for hym selfe. [No doubt men said afterwards that this was an evil omen.] And so the kynge was ladde thoroughe the palys yn to the halle, and alle the newe knyghtys before hym in their araye of scharlette; and then alle the othyr lordys comynge aftyr hym. Then come the chaunceler with hys crosse bare-heddyd; and aftyr hym come the cardenalle Beaufort with hys crosse in hys abyte lyke a chanon yn a garment of rede chamelett, furryd with whyte menyver. And thenne folowyd the Kynge, and he was ladde betwyne the Byschoppe of Dyrham [Thomas Langley] and the Byschoppe of Bath [Stafford]; and my goode Lord of Warwyke bare uppe his trayne. And before hym rode my Lorde of Saulysbury [father of the Kingmaker] as Constabylle of Ingelonde in my Lord of Bedforde hys stede, and thenne my Lorde Humphry of Glouceter as Stywarde of Inglonde."

But the great feast in Westminster Hall with Sir Philip Dymoche, the Champion, and the "Gely wrytyn and notyd Te Deum Laudamus," have nothing to do with the Abbey ritual, curious as they are. In the Abbey we like best to think of the saintly King, hymns written in whose honour are still preserved in a hymn-book owned by the Trevelyans of Nettlecombe. He had not the gift of kingcraft or of statecraft; brave as he was, his build was not the build meant for camps or markets. "Forsooth and forsooth" was his oath in the century which prepared the way for Machiavelli's "Prince."

Yet, for all that, the long day's ritual of St. Leonard's feast was never forgotten, and in a century of war and merchandise he guided troubled souls to the sure refuge of prayer. The motto suitable for him, faithful and loving as he was to his fierce Margaret of Anjou, was not his father's *Une sans plus*, but rather Isabella d' Este's calmer motto, *Unum sufficit in tenebris*.

* * *

Notes on a Late Celtic Urn found near Brighton.

By Herbert S. Toms.

ONE day in August, 1910, a small boy crawled to the edge of a cliff near Brighton with the idea of looking on to the beach below; but, on peering over, his line of vision was interrupted about a foot distant by a pot projecting from the face of the cliff. The boy, who had previously been taken to the Brighton

Museum with his class for lessons on local antiquities, at once recognized that he had happened on something of archæological interest. With the assistance of another lad the pot was carefully extracted from its perilous position, carried home, and subsequently brought before the notice of the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club.

The following notes are intended to bring this interesting Late Celtic urn before readers of the *Antiquary*, many of whom, one feels assured, have ofttimes been confounded with the extraordinary luck of those whose knowledge of things ancient has barely entered upon the initiation stage.

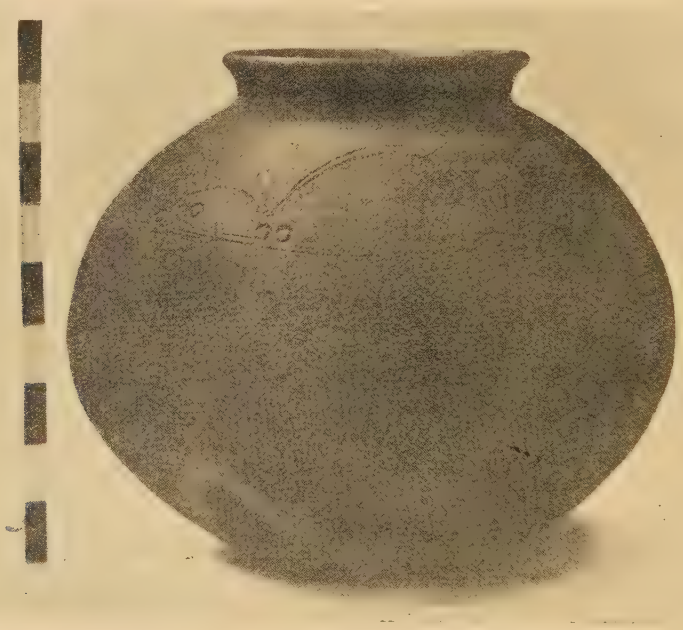

FIG. 1.

The urn contained badly-burnt bones, apparently of an immature person, the fragments of the skull being remarkably thin, and the heads of the femurs small. Associated with the interment within the urn were fragmentary bones obviously not human. These were at first taken to be sheep bones; but a scapula and radius have been submitted to Mr. C. W. Andrews, D.Sc., F.R.S., of the British Museum of Natural History, who pronounces them to be the bones of a small pig.

This appears to be the only local instance of the association of pig bones with an undoubted Early Iron Age interment. But the presence of such bones—which were evidently intentionally placed within the urn—has an added interest in view of the fact that two small figures of hogs in bronze have been found near Brighton with other Late Celtic remains,* and that a similar figure from East Sussex is exhibited in the museum of the Sussex Archæological Society at Lewes.

The urn, which is apparently lathe-turned, is of globular shape (Fig. 1). It stands $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and its greatest diameter is $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The mouth measures 5 inches over all, and the rim is $\frac{1}{4}$-inch thick. The special feature of the pot is the slight concave kink ($2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and $\frac{1}{4}$-inch deep) in the centre of the base, somewhat analogous to the concavity in the bottom of a bottle, the margin of which affords sufficient base for the urn to be stood upright.

With the exception of reddish-yellow patches, the urn is, exteriorly, of a dark-brown colour, to which an artificial burnish has imparted a leathery appearance. Where the surface of the urn has been abraded the "paste" exposed is a reddish-yellow clay containing grit and large grains of sand.

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* *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, June 27, 1907.

Its ornamentation may be described as a band of eight inverted festoons running round the shoulder, each festoon consisting of a line of impressed dots enclosed within two roughly parallel incised lines. As may be seen in the illustration, the ends of the festoons terminate in incised rings. Running round the urn immediately above and below the festoons are bands of similar dotted and incised lines. The evenness and regularity of the small oblong dots in the ornamentation indicate that they were impressed by means of a notched wheel or roulette.

A somewhat similar pattern of inverted festoons, but without the dotted lines and ring terminals, occurs on one of the urns discovered in the Romano-British cemetery at Seaford, Sussex.*

Photographs and descriptions of the urn have been submitted to Messrs. Arthur Bulleid, F.S.A., Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., and Arthur G. Wright. To these authorities the writer is indebted for much valuable information. Mr. Smith regards the period of the urn as transitional Late Celtic—*i.e.*, between 50 B.C. and A.D. 50.

So far as Sussex is concerned, this urn appears to be unique. The British Museum has a plain one of the same type from Dover. Mr. Bulleid informs me that Glastonbury has yielded pots of nearly identical shape and size, but that no example decorated in the same way, or having the kink in the base, has been found. This kink, in the opinion of Mr. A. G. Wright, is no doubt derived from earlier cup-shaped bases of Late Celtic vessels.

Judging by recorded notices, Sussex has not proved very rich in remains of the Early Iron Age. In recent publications† one of the most important series of our Late Celtic discoveries seems to have been entirely overlooked. I refer to the objects found in the small pits at Cissbury by Mr. J. Park Harrison, by whom they were figured and described.* With these specimens, which are now exhibited in the Brighton Museum, is a fragment of Late Celtic pottery (evidently from the same find) which seems to have escaped Mr. Park Harrison's notice. A diagrammatic drawing of it is given in Fig. 2. Its ornamentation is of interest as showing parts of dotted festoons, the dots of which were—like many of the Glastonbury examples—obviously made by a punch, and not by means of a roulette. A similar ornament of festoons (but without the enclosing incised lines) depending from a line of dots, occurs on a perfect saucepan-shaped pot found by Pitt-Rivers at Caburn, in Sussex.† A somewhat similar vessel, found near the bottom of Elm Grove, Brighton (and now in the

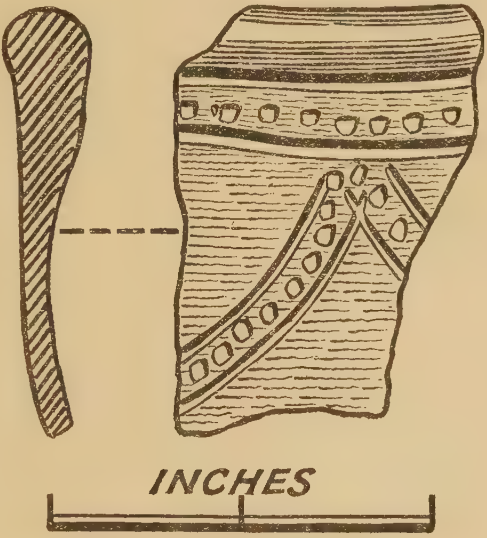

FIG. 2.

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* *Notes on the Romano-British Cemetery at Seaford, Sussex*, by F. G. Hilton Price, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., and John E. Price, F.S.A., *Journal Anthrop. Inst.*, vol. vi., plate xviii., Fig. 3.

† *Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times*, by J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., p. 125; *Remains of the Prehistoric Age in England*, by Bertram C. A. Windle, Sc.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., p. 314; *Victoria County History of Sussex*, vol. i.

* "Additional Discoveries at Cissbury," by J. Park Harrison, *Journal Anthrop. Inst.*, vol. vii., May, 1878.

† "Excavations at Mount Caburn," by Colonel A. Lane Fox, *Archæologia*, vol. xlvi., plate xxv., Fig. 44. The Caburn finds are exhibited in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Farnham, Dorset.

Brighton Museum), shows a variation of the usual dot ornament; for in this specimen a series of short slashes, within and upon incised lines, takes the place of the impressed dots.*

A Comparative Review of the Border Pele Towers of the Western March.

BY J. F. CURWEN, F.S.A.

(*Concluded from p.* 177.)

III. DESCRIPTIVE.

THE basement was aired, rather than lighted, by one or more narrow loopholes in each face, very widely splayed within, and sometimes stepped up to on the inside, as at Dacre, Howgill, and elsewhere. It is not probable that these slits formed any material part in the defence of the tower; the width of the range in front offered but limited scope, and the space within was too cramped for effective use of the longbow. They merely aired what was nothing more nor less than the storeroom of the tower, wherein the winter's food was kept, preserved in tubs of brine, or salted and hung, or potted and covered with lard.

The floor above was the common-room, where the family met together with their guests, where they ate, and where at nighttime the esquires and friends slept. Above this, again, was the lady's bower, a special sleeping-room, and which also served as a state reception-room. Neither of these rooms seem to have been divided by any partitions. Invariably they were originally provided with double-light Decorated windows with cusps and trefoils, as can still be seen at Catterlen, Dacre, Hazleslack, Kentmere, Sizergh, and Yanwath, whilst for warm weather stone seats flanked the window jambs. At first these windows were very small and rarely, if ever, glazed; they were merely furnished with lattice shutters of wood, and the inmates were obliged to choose between light and warmth. With the advance of peace and refinement, however, these windows were gradually replaced by larger openings filled in with many-mullioned lights of the Tudor or later periods.

Recessed into the walls at different points are square lockers or aumbries, and, where the walls allow of it, we find mural chambers used as oratories and "cabinets of necessity" within the angles, whilst gargoyles project out from the face of the tower to carry away the waste waters from lavatories and sinks.

The flat roof on the summit was the real fighting deck, and so here we find a crenellated parapet, about 4 feet high, projecting slightly from the walls. Fortified house-building was, from a very early time, considered as a privilege granted solely by the Crown. During Stephen's reign it was so great an object to get fortresses built quickly that the royal prerogative seems to have been allowed to lie dormant, but at his death Henry II. commanded the wholesale destruction of all these "adulterine" castles, which had been built to withstand his mother, and thus clearly revived the claim. With Henry III. a regular form of licence had to be applied for and granted, either by the Crown or the Lord Warden of the Marches, before a house could be lawfully fortified. It is no doubt owing to our having no record of the licences issued by the Lord Wardens that the list before given is so incomplete. At some prominent portion of the roof was placed a watchtower, entered from the leads and capable of containing a few men-at-arms, who took their turn to mount up to its own flat roof, and there to keep a constant lookout for the approach of a raiding-party, or for the alarm fire from a neighbouring beacon; for on the highest turret iron cradles or baskets were conspicuously fixed to hold the beacon fires, which were lit to pass forward along the Western March the signal of danger or the call for help. In most cases the main roof is flat and covered with strong lead, but we have a few examples of a low, ridged roof, with an alure giving space to the defenders, such as at Dacre and Clifton. The ridges seldom rise above the level of the parapet. The high-pitched roof and stepped gable of

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* *Victoria County History of Sussex*, vol. i., plate facing p. 322.

Kirkandrews-on-Esk is a notable exception, and speaks clearly of Scottish influence if not of construction.

The chroniclers record instances when the invaders even forced the churches and committed the greatest of barbarities in them, and this will doubtless account for the fact that some of the sacred edifices, likewise, assume the character of small fortresses. Many of the low, embattled towers near the Border present evidence of having been inhabited for short periods, but the most noticeable examples are undoubtedly the churches of Burgh-by-Sands, on the Solway, Newton Arlosh, on the coast a few miles to the west, and Great Salkeld, situated in a locality near Penrith peculiarly harassed by the Scots. In these we find the windows of the nave placed some 7 feet from the ground and very narrow—*e.g.*, at Newton Arlosh no window exceeds 12 inches in width. There is no external doorway to the vaulted basement of the tower, and only a very narrow one connecting with the nave, which is strongly protected with a ponderous iron door constructed of thick crossing bars overlaid with oaken planks and furnished with two massive bolts. Then the entrance to the ascending newel stair could easily be barricaded, whilst fire-places, provided in the upper rooms, insured the comfort as well as the safety of the refugees.

FIFTEENTH-CENTURY DEVELOPMENT.

Periodical invasion still troubled the English border, at first, seemingly, on any pretext, then in the interests of Henry VI. and Perkin Warbeck, then by reason of a family quarrel between Henry VIII. and his his own sister, the widow of James IV., and, lastly, by the impolitic rule of Cardinal Wolsey and the steady growth of the Reformation. Notwithstanding this, the fifteenth century witnessed a yearly and increasing desire for greater accommodation and comfort. During the French wars a stream of returning knights and of unransomed French noblemen had been pouring into England, everyone of whom exerted an influence in the direction of greater domestic refinement; while ship-loads of furniture from plundered towns had supplied our artisans with models on which to shape their work. Commerce also made for comfort, especially the imported commodities and domestic appliances from the Low Countries, where they were most highly developed. With such, life within the limits of a four-sided tower became unbearable. The fifteenth century, therefore, witnessed the first great step taken towards luxury, by the erection of an aula against the northern face of the tower. A hall large enough to accommodate all the retainers at a common board, and thus leave the solar free for the exclusive use of the family.

At first it was of one story only, built directly upon the earth, and in the centre a great fire burnt upon a stone hearth, the smoke escaping through a louvre in the high-pitched roof. The entrance was at the lower end, and cut off from the hall by a screened passage, over which the minstrel gallery looked down upon the hall. At the upper end a doorway was broken through into the solar of the tower, from which a wooden stair led down to a boarded dais furnished with its "hie-borde." The lower parts of the walls were cased with boards, whilst the upper parts were either roughly painted in fresco to represent some famous local achievement, or covered with crimson-dyed cloth. At night-time the company slept on benches ranged at the sides of the hall, sometimes curtained off to afford some little privacy, and from the stag antlers above them hung their furniture of war, ready to be donned at any moment on the alarm note of the watcher. Such chairs as there were, were made to serve many generations, with high arms and carved backs, which, being narrow and upright,

> Pressed hard against the ribs,
> And bruised the side; and elevated high
> Taught the raised shoulders to invade the ears.
> COWPER.

Men and women lived too much in public and in the open air to be greatly concerned about the comfort of their homes. Evenings were short, when there was little temptation to remain awake after darkness came, unless it were a time of entertainment, caused by the arrival of some wandering minstrel or juggler.

A high curtain wall, erected upon a broad basis giving ample space for an embattled walk along the top, now took the place of the ancient timber pele, and the court was entered through a strongly-defended gateway, having a chamber above it for working the portcullis, and for the accommodation of the guard. Unfortunately, we have not many fortalices where these curtains survive, but they are to be found at the halls of Beetham, Burneside, Middleton, Nether Levens, Wharton and Yanwath.

These fifteenth-century halls were perfectly designed and eminently suitable for the requirements of the feudal days, when the main and dominating factor of a dwelling was that it should be easily defended in case of assault, and when the word "home," with all that it connotes in the way of arrangements made for family life, or for the privacy and comfort of the individual, was a word of little meaning. But with the changed order of national life in the sixteenth century they were considered to be cold, bare, and obviously unfit for the progress of the age. The earthen floor, sometimes called "The Marsh," became so contaminated that the first essential, if the tower was retained at all, was to raise the hall above cellars to a level with the solar of the tower; separate bed and retiring rooms were required above it, and very much larger quarters were needed within the gateway. The private apartments were now panelled with wainscotting; plasterers were engaged in elaborating their beautiful designs upon the ceiling, as at Sizergh and Levens, Bleaze and Barton, Hornby and Hutton John, Gerard Lowther's house at Penrith, and Calgarth on Windermere. Stone carvers, likewise, were called upon to exemplify their craft upon the entrance by sculpturing the coat-of-arms, the legend, the date, and the initials of the owner. Indeed, so extensive was the accommodation provided, and so beautifully was it furnished, that when completed the grim old fortalice became transformed into a stately Elizabethan mansion, characterized by a self-contained homeliness, a refined sense of propriety and reserve, and redolent of the life and customs of an Englishman.

The sixteenth-century halls of our district vary considerably in their dimensions, according to the amount of state maintained, and the number of the retinue kept. Thus we find the two halls of Naworth and Wharton of magnificent proportions. They were each built by a Lord Warden of the Western March as banqueting halls, who, by reason of their office, were obliged to entertain in a lordly fashion:

Naworth, built by Thomas Lord Dacre, 78 by 24 feet.

Wharton, built by Thomas Lord Wharton, 68 by 27 feet.

The dimensions of other halls are as follows:

Workington	56 by 22	feet.
Cappleside	52 by 18	,,
Nether Levens	48 by 22	,,
Askham	44 by 23	,,
Yanwath	42 by 24	,,
Dalston	42 by 21	,,
Howgill	40 by 24	,,
Isel	40 by 24	,,
Levens	40 by 22	,,
Sizergh	40 by 20	,,
Beetham	39½ by 25	,,
Catterlen (Elizabethan)	37 by 20	,,
Catterlen (Renaisance)	36 by 18	,,
Barton Kirke	36 by 18	,,
Mauld's Meaburn	36 by 18	,,
Thornthwaite	35 by 16	,,
Heversham	30 by 27	,,
Wraysholme	30 by 20½	,,
Scaleby	29 by 24	,,
Greenthwaite	29 by 18	,,
Kentmere	28 by 14½	,,
Blencow	27 by 21	,,
Sockbridge	27 by 18	,,
Coniston	26 by 23	,,
Kirkby Thore	26 by 22	,,
Burneside	25½ by 22	,,
Middleton	25 by 23	,,
Little Strickland	25 by 15	,,
Hornby	21 by 21	,,
Newby	21 by 21	,,
Orton Old Hall	21 by 18	,,

Although in Tudor times the Gatehouse had ceased to be of little more use than a bar to the entrance of marauders and beggars, the seclusion it ensured and the dignity it gave, were reasons sufficient for its retention in peaceful days. But in most instances the great curtain wall was pulled down to provide stone for the new buildings, and the ancient bailey was thrown open, grassed over, and transformed into a pleasance. Thus did the word "pele" pass into its last transition of sense—from the enclosing wall to the thing enclosed:

> Time has mouldered into beauty, many a tower
> Which, when it frowned with all its battlements,
> Was only terrible.
>
> MASON.

At the Sign of the Owl.

THE Exhibition of English Printing, to which I referred last month, has been postponed, so as not to clash with the Huth sale. It will now be held at Stationers' Hall from June 25 to 29 inclusive.

* * *

The second portion of the Huth Library will be sold by Messrs. Sotheby on Wednesday, June 5, and on seven subsequent days. The first part, the sale of which occupied eight days last November, and realized £50,821 1s. 6d., brought the catalogue no further than the end of B. The portion now catalogued for sale in June includes letters C and D, and comprises 1,367 lots. Among the first of these to attract attention are, of course, the Caxtons. Under this head may be brought the *Chastising of God's Children*, with the authority of some recent bibliographers, in spite of indications pointing to Wynkyn de Worde as the printer. Only five other perfect copies are known besides that included in the Huth Library, in which a portion of some lines in the last two leaves has been supplied in facsimile. The lot but one following this is another Caxton, the *Canterbury Tales*, first edition, of which two perfect copies only are known. In the present copy the first and second leaves are in facsimile. On the same day, also, will come up a third, extremely rare, the *Fayttes of Arms*, a perfect and large copy, though some of the leaves have been washed and plain margins mended.

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Under D there is a fine copy of Dante's *Divina Commedia*, with brilliant impressions of all Baccio Baldini's engravings, after the designs of Sandro Botticelli. The price paid at the Gibson Carmichael sale in 1903 was £1,000. Another important lot is a set of Theodore de Bry's *Major and Minor Voyages*, in India and America, comprising all the first and most of the later editions, and described as one of the finest and most perfect ever offered for sale by auction. It comprises eighty-eight volumes folio, and occupies, it may be remarked, over forty pages of Messrs. Sotheby's catalogue of sale. Mention must also be made of the important collection of Defoe's works, in 192 lots, which will first be offered for sale together; the *Beawtie Dishonoured* of Anthony Chute, the only copy known except the one in the British Museum, and bought by Mr. Huth for £96 at the Daniel sale in 1864; the *Dialogues of Creatures Moralysed*, in a complete state, which is of extraordinary rarity; William Covell's tract, *Polimantria*, a fine and perfect copy of the first edition, containing the second printed reference to the fame of Shakespeare; and the *Book of Bulls*, the only copy known which came out of the Daniel collection. These are a few of the rarities in this second portion of this wonderful library.

* * *

The London County Council continues its good work of indicating the houses in London which have been the residences of distinguished individuals. A stone tablet was affixed on Tuesday, April 30, to No. 28, Finchley Road, N.W., to commemorate the residence of Thomas Hood, the poet, who lived there from 1843 until his death in 1845. On May 1 a bronze tablet was affixed to No. 32, Craven Street, Strand, where Heinrich Heine, the German poet and essayist, lived for a few months in 1827, the cost being borne by subscriptions kindly obtained by Mr. R. B. Marston; while on May 3 a bronze tablet was affixed to No. 36, Onslow Square, S.W., to commemorate the residence of William Makepeace Thackeray, who lived there from 1854 till 1862.

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Messrs. S. W. Partridge and Co. Ltd., the well-known publishers, have lately had to remove, owing to the continued development of their business, from the premises which they had occupied for many years at 8 and 9, Paternoster Row, to new buildings specially erected for them on a site in the Old Bailey, opposite the Sessions House. They have taken the opportunity to issue, price 6d. net, an attractive booklet entitled *Some Memories of the Row*, by Mr. W. Francis Aitken, which, besides, as is natural, sketching the development of the publishing business from about 1850, when a young bank clerk named T. B. Smithies, came from York to London, and, in association with Mr. S. W. Partridge, began the issue of popular illustrated periodicals from No. 34, Paternoster Row, until the present day, and giving a fully illustrated description of the firm's new premises in the Old Bailey, also gives a brief outline of the history of "the Row." The mediæval stationers who occupied "stations" in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's, and in particular near the cross erected at the north door by the Earl of Gloucester, in the reign of Henry III., sold, among other things, the rosaries which were known as Pater Nosters. The "Paternostrers," when the cross was taken down, moved into the Lane close by, where dwelt the makers of the rosaries, and thence came the name of Paternoster Lane, familiar for generations past as "the Row"—the head-quarters of bookdom. The history of the Row would fill a volume. This little brochure may induce some readers to study for themselves that most fascinating history. We are kindly allowed to reproduce here two of its many illustrations. The first gives a view of the Row, from a drawing by Mr. T. H. Shepherd, showing its appearance early in the nineteenth century; the other shows some of the relics brought to light from the foundations of Nos. 8 and 9 in the Row, the old premises, now pulled down, of Messrs. Partridge.

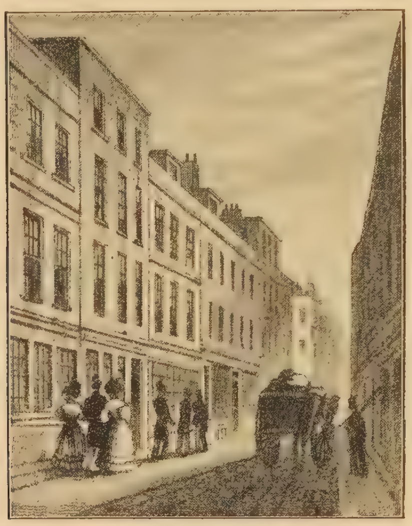

FIG. I.—PATERNOSTER ROW EARLY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

(From a drawing by T. H. Shepherd.)

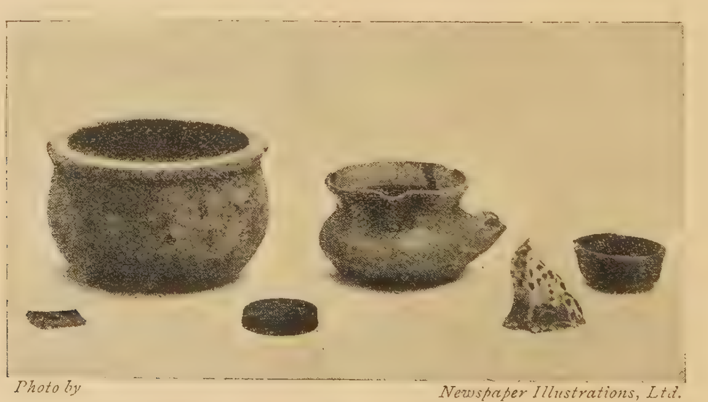

Photo by *Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.*

FIG. 2.—ROMAN POTTERY FROM THE OLD FOUNDATIONS OF 8 AND 9 PATERNOSTER ROW.

In connection with the centenary of Browning's birth, there has been placed on exhibition in the Victoria and Albert Museum a small collection of original manuscripts and early editions of books by him, which form part of the Forster Bequest. The collection occupies two cases in Room 108. Most of the books are presentation copies from Browning, and the autograph inscriptions on some of them testify to his great regard for Forster. On the original manuscript of *Paracelsus* he has written: "To John Forster, Esq. (my early Understander), with true thanks for his generous and seasonable public Confession of Faith in me. R. B., Hatcham, Surrey, 1842"; while on the printed copy of the same work he says simply: "My book to my best friend. R. B." The other original manuscript exhibited is that of "Christmas and Easter Day," which is not entirely in Browning's autograph, but contains eight pages, and many corrections in the handwriting of Mrs. Browning.

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Of the printed books, the most noteworthy is a copy of the 1833 edition of *Pauline.* Of this it is stated that only five copies are known to exist, and among these the Forster copy is of exceptional interest. It contains critical comments, and at the end a longer note in manuscript, said to be by John Stuart Mill. Apparently as early as October, 1833, the book came into Browning's own possession again, and subsequently he wrote the prefatory note facing the beginning of the poem and answered some of the criticisms, in one case quoting Milton as an authority for the use he had made of a word.

With the books are exhibited the portrait of Browning by Legros and some photographs, including the fine portrait of Browning by Mrs. Cameron.

⁂

Mr. Elliot Stock will publish shortly *The Myth of the Pent Cuckoo*, being a study in folk-lore, by a well-known antiquary, the Rev. J. E. Field, M.A., Vicar of Benson. Its purpose includes a scientific inquiry into the meaning and value of the widespread story of the men who pent, or hedged in, the Cuckoo, which appears in the old *Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham*, and is also familiar in several parts of our country at the present day. The writer's further purpose is to give an account of a series of sites bearing the traditional name of "Cuckoo-Pens" along the southern portion of the Chiltern Hills and in the adjacent district westward. These have not attracted the attention of the archæologist, and nothing appears to have been written about them; yet in most instances they are marked by some object of antiquarian interest.

⁂

The seventy-third annual report of Sir H. Maxwell Lyte, Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, was issued on May 6. The list of books and documents transferred to the Public Record Office during 1911 includes a large number of assize records from the clerks of assize from various circuits. The earliest are those of the South-Eastern Circuit, which begin in 1559. The Foreign Office has sent 510 volumes of archives, chiefly of the British Embassy in Berlin and the Legations in Munich, Stuttgart, and Guatemala. From the War Office came 336 volumes of militia records from 1778 to 1909. Progress is recorded with the systematic calendar of the Patent, Close, Charter, Fine, and Chancery Rolls, the *Inquisitiones Post Mortem*, various classes of State papers, and Treasury books. Researches have also been carried on in the archives of Rome, Venice, Spain, Brussels, and Vienna.

⁂

I note with much regret the death on April 24, at Lincoln, of that well-known antiquary, the Rev. Canon A. R. Maddison, Prebendary and Librarian of Lincoln Cathedral, in his sixty-ninth year. Among his publications were *Vicars Choral of Lincoln Cathedral*, 1878, and *Lincolnshire Wills*, 1888-1891. He also edited four volumes of Lincolnshire pedigrees for the Harleian Society, and was one of the editors of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries.*

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE annual volume (vol. xlv.) of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland is a substantial tome of nearly 600 pages. It contains a great variety of papers, long and short, and is abundantly illustrated. The longest paper is a report (a continuation of similar reports on other districts in previous volumes) by Mr. F. R. Coles, on "Stone Circles in Perthshire," with measured plans and maps. The same author is responsible for an interesting account of "Rock-hewn Caves in the Valley of the Esk and other parts of Scotland." Several papers deal with churchyard memorials at Tranent and St. Andrews, by Mr. Alan Reid; and Glenconvinth and Kirkhill, by Mr. Thomas Wallace. On these stones the conventional emblems of mortality are, of course, common, but it is noticeable, also, how frequently emblems of trades and occupations appear. Dr. Joseph Anderson contributes a "Notice of a Hoard of Bronze Implements recently found in Lewis"; Mr. A. O. Curle gives the results of an "Examination of Two Hut-Circles in Sutherlandshire"; while the excavation of a "Hut-Circle near Ackergill Tower, Wick," is reported on by Mr. J. E. Cree. Mr. A. Thomson sends notes on "Recumbent Monumental Slabs incised with a peculiar form of cross";—*i.e.*, a long-shafted cross with the extremities of arms and summit cut off obliquely. The fact that the Society of Antiquaries is itself becoming an antiquity is shown by a contribution of notes on its early history and first home in the Cowgate, sent by Mr. C. B. B. Watson. Military roads, sculptured stones, William Lithgow the traveller, a Stone-Age cist, Ogam and Latin inscriptions, and a MS. volume of "Covenanting Testimonies, Letters, and Sermons," are among the subjects dealt with in other papers.

* * *

The new part, No. lxi., of *Proceedings* of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, besides the formal record of meetings, contains two papers only—one of but six pages, in which Mr. F. J. Allen carefully describes the few "Church Spires of Cambridgeshire"; and the other much longer, by the Rev. J. P. Rushe, on "The Origin of St. Mary's Gild in connection with Corpus Christi College, Cambridge." The latter contains much fresh matter, and is of unusual importance. It traces the links of connection between St. Mary's Gild and the Carmelite Confraternity, working out the why and the wherefore of the foundation of the Gild on lines not previously investigated.

* * *

Vol. vii., part 1, of the *Transactions* of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society contains an able paper by Mr. A. W. Clapham on "The History and Remains of the Augustinian Abbey of Lesnes," the relics of which have lately been excavated between Plumstead and Erith, by the energy and initiative of Mr. W. T. Vincent and the Woolwich Antiquarian Society, with remarkable results. The discoveries are here fully illustrated. The part also contains a capital paper on "St. Mary Magdalene Chapel, Kingston-upon-Thames," by Mr. T. Garrett, illustrated by a ground plan; and two short contributions by Dr. Philip Norman, one on "St. Benet Paul's Wharf," one of the nineteen City churches scheduled for destruction in 1877, but rescued and handed over to the Welsh episcopalians, the parish being united with that of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey; and the other on "Christ Church, Newgate Street."

* * *

We have received Part i. of *The Register of English Monumental Inscriptions*, issued by the English Monumental Inscriptions Society, 9, Linden Road, West Green, N. The name of the Society is new to us. It should do valuable work if care is taken to prevent overlapping. The work of recording inscriptions has been done to a small extent in piecemeal and haphazard fashion, and this Society can do good service by taking up areas hitherto untouched. The part before us contains "The Monumental Inscriptions Remaining in the Church of St. Bartholomew at Orford, in the County of Suffolk, 1911," transcribed and annotated by H. W. B. W. It has, as frontispiece, a good illustration of the brass of Bridget Bence and Joan Wheatley. The printing is excellent, the annotation full, and the indexes (names and places) complete.

* * *

The Viking Club issues vol. v., part ii., of *Old Lore Miscellany*. Some interesting items of seventeenth-century folk-lore are drawn from the kirk-sessions records of Canisbay, near John-o'-Groats. The glossary to the articles, here finished, on "An Orkney Township in the Olden Times," contains a number of words which are not in the *English Dialect Dictionary*. Shetland wrecks and Shetland airs (with music); Orkney Surnames and Counting-out Rhymes, and the continuation of the Bibliography of Caithness and Sutherland are among the other contents of the part. With it is issued part vi., vol. i., of *Caithness and Sutherland Records*, containing papal appointments and dispensations (fourteenth century), the original Latin being accompanied by translations; Charters, with translations, and other documentary matter in full or in summary.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*April* 18.—Sir Arthur Evans, vice-president, in the chair.—Mr. Mill Stephenson read a paper on "Some Recently Discovered Palimpsest Brasses." These comprised the Ashbey brasses at Harefield, Middlesex, which have on their reverses portions of shroud figures, a symbol of the Trinity, and a fragment of a very large face, probably a "waster." Some parts of the shrouds are identical with the brass of Thomasin Tendryng, 1485, at Yoxford, Suffolk. Mr. Stephenson also drew attention to the brass of Arthur Cole, President, at Magdalen College, Oxford. The reverse of this consists of the nearly complete figure of a priest, and part of the inscription is cut from one to Marjery, wife of William Chamberlain, who died in the eleventh year of Henry VI. As a Marjery, wife of William Chamberlain, was buried at the Greyfriars, London, in 1431, it seems likely that this brass came from that house. Mr. Stephenson also showed rubbings of an incised slab of Martin, first vicar of Barking, 1315-28, and of a brass to Richard Malet, priest, both found recently on the site of Barking Abbey.

Mr. F. W. Bull read some short "Notes on Further Romano-British Finds near Kettering during the Past Year." Although the ironstone workings referred to last year had been continued in a northerly direction, the rubbish heaps were fewer, and the finds had been rarer. The pebbled roadway on the site had again been cut through and several wells uncovered, but no definite traces of buildings were found. Further coins had come to light, including two British of the first century—one of Tasciovanus, and the other of Dubnovellanus. Besides some rather unusual enamelled brooches, the only other item to be noted was a quite plain leaden coffin, found in January last. It contained the remains of a skeleton, but no ornaments or other articles.

Mr. Bull also read a paper on "The Bone Crypt at Rothwell, Northants." The crypt is beneath the south aisle of the church, and not earlier in date than the end of the twelfth century. Formerly the bones for which it is noted were stacked on the north, east, and south sides, but, as they were fast mouldering, they have, since the beginning of the year, been all moved on the recommendation of Dr. Parsons. The small bones and débris have been taken away, while most of the skulls have, as at Hythe, been placed on shelves on the north and south sides of the crypt, the larger bones and the rest of the skulls having been made into two large stacks down the centre of the crypt. The number of skeletons represented is now put at 11,000. There are indications of a fresco at the east end of the crypt, but no traces of an altar. In the course of the restacking, remains of some interesting tiles and a few pieces of mediæval pottery have been found. The earliest fragment is about 1260, and the latest sixteenth or seventeenth century. The collection was well known when Morton published his *Natural History of Northamptonshire* in 1712, and, in view of the dates of the finds, it is doubtful if the crypt was ever, as has hitherto been supposed was the case, lost sight of. All kinds of theories as to the why and wherefore of the collection have been current, but there is no reason to doubt Dr. Parsons's conclusion that this is an example of one of the charnel houses which were comparatively common in pre-Reformation times.—*Athenæum*, April 27.

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Society of Antiquaries.—*May* 2.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Professor Haverfield, Vice-President, read his Annual Report on the last year's work at Corbridge. After giving a short retrospect of the results obtained in the past five years, the striking masonry and buildings, the lion and other remarkable sculptures, the pottery, coins, etc., and after pointing out that the site differed entirely from any other in the North of England, he described the principal results gained in 1911: (1) The inferior houses, yards, furnaces, etc., which filled the western part of Corstopitum, and the objects of interest found among them—a curious carved slab of probably funeral character, the tombstone of the Palmyrene soldier Barates (already known from South Shields), and the large hoard of 159 gold coins; (2) the further examination of the so-called "forum," probably a storehouse, but never completed; and (3) the collection of inscriptions and sculptures, mostly destroyed by fire or weather, which were found in the ballast of the latest stratum of the main road through Corstopitum. In conclusion, he directed attention to some points connected with the gold hoard, and also the large ingot of iron found in 1909, and recently studied afresh by Sir Hugh Bell and Mr. J. E. Stead. This ingot had been built up of small iron blooms, smelted separately and welded one on to another. Apparently the process had not been completed when the ingot was abandoned, and the purpose of the iron mass is by no means clear.

Mr. W. A. Littledale exhibited impressions of the hitherto unrecorded seal of the Priory of Ellerton-on-Swale in the North Riding of Yorkshire. The seal is circular, with a representation of the Agnus Dei, and the inscription S. COM'UNE DOMUS D'ELLERTON. It is of approximately thirteenth-century date.

Mr. H. Clifford Smith exhibited a fine cupboard of late fifteenth-century date. It is of English work, and was recently procured from a farm-house in Shropshire for the Victoria and Albert Museum.—*Athenæum*, May 11.

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Dr. Alfred C. Fryer, lecturing before the Royal Archæological Institute on May 1, on "The Monumental Effigies of Nicholas Stone," said Stone was commissioned by James I. to undertake work at the Royal palaces in England and Scotland, and he also carried out, as mason, several designs for Inigo Jones. He acquired a great reputation for his mounments of persons of distinction. The Great Fire destroyed much of his work in London, but the effigies of Sir George Villiers and his lady, Viscount Dorchester, Francis Holles, and Sir George Holles, might still be seen in Westminster Abbey, as well as the monument of Thomas Sutton in the chapel of the Charterhouse, and the effigy of Dr. Donne, poet and Dean of St. Paul's, in the Cathedral. A large number of Stone's effigies were in various churches in the country. Some of his monuments and effigies were inferior to his other work, probably owing to his not being given a free hand by his patrons, or to his leaving too much to his workmen, but when left to himself and using his own chisel, he was able to produce effigies which showed that he possessed considerable genius, and if he could not attain to the high level of Hubert Le Sœur, he was a sculptor whose work formed an interesting study in the history of English art.

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The Surrey Archæological Society held its annual meeting at Guildford on April 20, Alderman Smallpeice in the chair. The Council reported that the general question of the preservation of threatened antiquities had been before it in many forms during the past year. Quite the most serious danger, though public attention was not strongly drawn to it, was that which threatened St. George's Hill at Weybridge. This hill has upon it an exceptionally fine early British camp, the interest and importance of which are enhanced by the numerous finds of pottery and weapons made recently in its neighbourhood. Building operations at one time threatened the most interesting features of the hill, but, thanks to the constant efforts of the Society's local secretary, Dr. Gardner, and to the ready acquiescence of the new owner, the worst dangers had been averted. The threatened destruction of the old cottages at Guildford aroused the Surrey County Council, which had now elected a committee to consider the question of the preservation of Surrey antiquities. The Council of the Society has decided to compile a list, arranged under parishes, of all Surrey antiquities of importance. The Society numbers 491 members. The Earl of Onslow has accepted the post of vice-president in succession to his father. After the transaction of business the members were entertained to tea by the Mayor, who was thanked by Sir John Watney and Sir Edward Brabrook.

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A meeting of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland was held on the evening of April 30 in Kilkenny, the birthplace of the Society. Earlier in the day the visitors, the ex-President, Dr. Robert Cochrane, Mr. Henry Dixon, Dublin, and about twenty others, visited the various places of archæological and historical interest in or near Kilkenny. Kilkenny Castle was naturally the first place towards which their footsteps were directed, the Marquis of Ormonde making them free of the beautiful pile that overlooks the silvery Nore, and the famous picture-gallery was the object of much interest. Shee's Almshouse, St. John's Church, St. Mary's Parish Church, and St. Canice's Cathedral were next visited, Mr. Richard Langrishe making a very instructive cicerone. Before leaving the Cathedral, the Very Rev. Dean Winder, by whom the visitors were received and cordially welcomed, produced for their inspection the ancient church plate, also the Red Book of Ossory and the White Book of Ossory. In the evening the visitors dined at the Club House Hotel. After dinner the business proper of the meeting was transacted, new members elected, and papers read, amongst the latter being one submitted by Lord Walter FitzGerald, M.R.I.A., J.P.—"The Barnewall Wayside Cross at Sarsfieldstown, Co. Meath." On the next day, May 1, the members made an excursion to Carlow.

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A meeting of the Glasgow Archæological Society was held on April 18, the Rev. Professor Cooper presiding. Dr. George Neilson gave an account of a series of chronological notes, written probably in the year 1612, on the flyleaves of a copy of Sir John Skene's *Regiam Majestatem*, printed in 1609. Mr. Ludovic M. Mann contributed notes on (1) a Jacobite manuscript in the Hunterian Library, Glasgow University; (2) a prehistoric glass pendant recently found in Wigtownshire; and (3) stone discs with perforations tapering from each face. The Jacobite manuscript, Mr. Mann explained, was a peremptory and despotic order from Prince Charles's secretary, Murray, to old Mr. Zacharias Boyd, keeper of the impost books, that he should deliver these up within an hour from the receipt of the letter upon pain of military execution on his goods and effects. It was dated December 31, 1745, and was issued during the memorable, expensive, and unwelcome visit of Prince Charles to Glasgow—a visit which lasted for ten days. The little document showed more powerfully than any big document could show the extraordinary despotic attitude of the rebel leaders to the citizens of the wealthiest community in Scotland. Prince Charles's army arrived tattered and starving, and left shaven, clean, well fed, with new brogues, bonnets, and shirts, at the expense of the citizens.

The prehistoric pendant was of amber-coloured glass with a yellow inlay. It has been found in pre-Roman and Roman sites in Britain.

In his notes on stone discs Mr. Mann stated that for a hundred years archæologists all over the world had been puzzled with regard to certain stones, perforated in the middle, casually turned up in the soil. No one had been able to tell to what purpose they had been put, but he thought they had now solved the problem. The stones were used as polishers or smoothers for the shafts of arrows, lances, and spears, and for the final stages in the preparation of small cylindrical objects of bone, horn, and wood, such as needles, awls, and pins.

Mr. C. E. Whitelaw exhibited two Highland targes and a Scottish two-handed sword. One of the targes was of the seventeenth century period, finely tooled with interlaced work and brass studs, and the other, which was of the early eighteenth century period, was also finely tooled with interlaced work, was ornamented with perforated brass plates, and had a raised boss in the centre. The two-handed sword was one of a type with shell guards, the probable period being early seventeenth century.

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Professor Arthur Keith and Mr. J. Reid Moir gave an account before the Royal Anthropological Institute on April 23, of the skeleton found about eighteen months ago in a brickfield near Ipswich. Mr. Moir said the bones were earlier than any human remains so far discovered in England, and were representative of the pre-boulder clay man. The theory of burial was not possible, because the line which separated the overlying deposit of boulder clay and the underlying stratum of glacial sand, in which the skeleton was found, was unbroken. The man was lying there before the clay was deposited. The flints found near were of pre-palæolithic form. Professor Keith said the skeleton was extremely ancient, but not that of a neolithic man. He accepted the geological age which Mr. Moir had given to the bones. Professor Boyd Dawkins said that last Saturday he made a careful examination of the section in which the skeleton was found, and he was of opinion that the interment was not found beneath the boulder clay as such. The clay was not *in situ*, but there had been a vertical movement in that section. There was absolutely no geological evidence in that place of pre-glacial man. In the case of the Ipswich skeleton there was every reason to suppose it was a modern interment. Professor Sollas said that complete truth in such cases would not be possible until experts were called in to examine the bones before they were removed.

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The Rev. C. E. Adamson, presiding over a meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on April 24, referred to the death of Mr. J. P. Gibson, of Hexham, a vice-president of the society, and moved a resolution that a letter of sympathy should be sent to the relatives. This was carried in silence. Mr. Gibson had, he said, been a member of the society since 1882, and took a deep interest, spent time, trouble, and money without stint in the investigation of the Roman Wall. Dr. F. W. Dendy, who seconded the resolution said that Mr. Gibson was never content to accept statements, but investigated the facts revealed on the Roman Wall. He only wished he had written more in regard to his researches.

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Identification of Ad Murum," which, he said, had hitherto been identified with various localities. A new consideration was suggested from Bede's references from personal knowledge. The seven different places suggested by a number of historians from Camden (1586) down to Plummer (1896) were reducible to three—namely, Rudchester, as advocated by Longstaffe; Heddon-on-the-Wall, by Bates; and Pandon, by Brand, Hodgson-Hinde, and Boyle. The arguments for Rudchester and Heddon both depended on measurements from Segedunum; Pandon on alleged measurements from the sea. After examining the evidence in detail, Mr. Heslop favoured the conclusion that Pandon was the site of the Royal villa of Ad Murum.

A paper was also read by Mr. W. M. Egglestone on a neolithic flint implement found in Weardale.

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The Rev. F. Smith, of Queensferry, Scotland, delivered a most interesting lecture before the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY last Monday afternoon (May 6) on "Palæolithic Relics from Scotland and Ireland." During the past forty years Mr. Smith, who acquired his geological knowledge in Cambridge, has been searching for palæolithic implements in Scotland and Ireland, and has collected some hundreds of peculiarly shaped stones from both those countries. The material from which they have been made is of various kinds—quartzite, granite, dolomite limestone and ironstone-band. Many of the specimens exhibited showed decided striæ caused by glaciation. To one accustomed to think of palæolithic implements in terms of flint the examples put before the meeting seemed very strange, so much so that, after but one glance, each piece of stone would be rejected as a freak of nature by most people who handle flint implements. When, however, hundreds of these specimens are examined, each different type having its own peculiar form, common sense forbids a hasty judgment, for nature, even with the aid of her powerful handmaids, heat, frost, and the pressure of ice-sheets, does not manufacture by the hundred from granite or dolomite limestone clearly shaped implements with well-defined handles, any more than she produces flint implements of the Chellean or St. Acheulean types by such means. The strong point in favour of these rather startling specimens being the work of palæolithic man is the very large number of each distinct form which the lecturer had found in glacial deposits. There is nothing inherently improbable in these shaped stones being the handiwork of palæolithic people, but before accepting them as such, the wise scientific man would go to Scotland, find these peculiar forms for himself, and then compare them with the naturally fractured fragments of the rocks of which they are composed.—*Cambridge Review*, May 9.

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The annual meeting of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held in Colchester Castle on May 2, the Bishop of Barking in the chair. Besides the usual business proceedings one or two papers were read. One forwarded by Dr. Horace Round was read by the Secretary. It dealt with an ancient leech or barber-surgeon, whose name was borne on the Pipe Roll of Essex from 1157 until his death in 1171. He was considered the first medical practitioner registered in Essex, and Dr. Round pointed out that he received one penny per day—the amount then paid to a soldier or sailor, and to a blind man, or other recipient of the Royal bounty.

Mr. Miller Christy gave an interesting description of excavations at West Thurrock, resulting in the uncovering of remains, which were apparently those of a round church. Mr. St. John Hope said it was absolutely abnormal for the ordinary parish church to have a round nave. The only builders of round churches in this country were the Knights of the Order of the Temple, and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Before he formed an opinion as to whether the church mentioned by Mr. Miller Christy was built by the Templars, or by the Hospitallers, he should like to see a proper ground plan of it.

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Other meetings have been the annual meeting of the HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Winchester on May 2; the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on May 8, when Mr. F. Legge read a paper on "The Lion-headed god of the Mithraic Mysteries"; the excursion of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Almondbury on May 4; the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on April 30, when Mr. J. J. Kitts read a paper on "The Ancient Church of All Hallows, Newcastle-on-Tyne, with Notes on Jesmond Chapel and Pilgrim Gate"; the annual meeting of the SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY, on April 24, when the report read showed the need for more members and less expenditure; the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on April 30, when papers were read by the Rev. C. V. Collier on "East Riding Disputes, from Documents found at Burton Agnes," and by Mr. T. Sheppard on "The Arms of Hull"; and the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at the Bishopsgate Institute on April 20.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

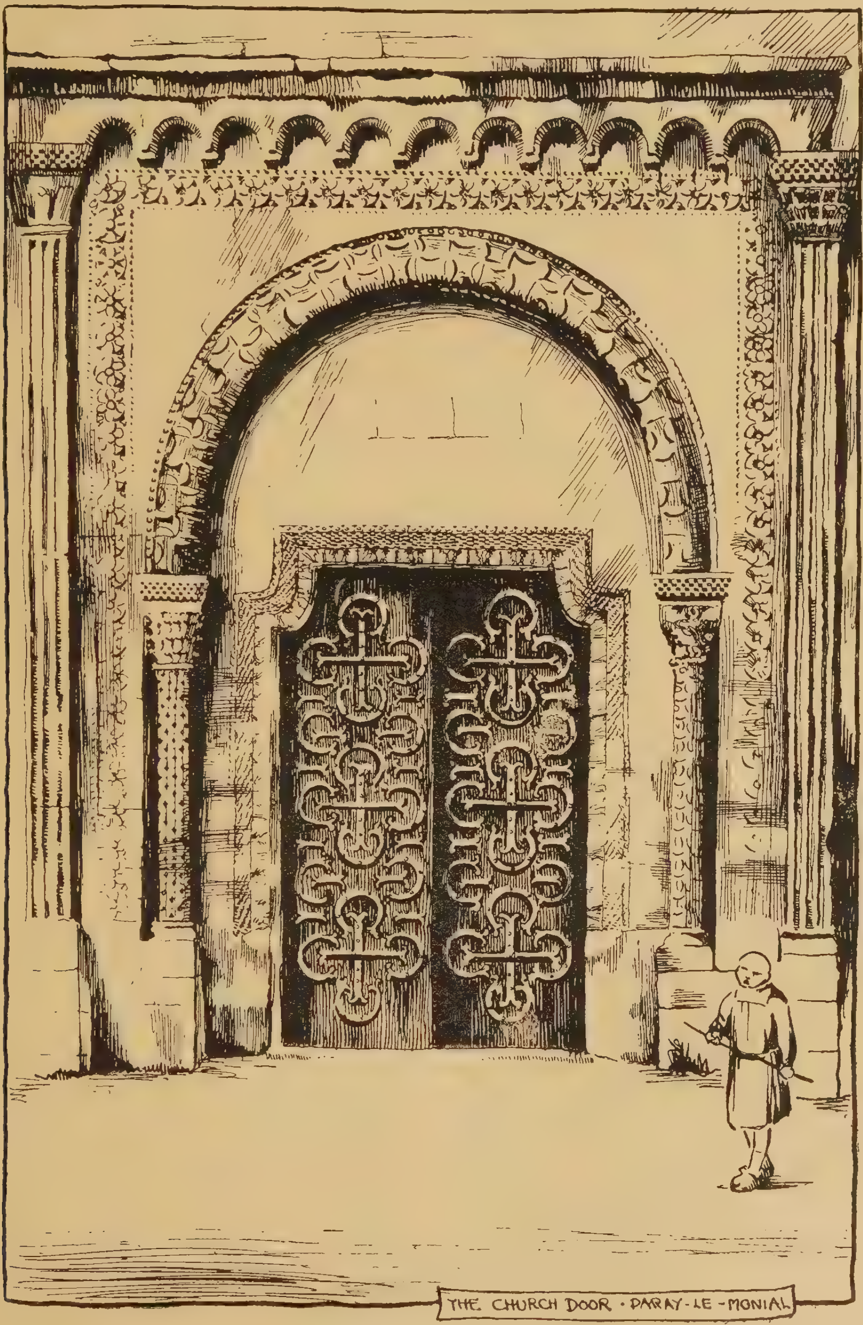
THE MAKING OF LONDON. By Sir Laurence Gomme, F.S.A. Many illustrations. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1912. 8vo., pp. 255. Price 3s. 6d. net.

This is a stirring little book. Although all historical and archæological students are not prepared to subscribe to Sir Laurence Gomme's theory regarding the continuity of existence of the City of London from Roman times onwards, not one of them, we are sure, but will applaud his love of the great capital, his devotion to its moving history, and his desire to stir in the breasts of its, for the most part, too apathetic citizens, a sense of the greatness of their inheritance and of the wonderful history and destiny of the capital of the world. Sir Laurence says that "this book does not attempt to present an argument for the particular view of the history of London which it conveys. It merely states the case for that view." He hopes to bring out an extended and corrected new edition of his *Government of London*, published in 1908, but "in the meantime it is well to supply the student with a succinct account of the general line of argument to which I am looking forward." The position Sir Laurence takes up is clearly stated on p. 50. He holds that it is "abundantly clear that Roman London, with its continuous tradition, must have had a continuous life, threading out, no doubt, at certain times into a narrow compass, but never entirely broken. It is to this significant fact of continuity that I shall appeal throughout the succeeding pages of our study. I shall urge that if we never lose sight of Celtic worship and tradition preserved from Roman London, we cannot safely include in the mere silence of Anglo-Saxon history a decayed and desolate city, and I shall ask that the undoubted inheritance by modern London from Roman London, which we now proceed to examine, may be tested by this underlying structure of continuity." We are not going to discuss the position taken up. The book is, as the author says, a statement rather than argument, though argument cannot be altogether excluded, and Sir Laurence occasionally skates dexterously over thin ice. We prefer to commend it, theorizings apart, as a remarkably able and well written, indeed brilliant, sketch of the evolution of London. It is written with both enthusiasm and knowledge, and should do much to stimulate and encourage that interest and pride in London's historic past, and that confident faith in her Imperial destiny which, though heretofore far too slight, should be shared in by every Londoner, and which, we believe, is a growing and ennobling influence. The numerous illustrations are well chosen, and there is a good index.

* * *

BURGUNDY: THE SPLENDID DUCHY. By Percy Allen. With 8 water-colour and 86 line drawings by Miss Marjorie Nash. London: *Francis Griffiths*, 1912. Fcap. 4to., pp. xx + 302. Price 12s. 6d. net.

There is some truth in Mr. Allen's epigrammatic remark that "although the history of Burgundy is intimately connected with that of England . . . the average English reader's knowledge of the subject is contained within the four corners of a wine list." If the average reader will only master the pages of this beautifully produced book he will certainly extend his knowledge of a wonderfully attractive country, rich in historical and ecclesiastical associations and architectural remains, rich in archæological attractions, and rich in the beauty of the scenery and in the sterling, virile character of its people. The geographical position of the land of course accounts for much. Autun, Cluny, Dijon—these are three only of the centres to which Mr. Allen takes his readers, centres overflowing with archæological, historical, and ecclesiastical interest. Autun especially—"which comprises a mediæval and a modern town within the enceinte of a Roman city"—is ably treated. Its dead past—a wonderful past—here lives again. Noticeable also is the description of Cluny's great past and the vivid account of the Abbey town as it is at present, and of "Cluny's daughter," Paray-le-Monial. The chapter on Dijon should tempt many of those who hurry through that town on the way to Switzerland or more southern lands to break their journey and see something of the old Burgundian capital, which, though much modernized, can still show much that is of architectural and artistic interest, while historical associations abound. Other places, less well known, but of which Mr. Allen has much to tell, are Châlon-sur-Saône, Tournus, with its striking church of St. Philibert, the Valley of the Ouche, Beaune and the Cote d'Or—Beaune situated on one of the main Continental railway lines and familiar on every wine list, but containing within its ramparts many relics of the Middle Ages—and Bourg en Bresse, associated with the wonderful old Église de Brou. The book, as the sub-title indicates, treats of Southern Burgundy only. Mr. Allen intends, if the reception given to this volume justifies him, to produce a companion book on the northern part of the duchy. We hope to see it soon. We shall have given a misleading impression of the book if the reader imagines that it is concerned solely with historical and archæological matters. Mr. Allen weaves deftly into his chapters lively pictures of his travel through the land, snatches of conversation *en route*, personal experiences, as well as much legendary lore. The result is a very readable and desirable volume. The numerous illustrations add much to the charm of the book. We prefer the line-drawings to the


THE CHURCH DOOR · PARAY-LE-MONIAL

THE NORTH DOOR OF PARAY-LE-MONIAL CHURCH.

water-colour sketches; and though the former vary in quality they are, as a rule, singularly happy in hitting off effectively not merely buildings and architectural details, but town and country types of men and women, and little bits of street and rural life. We are courteously permitted to reproduce on p. 237 Miss Nash's drawing of the north door of the splendid church at Paray-le-Monial. This door, says Mr. Allen, "is a graceful construction, of somewhat unusual classical design, well harmonized and proportioned, and exquisitely carved. All the sculpture, from the flowered architrave within the pilasters, to the ornamentation of the shafts and the shouldered arches, is very pleasing, as are the doors themselves, with their quartre-foiled iron ornament, surrounding an inner cross."

* * *

THE NORMANDY COAST. By Charles Merk. With 38 illustrations. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1911. Crown 8vo., pp. 370. Price 6s. net.

The wonderful coast of Normandy, with its cliffs and river-valley breaks, each with its *plage*, its casino and bathing boxes, its tiny village or old-world town, masked by the seaside façade of villas and hotels, with its wilder aspects on the western side of the Cotentin, with its varied inland scenery and easy reach of towns and cathedrals and châteaux famous in the history of both England and France—this wonderful coast yearly attracts an increasing number of visitors from this side the Channel, who will certainly find this book uncommonly useful. A volume on the Normandy coast in a "County Coast Series," is perhaps a trifle odd; but the publishers have been wise in imparting elasticity to the name of their series. Mr. Merk is the English chaplain at Dieppe, well known as such to many English visitors, and his knowledge of the coast has the familiarity born of long residence and intimate study. It is clear also from every page of his well-written book that he is thoroughly versed in the history of Normandy and of its relations with our own country. The history of many spots on the coast is a somewhat monotonous record of descents by the English, of ruin by fire and sword, of continual contests for possession by the two nations, varied by the horrors of the internecine wars of religion. All these stirring doings have left their mark on the country, especially on the churches, though modern developments have done much in many places to obliterate the traces of earlier history. We have read Mr. Merk's book from the first page to the last with the greatest interest—the last few pages contain a brilliant sketch, skilfully condensed, of the history of the famous Mont St. Michel—and strongly recommend all prospective visitors to the Normandy coast to read the book before they go, and to take it with them when they set out. The numerous photographic illustrations are well reproduced. We do not like Mr. Merk's way of rendering French ducal titles. The "Duke du Maine," "Duke de Berry," "Duke de Brittany," and so on, are neither French nor English. Curiously enough, on p. 42 we have the "Duke du Maine" and the "Duke of Orleans" on two successive lines. "Phantastic," on pp. 95, 123, 342, and elsewhere, seems a somewhat fantastic way of spelling a familiar word.

A HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF CUCKFIELD. Thirteen illustrations and map. Haywards Heath: *C. Clarke*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. x + 217. Price 5s. net.

The name of the late Rev. Canon J. H. Cooper, Vicar of Cuckfield, is well known to and held in honour by Sussex antiquaries. The title-page of the book before us bears this quotation from a letter of T. W. Erle to the Canon—"Mankind is divided into two great categories, those who love Cuckfield and those who don't or who do not know it." Canon Cooper was *facile princeps* in the first category, and he gave many proofs of the love he bore his parish in the various papers he contributed from time to time to the Sussex Archæological Society's *Collections* concerning various aspects and periods of the history of Cuckfield. The two papers on "The Vicars and Parish of Cuckfield in the Seventeenth Century"—to name one example only—which he contributed to vols. xlv. and xlvi. of the *Collections*, are models of careful research and scholarly presentment. The volume before us is based to no small extent on the Canon's papers. No author's or compiler's name appears on the title-page, but the signature of Wilbraham V. Cooper to the "Compiler's Note" which prefaces it, shows that the Canon's mantle has fallen on worthy shoulders. The book, which is capitally printed and well illustrated, is an excellent specimen of how parish history should be written. The first two chapters deal with Cuckfield before the Conquest, and in the days of Feudalism. The third is an admirably full historical and descriptive account of the fine old church, the soaring spire of which is such a landmark in the midst of the delightful country that surrounds the old town, and of its vicars. Subsequent chapters deal with the manor and its lords, from the Warennes and Fitzalans and Howards of Norman and fourteenth-century days to the Sergisons of the present time, with other noteworthy Cuckfield families (Borde, Burrell, Michell, Chaloner, Hussey, Waller), the schools, industries, and population, and highways and means of communication (an entertaining chapter), with a final "Note upon Haywards Heath," the daughter which—thanks to its situation on the main Brighton line—has outgrown its parent, but which, pleasant place as it is, has none of the old-world charm, none of the historical and other associations which invest and cluster so thickly round the church and parish of Cuckfield. The compiler of this book deserves the thanks of antiquaries both for the work he has done and for the way he has done it. The volume must find a place in every Sussex library. The plates are good and genuinely illustrative; there is a satisfactory index, and the book is completed by a large folding map of Cuckfield and district reduced from the Ordnance Survey.

* * *

LE MONT SAINT-MICHEL INCONNU. Par Étienne Dupont. Huit gravures. Paris: *Perrin et Cie.*, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. 326. Prix 5 francs.

Monsieur Dupont's devotion to the great abbey-fortress—the wonderful pyramid of walls and buttresses and soaring spire which looms so grandly upon the vision of the traveller coming from Avranches—is inexhaustible. His works on Mont Saint-Michel will soon need a bibliography to themselves. The book before us can be praised unreservedly. Here are a dozen chapters on various little known aspects and details of the history of Mont Saint-Michel, chiefly during the Middle Ages, and beginning with one on the early documentary sources for its history, which all have a story to tell and all tell it well. Some of the chapter-titles are, Une Astrologue Bretonne, Un Abbé Félon (Robert Jolivet of dishonoured memory), Les Cloches de l'Abbaye, Anciennes Hotelleries, and so on. Most sides of the history of Mont Saint-Michel—civil and military, religious and artistic—find illustration in these fascinating pages. The eight plates are good and well chosen. One of them is a quaint representation of Pentecost, from a manuscript in the Avranches library. Another is a "Trinita" of the familiar mediæval design, from the same manuscript, while a third shows both obverse and reverse of a sixteenth-century medal of the Order of Saint-Michel.

* * *

THE ROMANCE OF WILLS AND TESTAMENTS. By Edgar Vine Hall. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. 256. Price 5s. net.

More than one volume has been published on the tempting theme of this book, but usually the compilers have been chiefly concerned to collect grotesque and bizarre, humorous and eccentric testamentary examples to enliven their pages and to attract readers, and little inclined to treat the subject seriously. Mr. Hall has prepared his book on better lines. He has searched many record sources as well as many books which afford incidental illustrative examples; and he has so arranged his matter, not merely to illustrate the "Romance" of wills, but to throw many vivid sidelights on social and national history, on social conditions, on folk-lore and on religious belief. Many readers will be able to supplement the contents of the volume from their own note-books—the subject is vast—but we are struck by the thorough manner in which Mr. Hall has digested his materials, and by the way in which he shows on practically every page the great value to students of social history, and of social and religious conditions, of the careful study of the wills of bygone generations. He makes skilful use also of examples from literature. It is not only an entertaining, but a well-written book, which shows an extensive knowledge of the byways of the subject and abounds in fresh matter. We can recommend it as worth possessing as well as worth reading. There are one or two misprints, as in the name of the artist on page 227 ("Firth" for "Frith"), while the failure to supply an index for such a book is little short of a literary crime.

* * *

THE LAND OF GOSHEN AND THE EXODUS. By Sir Hanbury Brown, K.C.M.G. Second Edition. With 2 maps. London: *Edward Stanford*, 1912. 8vo., pp. 92. Price 3s. net.

This handy little book first appeared in 1899, and a second and enlarged edition is welcome. Sir Hanbury Brown's purpose is "to illustrate the general topographical setting of the Old Testament narrative of the sojourn of the children of Israel in the land of Goshen and of their Exodus from Egypt." The author does not discuss any historical question or in any way enter upon Biblical criticism. That, he says, is outside his province. He accepts "the Bible account as reliable history" and considers only the geographical and topographical questions involved. Sir Hanbury knows the ground thoroughly. Both from his training as an engineer and from his experience and personal observations made as Inspector-General of Irrigation in Lower Egypt he is well qualified for the discussion of those questions to which he limits himself. The result is an interesting and valuable contribution to the study of the Exodus from a topographical point of view. It is well and carefully written and deserves attentive study not only by professed Biblical students, but by all who realize the importance of one of the epoch-marking racial movements of history.

* * *

We have received *The Sword of Harvaard, or The Common Ancestors of William Shakspere and John Harvard*, by Alfred Rodway (Birmingham: Cornish Brothers, Limited. Price 1s. net). Mr. Rodway apparently wishes to link the Ardens of Warwickshire (hence the Shakespearean connection) with the families of Harward, Harvard, Hereward the Wake on heraldic evidence of rather a flimsy character. The argument is that "the right to bear heraldic arms was ever jealously guarded, and if we find some of the families whose names are akin to that of Hereward bearing as their arms symbols strongly suggestive of the Wardenship of the Sword the relationship may be taken as proved." We fancy Mr. Rodway will have some difficulty in getting heraldic students and genealogists to accept this dictum, which, if applied in some directions, would lead to surprising results. Mr. Rodway's enthusiasm is greater than his knowledge. The booklet is illustrated by seven heraldic plates.

* * *

Among the other pamphlets on our table is No. 12 of the Halifax Bankfield Museum Notes (price 6d.; by post 7d.), which deals with *Local Prehistoric Implements*, and is written by Mr. H. P. Kendall and Mr. H. Ling Roth. A special Loan Exhibition is being held at the Museum from May 11 to June 6, so the publication is timely. It is a carefully prepared handbook to the principal exhibits, with many good illustrations, and a map of the Parish of Halifax, showing the distribution of flint areas.

* * *

Conspicuous in the *Essex Review*, April, is an illustrated article by Mr. H. W. Lewer and Mr. J. C. Wall on "Church Chests in Essex," a somewhat neglected subject. Other papers well worth attention are: "The Bow China Factory and its Story," illustrated, by Mr. Frank Stevens; and "Church Affairs at Great Dunmow (1547-1559)," by Dr. Andrew Clark. The *Musical Antiquary*, April, under the title of "Master Sebastian of Paul's," has an account by Mr. W. H. Grattan Flood of Sebastian Westcott, organist of St. Paul's and Master of the Children, a man of mark in the musical and dramatic world of the sixteenth century, who has been strangely neglected. The same number contains, *inter alia*, "The Story of

Primitive Music," by Mr. C. S. Myers; and "The Death Song of the Cherokee Indians." The *Architectural Review*, April, is full of good things. We note especially "Inigo Jones and the Theatre," by Professor Lethaby; "The Soldier as a Factor in Roman Architecture," by Mr. Halsey Ricardo; "Jerusalem Doorways," by Mr. William Harvey; and "Rome under the Renaissance Popes," by Mr. W. H. Ward—all fully illustrated. The May issue, among many attractive features, has some beautiful photographs of "bits" of old Dijon, and a short article by Mr. Francis Fox emphasizing the value of the grouting machine in repairing and restoring (in the right sense of the word) old buildings. We have also on our table the *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society*, vol. v., No. 3; the second quarterly number of *History* (44, Fleet Street), an excellent shilling's-worth, with papers by Professor Allen Mawer, Mr. Everard L. Guilford, Mr. H. F. B. Wheeler, Miss Hilda Johnstone, and other able writers; fascicule 9 of that valuable bibliographical quarterly, *Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie* (Paris: Rue Spontini, 19); *Rivista d'Italia*, April; Part XXXVI. of the London County Council's *Indication of Houses of Historical Interest in London* (price 1d.), with short accounts of Huxley at 88, Paradise Street, Rotherhithe, S.E., and M. W. Balfe at 12, Seymour Street, Portman Square; and good book-catalogues from Mr. George Gregory of Bath and Messrs. W. N. Pitcher and Co. of Manchester.

Correspondence.

THE ORKNEY FIN-MEN.

TO THE EDITOR.

In his "Glimpse of Orkney and Shetland Two Hundred Years Ago" (*Antiquary*, April, 1912, pp. 139-144), Mr. Fordyce Clark quotes Brand's reference to a race of "Fin-men" then (1699-1700) frequently seen off the coasts of Orkney, who made use of skin canoes similar to those of the Eskimos. The information thus conveyed is characterized by Mr. Fordyce Clark as "startling." It certainly arrests the attention of those readers to whom these statements are new, and it is of much interest, supplying, as it does, food for reflection to the ethnologist and the historian. But many readers of the seventeenth century had already heard of the Orkney Fin-men from the Rev. James Wallace, whose *Description of Orkney* appeared in 1693. That writer and his son, James Wallace, M.D., F.R.S. Lond., not only agree as to the visits of those people to Orkney, but they also state that one of their skin canoes was preserved in Edinburgh in 1688. That it was there in 1696 is known from an entry in the Minute Book of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh; and it may be one of two un-identified kayaks still in Edinburgh. Dr. James Wallace, further states that another specimen was preserved in the Church of Birsay, Orkney, in 1700. A third canoe of the same kind may be seen to-day in the Anthropological Museum, Marischal College, Aberdeen. The story connected with it is that it was captured in the North Sea, not far from Aberdeen, along with its occupant, who died soon after his arrival in Aberdeen. It is obvious that these three contemporaneous canoes belong to the same category, and whatever explains the presence of one of them in Scottish waters explains the presence of all. The problem is one of great importance, but it is too complex to be dealt with adequately on the present occasion. Those who are inclined to investigate the matter will find a good many references in my paper on "Kayaks of the North Sea," which appeared in *The Scottish Geographical Magazine* of March, 1912.

DAVID MACRITCHIE.

4, Archibald Place,
Edinburgh,
April 27, 1912.

MURDER-STONES.

TO THE EDITOR.

Wayside memorials of murder or sudden death are fairly common in some countries. Are many known in these islands? I know of the stone on Hindhead, near the Portsmouth Road; the carved pillar, at Seaton Delaval, near Tynemouth, with the inscription—

"Oh! horrid dede
To kill a manne for a pigge's hede";

and the old stone which stands in a lonely spot on Salisbury Plain, bearing a long inscription, which relates how "Mr. Dean of Imper" was attacked and robbed by highwaymen. There is also an obelisk to the memory of the murdered brothers Keppoch on the banks of Loch Oich, near Invergarry. On Ditchling Common, Sussex, still stands the old wooden post which marks the spot where Jacob Harris, a Jewish pedlar, was gibbeted in 1734, after having committed several murders. I shall be glad of references to any similar stones or memorials. Stones such as that which marks the death-place of William Rufus in the New Forest, or the plain granite cross at Evershed's Rough, near Dorking, which stands on the spot where Bishop Wilberforce was thrown from his horse and killed in 1873, fall into a different category.

J. H. M.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

The Antiquary.

JULY, 1912.

Notes of the Month.

Six months ago an ancient house in King's Lynn, known as the Greenland Fishery, with an adjoining tenement, were condemned by the Corporation of that ancient borough, and were on the point of being demolished, when that well-known antiquary, Mr. E. M. Beloe, F.S.A., stepped into the breach and bought the property himself. The buildings were in a somewhat dilapidated condition, and Mr. Beloe has had to make a considerable outlay in renewing what was perishing or had perished. New floors have been put in, the falling roof has been made sound, and the collapsed staircase has been replaced. Mr. Beloe has avoided what is known as "restoration," but has generously carried out himself the much needed and rather extensive works of repair. In the result, instead of being practically a slum dwelling, the building is now strong and sound, and Mr. Beloe has thrown it open to the public under the name of the Greenland Fishery Museum.

* * *

The house itself is a fair example of half-timbered houses of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. The structural parts are of wood, fitted together by means of wooden plugs. The brickwork on the outside wall is 4½ inches thick. The house is the reputed home of John Atkins, Mayor of Lynn, 1607. The date-stone 1605 is extant on the north gable, and it is not improbable that the house was built by Atkins, who was a ropemaker. The Museum was formally opened by the Earl of Orford on Thursday, June 6. Mr. Beloe has placed within its walls his valuable collection of local antiquarian relics. We are glad to see that he declines to allow the new Museum to be made a place of deposit for the miscellaneous objects that sometimes find their way into provincial and local museums. A very interesting *Guide* to the contents has been issued, which is freely illustrated, and which shows how valuable a gift Mr. Beloe has made to his native town. The collection includes many local antiquities, views, maps and plans, medals, articles of domestic use and a complete Norfolk weaver's outfit. The transformation of the building, apart from the value of the collection now installed therein, must have cost Mr. Beloe much time, trouble and expense. We congratulate him on the completion of so worthy an undertaking, and we congratulate Lynn on having so public-spirited and generous a citizen.

* * *

It is reported that important and interesting finds of Roman remains are being unearthed at Chester, on the site of the extension of the infirmary. At depths of about 5 feet, in close clay soil, numerous Roman graves have been discovered, and, in all, eighteen skeletons. The site is undoubtedly that of the graveyard used by the Twentieth Legion during their occupation of the city. The most recent discovery made was a grave in which were the skeletons of a mother and baby, who had been buried together. Near the spot were found Roman sandals in a wonderful state of preservation. The skeleton, in each instance, was buried with the head pointing north, and the teeth were in perfect condition. Roman pottery, bottles, tiles, and other remains have been secured in great quantity, and all have been carefully preserved.

* * *

The *Times* of June 1 contained a descriptive list of various works of art, etc., seven in number, which the National Art-Collections Fund has recently been instrumental in securing for the National Collections. No. 2 is a "Gothic Livery Cupboard of Oak, formerly belonging to Arthur, Prince of

Wales, eldest son of Henry VII. The cupboard, out of which, as the term 'livery' implies, food was handed (livree) for use in the Royal Household, was discovered quite recently in a Shropshire farmhouse. The farm from which it came lies between Tickenhall (or Ticknell) Manor, Bewdley, built by Henry VII. as a residence for Prince Arthur, and Ludlow Castle, on the borders or Marshes of Wales, where the Prince also held his Court, and in which in 1502, only five months after his marriage with the Spanish Princess Catherine of Aragon, he died, in the sixteenth year of his age. The front of the cupboard is carved with openwork panels of Perpendicular Gothic, with the letter A, and with two single ostrich feathers, as they appear on Prince Arthur's Chantry in Worcester Cathedral. In spite of its age and vicissitudes the piece is in remarkable condition, and retains much of its original vermilion colouring. This interesting and important historical relic has been purchased by Mr. Robert Mond for the collection of English furniture in the Victoria and Albert Museum, to which he is offering it as a gift through the National Art-Collections Fund. Height, 5 feet 4 inches; width, 4 feet 1 inch; depth, 2 feet."

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The beautiful Hardham Priory, in Sussex, was gutted by fire early in May, and the fire, strange to say, brought to light two series of wall-paintings of mediæval date, one over the other. Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., has been making a careful examination of them, and the Society of Antiquaries have instructed Mr. C. Praetorius to make coloured drawings of the paintings for publication.

◆ ◆ ◆

The *Manchester Guardian*, May 28, had a long article entitled "An Ancient British Camp: Interesting Finds near Abergele," in which was given a full description of the interesting results of excavations which for a fortnight past had been taking place in the ancient British fortification known as Parcy Meirch, near Abergele.

◆ ◆ ◆

Although no startling discovery was made during the season's work by the British School of Archæology in Egypt, the account of the explorations given by Professor Flinders Petrie at University College on May 17, showed that some very interesting additions have been made to the collection.

The work at Memphis resulted in the discovery of a number of monuments of immense size. One of these was the largest known example of the couchant Sphinx, being 26 feet long and weighing over 80 tons. It belongs probably to the Nineteenth Dynasty, about 1300 B.C. In the temple of Ptah was found another large Sphinx inscribed with the name of Rameses II. The most interesting historical monument was a large group in red granite representing Rameses II. standing beside the god Ptah, to whose temple that king was a lavish benefactor.

◆ ◆ ◆

Important discoveries were made in a large cemetery at Tarkah. Here were discovered a number of tombs, about 600 in all, the earliest being prior to the age of Menes and the founding of Memphis, about 6000 B.C., and the cemetery seems to have been used as a place of burial until Roman times. The preservation of the tombs and their contents was remarkable. Linen of the pre-Mena age was as clean and fresh as if it had just come from the loom. The coffins, many of them made in the form of houses of the period, were in excellent preservation. Very interesting was the discovery of a number of basket or wicker-work coffins, a curious forerunner of the earth-to-earth burial movement in this country. Many beautiful baskets and examples of plaiting were discovered.

◆ ◆ ◆

We take the following significant paragraph from the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, of May 21: "Some weeks ago we noticed the complaint of a correspondent who drew attention to the ruthless destruction of Irish monuments dating from Pagan times. A more wanton case of vandalism is that on which 'Antiquary' writes in our columns to-day. A ruined church and round tower at Ardpatrick, County Limerick, mark the site of one of St. Patrick's foundations, but according to some members of the Kilmallock Rural District Council, if the stones of these remains are 'badly wanted' for the building of fences, no objection can be taken to the removal of them. Even the gravestones in the space within which the church was built are not safe from the fence-builders. Clearly the County Councils are not devoting sufficient attention to this question of the preservation of storied relics. The measures being taken in Great Britain for the protection of ancient monuments emphasize the neglect shown here. Commissions in England, Scotland, and Wales are making inventories of historical remains; by the time an Irish Commission is appointed there will be little work left for it if the modern builders are to be allowed to remove the ruins piecemeal."

⁂

The treasure-trove of gold Roman coins found in 1908 and in 1911 at Corbridge have been acquired, by arrangement with the Treasury, by the British Museum. It has been thought desirable that the collection should be kept intact, and to meet the wishes of the locality it has been arranged that electrotype copies of the coins should be made for the Corbridge Museum. The collection, it will be remembered, consists of 48 coins found in 1908-1909 ranging over the thirty-year period from Valentinian I. to Magnus Maximus, and of 160 coins found in 1911 ranging over the hundred-year period from Nero to Marcus Aurelius. The collection is of especial importance, as it gives valuable assistance in the classification of the coins of the period. A remarkable fact concerning the earlier find is the large number of coins emanating from Trier, which bears a higher ratio even than that usually found in Fourth Century British hoards. Four of them are from Rome, one from Constantinople, and forty-three from Trier.

⁂

The burying of the coins is probably closely connected with the desertion or overthrow of Corstopitum. The town was one of the main sources of supplies for troops on the Wall, and its overthrow is not likely to have taken place except as a result of a frontier reverse of the first magnitude. It is possible, on the assumption that Maximus's revolt was followed by barbaric inroads, that the Wall was at this date finally abandoned. This suggestion, put forward by Mr. Craster, is, as he points out, inconsistent with the narrative of Gildas, and hard to reconcile with the weightier evidence of Claudian; "nevertheless it is indisputably the case that numismatic evidence for its later occupation has yet to be discovered."

⁂

A point of difference between the Corbridge hoard and other late Roman hoards found in Britain is the fact that all the coins are of gold, whereas elsewhere they have been almost exclusively of silver. Of the coins one is of particular interest, being a clumsy but contemporary forgery of a gold piece of the Emperor Gratian. In connection with the coins of Magnus Maximus, it is of interest to recall the attack made by Pacatus after the fall of the usurper and his description of how the spoils of a desolated province, stained with the blood and washed with the tears of murdered or impoverished owners, were brought to the Imperial Palace, there weighed, broken up, and apparently minted into coin.

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A fortunate circumstance is that the lead in which the coins were wrapped has prevented all action of the soil. Such tarnishing as occurred has been easily removed, and while they appear decadent and ineffective if compared with the issues of the early Empire, they show an artistic merit far superior to the silver and copper coinage of the period. It is of the gold coins of this period that the geographer Cosmas writes: "Yet another sign has God vouchsafed of the power of the Romans. All nations traffic in their currency, and it is accepted in every place from world's end to world's end, winning praise from every man and from every nation, for in no other empire is its like."

A full description of the 1911 find is being prepared by the Corbridge Committee.

Conditions of space make it impracticable for the collection as yet to be exhibited as a whole at the British Museum. It is hoped, however, that a few selected specimens will be exhibited shortly.

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In the *Standard* of May 20 the Vienna correspondent of that journal says: "A remarkable find of prehistoric weapons and ornaments has been made in a cavern at St. Kanzion, in the Karst Mountains, not far from Abbazia. The cavern, which is known as the 'Cave of Flies,' from the number of insects which, apparently breeding there, issue forth at certain times of the year, is a subterranean chamber with a perpendicular depth of 150 feet, the only entrance to which is by a hole in the roof. It was recently explored by some climbers with the help of a long rope ladder. A Roman helmet, dating from the beginning of the Christian era, which the owner had apparently dropped down the hole, was first found.

"Encouraged by this the Imperial Museum sent men to dig into the earth and stones which have fallen from the roof and sides and form the floor of the cavern, and at a depth of 3 feet they discovered over a thousand articles of bronze, including 200 lance heads, a number of swords, axes, clasps, and vessels. The last named had all been burned through by fire. The date of the articles is estimated at about 1000 B.C. Since it appears impossible that men in the Bronze Age should have lived at the bottom of such a deep and inaccessible cavern, archæologists believe the weapons and vessels must have been thrown down the hole as a sacrifice to some subterranean deity."

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The *Athenæum* of June 1 reported that in the chief church of Ueberlingen on Lake Constance, an almost perfect fresco has been discovered, dating from 1489. In the centre is St. Barbara with the tower, on one side St. George and the dragon, and on the other Mary Magdalene clinging to the Cross. The condition of the work is so good that the work of restoration will be comparatively easy.

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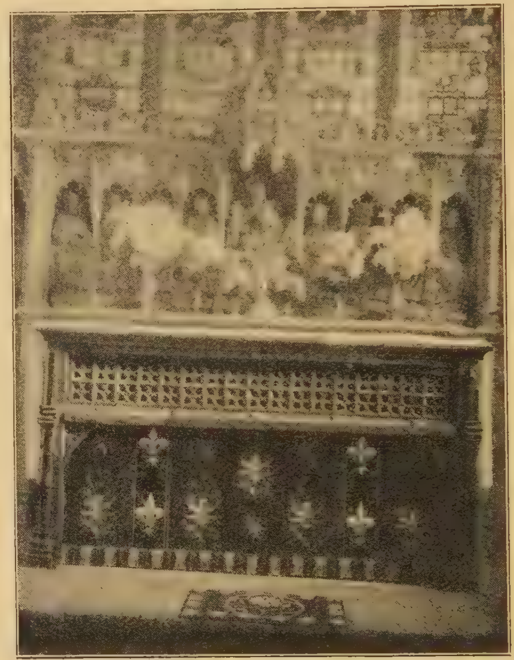
Mr. George Fellows, of Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough, kindly sends us the photograph here reproduced, and also the following note: "The Church of Holy Trinity, Barrow-on-Soar, Leicestershire, is a large building for a village church, built or faced with local material—Mountsorrell syenite. Its size is due to its having been in former days the mother church of the adjoining parishes of Quorndon, Woodhouse, part of Mountsorrell, Beaumanor, and Charley, and even others in the twelfth century. The features of the church range from the end of the thirteenth century to the pitch-pine period of the nineteenth century; but its arcade of four bays, its commodious chancel, its north and south transepts, combine to make it a building above the average size and dignity of a village church. It is to the peculiarity of the altar that attention is attracted, for it consists of a very old carved openwork oak top, carried by supports of the same material and date. Its history is unknown, but it seems probable that it was either made from a canopy to an altar tomb, like Rahere's tomb at St. Bartholomew the Great, or was formerly part of the rood screen."



THE ALTAR OF HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, BARROW-ON-SOAR.

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A fund is being raised by the North Staffordshire Field Club for the excavation of the Roman settlement of Etocetum, which occupied the site of the present village of Wall, near Lichfield. Recent diggings have revealed evidence of an extensive range of buildings.

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A number of interesting Saxon relics have been deposited in the County Museum at the Grey Friars, Lincoln, by the Committee of the Lincolnshire Archæological Society. They consist of articles found in the county about the year 1855, at Caistor and Searby. There is a very fine bronze bowl about 8 inches across. It was originally ornamented with three hoops and rings, but one of these ornaments, or handles, has been broken off. This bowl was found between Caistor and Nettleton, at the feet of a human skeleton. There were other skeletons unearthed at the same time, and quite a collection of beads of amber, glass, and clay, and a bronze cylinder were also found. The beads are believed to have been strung together in necklace form. Several ring-brooches, decorated in different ways, two broad, flat fibulæ, bronze buckles, and bronze clasps, are also of the collection; and there is likewise a fine specimen of what is called a girdle-hanger, with a spring loop at the top and small rings in the plates below. Among several bone objects are a ball with a flattened part, and a kind of oblong die, bearing circles denoting the throw, 6, 5, 4, and 3. The die is 1½ inches in length, and has a hole through it, and it is believed that, in conjunction with the ball, it was used for some game of the period. Attached to the several specimens in this collection are labels in the handwriting of the late Bishop Trollope, who was well known as an antiquary.

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With the assistance of a number of generous lovers of antiquities in the County of Lincoln and elsewhere, Earl Curzon of Kedleston has recovered the famous carved-stone fireplaces, dating from the fifteenth century, which were taken out of Tattershall Castle last year. The work of restoring the castle and its surroundings to their former condition, so far as it can properly be done, has already been commenced by Lord Curzon, and was sufficiently advanced for the fireplaces to be restored to their original position on June 5. It is estimated that the restoration at Tattershall will not be quite completed until next year, when Lord Curzon proposes to place it on view to the public.

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The excavations on the site of Old Sarum were resumed once more on Monday, May 13, and entered upon the fourth season since their initiation in 1909; the three first years being spent upon the excavation of the castle in the inner Bailey, which was successfully completed last November. This year the work already in progress will certainly be no less interesting. On the contrary, it may perhaps be even more so, for the site of the old Cathedral Church is being taken in hand. The excavation of such a building must appeal to archæologists generally, and especially to those who are interested, not only in Norman architecture, but in ecclesiastical buildings of early date.

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Writing in the *Wiltshire News* of May 31, Colonel Hawley, F.S.A., reports that "considerable progress has been made since the 13th, and a very good outline of the south wing of the transept has been laid bare. The nave wall has also been similarly followed from where the transept joins it both on the east and west sides, and those lines are at present under observation. Many graves have been met with, but have not been interfered with, and any disturbance of these will be avoided as much as possible. Unfortunately many of them are very near the surface. Their depths vary a good deal, but none seem to be more than 3 feet, whilst stone coffins must have actually been on the surface. Two of these have been come upon, and one protruding a short way from the side of the transept cutting appears to be a very fine one of granite. The portion exposed looks quite new, and suggests that the occupant may have been a person of note, for granite being difficult to work and coming from a long distance would entail in those times much labour and expense. These coffins have been covered up for the present and will receive attention later; but as the covering-stones in all instances have been taken away, it may be assumed that we shall not know who the occupants were, and the contents have doubtless been tampered with. The remains of former interments, disturbed in making subsequent ones, are frequently come upon, but receive respect, and after being collected in a basket are buried at the end of the day's work.

"A very fine gargoyle of a leopard's head was found in the transept cutting, which must have formed part of interior ornamentation, for the sculptor's work is quite sharp, and the red paint upon parts of it looks comparatively fresh. The short time which has elapsed since the commencement does not admit of further information, but it can be confidently expected that every week will bring forth some item of interest to report upon later. Meanwhile, it is hoped that those who have so kindly supported the work by their subscriptions in past years will again accord their help in this very important part of it which is in progress, and we shall welcome and be truly grateful for all contributions."

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The annual meeting of the Kent County Photographic Record and Survey was held in the Bentlif Art Gallery of the Maidstone Museum on the afternoon of May 29, Sir Martin Conway presiding. In the course of an address on "Photographic Survey and Allied Aims," Sir Martin referred to the group of old buildings mentioned in our fourth "Note" last month. He remarked that "there was a great material value in keeping these old things, which were one of England's greatest assets. What Westminster Abbey was to the country, so the group of buildings around All Saints' Church was to Maidstone. If they lined the High Street with buildings similar to the new bank, Maidstone would simply be placed on a level with the second-rate towns, and no one would scarely trouble to look at the place, but mention Maidstone's grand old buildings, and they would have people coming from all parts of the world to see them." Later, Sir Martin said that Maidstone possessed around All Saints' Church the finest group of old buildings in England. We trust the Maidstone folk will be wise in time.

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The following gentlemen have been elected Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London: Messrs. G. H. Duckworth, V. T. Hodgson, and J. M. Kendall; Captain C. Lindsay; and Messrs. W. H. Quarrell, A. Stratton, G. H. M. Sumner, and E. Trustram.

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The Rev. Thomas Auden, M.A., F.S.A., writing from Church Stretton to various Shropshire newspapers, says: "I shall be glad if you will allow me, through the medium of your columns, to inform those who are interested in the exploration of the Roman city of Uriconium that the preliminary agreements have now been settled, and the work of excavation will be commenced as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. It need hardly be pointed out that the work will extend over several summers, and involve a considerable expenditure; but the result will be to add largely to our knowledge of Shropshire life in the Roman period. The work will be carried out by the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, in consultation with a local committee of members of the Shropshire Archæological Society; and subscriptions may be paid to the Uriconium Excavation Fund account at the Capital and Counties Bank, Shrewsbury, or to myself as local treasurer."

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At Ambleside on June 6 Professor Collingwood, of Coniston, lectured on "The Roman Camp at Ambleside," which the National Trust propose to purchase for the nation. Professor Collingwood, after detailing the finds which had been made on the site of the Roman camp, said that they showed that Roman Ambleside extended far beyond the Borrans Ring—in other words, there was something like a town there, of which the camp, as they called it, or fort, was merely the military nucleus. This meant that the camp was not a temporary fortification soon abandoned; it must have lasted for many generations, and been the depository of many relics—as, indeed, was proved by the quantities of coins found long ago. The details of long-buried life, additions to long-past history, relics of the British Roman and Roman Briton, lay buried beneath the wet soil of the Borrans Field. To explore this wonderful storehouse of history, and to leave it, as he was sure they could, in such a state that it would be a permanent memorial, object-lesson, place of instruction and pleasure, would be worth time and money. There were not many sites of such antiquity and interest, so accessible, and so beautifully surrounded. He could fancy no greater service to education than this movement would afford.

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The *Times* of June 6 reported that "Some discoveries have just been made in the course of some work of preservation at Whitcomb Church, Dorset. The donation, worth £13 a year only, was the first pastoral charge of the poet William Barnes. 'Widecomb' (as the name was spelt in Domesday) was given by King Athelstan to his foundation of Milton Abbey, and the *capella* built here was probably served by one of the Benedictine monks of Milton or by a priest appointed by the Abbot.

"It is thought by some antiquaries that the two narrow, rude, Romanesque doorways, one in the north and the other in the south wall, are pre-Conquest; but certainly of earlier date are three large sections of a finely carved Celtic cross which have been discovered in the course of rebuilding the east wall of the chancel, containing a simple but elegantly proportioned three-light Early English window. The rood-loft steps have also been discovered, having been walled up probably during the Puritan period. The removal of the plaster on the north wall of the nave has revealed a large extent of fairly well-preserved fresco, representing rather florid thirteenth-century arcading, and a large figure of St. Christopher, supporting on his left shoulder the infant Christ, who is holding the orb surmounted by a cross. There are other interesting figures, and much Old English lettering, but too ill-preserved to read."

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The Rome correspondent of the *Daily News*, June 14, reported that "the Italians have explored a large necropolis at the ancient Roman town of Ola, near Tripoli, and have discovered twenty-one rock-hewn tombs containing many glass phials, bronze vases, and earthenware cinerary urns, of great archæological value. Some of the tombs were used in comparatively recent times, presumably by descendants of the original Roman colonists of the first century Empire."

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In the course of a paper read recently before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Dr. W. M. Palmer gave the following interesting particulars of a Cambridge undergraduate's belongings in Tudor times, gleaned from the inventory of one Thomas Marbernes, a student of Christ's College, who died in 1571. He possessed £130 in ready money, a large sum in those days. He had two rooms, a study and a chamber. In the former were a square folding table, a settle, a wicker easy-chair, a walnut-wood writing-desk, as well as books valued at £18. From the furniture of his bedroom it seems that Marbernes was particular that the colour of the various articles should match. Thus the hangings were of red and green buckram, the bedstead had curtains of red and green saye, and the window curtains were of the same colour. The walls were ornamented with the following articles: a picture of the Queen, a cloth of the Duke of Suffolk's arms, a looking-glass, a pair of gilt spurs, two bows with shooting gloves, and a table of days and months. He had also a set of chessmen valued at 1s. 4d. His clothing contained some smart items: a new cloth gown faced with satin, a new satin doublet, a pair of black velvet breeches, and thirteen shirts.

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We heartily congratulate Dr. C. H. Read on his appearance in the Honours List issued on the occasion of the King's Birthday. Sir Charles Hercules Read is President of the Society of Antiquaries and past-President of the Anthropological Institute. He is Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography in the British Museum, and a trustee of the British Museum and of Sir John Soane's Museum. He is part author of *Antiquities from Benin*, 1899, author of *Antiquarian Memoirs*, and editor of the Saxon Period of the Victoria County History.

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The *Illustrated London News*, June 15, printed a brief summary by Professor John Garstang of the results of his recent excavations in the ancient Ethiopian capital of Meroë, in the Sudan. The site includes the royal city, with its palaces near the river; "beyond that a large area forming the township, in which were the dwellings of artisans and doubtless of the soldiery; while, interspersed, there rose here and there great temples and public buildings." Further to the east and on the outskirts of the desert is "a vast necropolis, extending two or three miles to the north and south, containing thousands of ancient tombs and burying-places. Still further in the desert, the Sun

Temple stands alone; and beyond that again, some distance to the north-east, are the well-known pyramids." This brief outline shows how vast and varied is the area to be explored. Among the results of the last season's work is the discovery of the "royal baths, decorated with colonnades, frescoes, glazed tiles, and remarkable statues based on classical models." The central avenue of the great Temple of Ammon, the "axis of which, from door to altar, is about 430 feet in length," has now been excavated, "so that you may walk along its original pavements, see where animals were sacrificed, where the great swinging door closed off the sanctuaries from the public hall, and, finally, reach the high altar, which remains in its original position. It is of black stone, decorated with carvings in relief; and at the foot of it, during our excavations, we found actually the last votive offerings which had been placed upon it." Professor Garstang's article, though short, is of the deepest interest, and is accompanied by a large number of excellent illustrations.

The Silver Treasure of Hildesheim.

By Otto Seeck.*

(Translated by Mary Gurney.)

IN the year 1868 a shooting station was erected for the infantry near Hildesheim. Whilst digging, one of the soldiers lighted upon a spiral-shaped piece of metal, which he judged to be old iron because it was black. Immediately after his pickaxe struck other hard substances, which, on close examination, were found to be silver. Further digging was undertaken with extreme care, and a treasure, such as had never been seen, came to view. Several bucket-shaped vessels of pure silver were ranged together; all were covered with similar silver platters. When these were taken off, there was found a collection of cups, covers, plates, and other articles of table-service, all of rare beauty. Near by lay others, apparently intentionally broken: a candelabra had only the lower part left; a great tripod (apparently intended to serve some such purpose as our dumb waiters) was hewn in pieces, many of which were missing; of a beautiful jug there remained only the upper edge and a few fragments of the centre.

How was it that the treasure was concealed with such care when, only a short time previously, many objects had been ruthlessly broken? This was not the only riddle of the discovery! A pair of barbaric tankards lay in close proximity to works of the noblest Roman, and even of Greek, design; and these also varied in date of origin 200 years or more, as shown by the style of their art. How could objects of such differing periods and styles have been included in the same treasure?

As the find occurred on public land, it was the property of the State, and could be assigned to the Berlin Museum. There Erich Pernice and Franz Winter, aided by experienced goldsmiths, occupied years of intelligence and patience in fitting together the broken vases and in joining the pieces. Then they published excellent photographs of the whole treasure, adding a classical commentary; yet they never discussed the questions which we now seek to solve.

Let us begin by leaving aside the barbaric tankards, and consider only the works of Greece and Rome. From the report of the writers on the style of the ornaments it is proved that the vases belong to the age of Augustus; yet some pieces are placed in the epoch of Marcus Aurelius (A.D. 161 to 180), not on the ground of a difference in style, but on account of careless workmanship. Yet in all periods both good and careless smiths have existed, and the suggestion of this late period is proved to be certainly incorrect by consideration of one of the vases in question. On some of the vases the former owners have inscribed their names either by means of sharp point or knife. These are as follow: Lucius Manlius Bocchus, Aulus Agrius Naso, Marcus Scato, and Marsus; names belonging to the period of Augustus, and another most convincing inscription, which Pernice and Winter suggest placing 200 years later—viz., Marcus Aurelius, son of Gaius.

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* From *Deutsche Rundschau*, June, 1911, Paetel, Berlin.

Originally Roman names, as our own, included only the prænomen and the family name, the father's prænomen being often added, as in our inscriptions. A third name was also sometimes added to the two chief names, and was usually a nickname, as Strabo (squint eye), Cincinnatus (curly head), Regulus (little king), Scipio (stick). When the father gained position or renown under such a name, the son and the grandson were proud to continue using it. Thus, towards the end of the republic, families of rank nearly all bore three names, whilst two sufficed for the *plebs*. Gaius Martius is quoted as an example, and is known to have risen from the ranks. As to-day in Vienna every porter wishes to be addressed as "Herr von," so in Roman times aristocratic titles were sought by the lower classes, who, hindered by no law, gradually added a third name. This process continued from republican days until the first century after Christ; at the end of that time no Roman citizen could be found with less than three names. This shows that "Marcus Aurelius, son of Gaius," cannot have lived at a later date, and therefore (notwithstanding weak execution of its ornament) the vessel probably belonged to the period of Augustus.

Thus, not one amongst the Greco-Roman vessels can be certainly ascribed to a later date, though many are earlier. Pergamon work has been traced on the surface of the "Athena," one of the finest specimens of the treasure, ascribed to the year 200 B.C.; the busts of Cybele and of Attis are also thought to belong to the same century. How were these old pieces included in a treasure which was buried in the earth at least 150 years after their construction?

In our age, when so much labour and money are expended in adorning the table with rococo porcelain, or even with flagons of the Renaissance and of Gothic art, the answer is not far to seek. As in our own time, so in the time of Cæsar and of Augustus, it had become customary to collect antiquities and works of art. Marcus Antonius was such a passionate lover of art that he placed a rich citizen upon the proscription list, wishing to obtain from him a beautiful old bronze vessel. When he was Proprætor of Sicily, Verres travelled through the provinces, and required all the silver treasures to be laid before him that he might select the objects he thought of value, but regularly omitted sending payment. Yet he was sufficiently moderate not to take the splendid platters entire; he ordered the reliefs to be taken out, and to be placed in new rims prepared specially for himself. This course of action is exemplified in the busts of Cybele and Attis in our treasure; they are much soiled and damaged, whilst the plates, of which they form the centres, were obviously new at the time of burial. We are reminded of Verres, who took a pride in placing celebrated specimens of ancient workmanship on his table by the side of his new silver utensils.

Probably, therefore, the critics are mistaken in considering that these two reliefs and the "Athena" are the only specimens of old Greek work, and in assigning the whole remainder of the treasure to the time of Augustus, or even later. Regarding it as the possession of an art collector, the chances are ten to one that more than three pieces were already antiquities in his time. This applies especially to the valuable "Heracles" platter, probably the object of highest artistic value in the treasure, not excluding the "Athena." Several children's heads date from the period of the first Empire; all well worked; but none are beyond a medium excellence. Evidently the artists had a good tradition of work, and they deserve praise for their faithful and true renderings of their models, but they are dependent on these, and the works show no evidence of original design. The "Heracles," on the other hand, with its humorous freshness and resemblance to nature, has no model; no similar design can be recalled from the ancient world. If analogy is sought, it can only be found with Donatello, or, better still, with Desiderio da Settignano. It is, therefore, preferable to assign it to the period in Greece, answering to the Italian *quattro cento*—viz., the fifth century, B.C. This supposition can only be a speculation, and is not founded on any analogy. It, however, appears certain that the little Hercules, embracing the dangerous serpent with such unconcerned gaiety, must have a much earlier date than the time of Augustus; and also, like the busts of Cybele and Attis, it is in a very damaged condition, whilst the rims of all are well preserved.

The broken crater, with its encircling spiral-shaped zones, is certainly old Greek; also the four mask-cups must be considered Hellenic, and indeed appear as the work of three different artists, and of various periods of art, the latest being not above 150 years B.C. We need only compare the renowned work of the time of Augustus, the great altar of peace, and its correct, though expressionless, outlines, with these heads full of character and overflowing with life, in order to perceive the contrast, far as the poles asunder. The silver pots since found at Boscoreale, near Pompeii, belong to the first century, and partly to the time of Augustus, but there is no single piece amongst them of such fine art or in the same style as these mask-cups.

Whatever may be the result of investigation as to the period of the work, it may be considered certain that the owner, to whom the silver treasure once belonged, was a renowned collector. But how did his treasure penetrate so far into Germany, which (though Roman legions had passed through it) was as unknown to the Romans as are the wilds of Africa to us?

The answer to these questions was given when the treasure was first discovered, and it is now confirmed. On the back side of many of the platters are inscriptions giving the number contained in the service of which they formed a part, and showing that just half the service has been saved. If, for example, the service contained six plates we have the number three, if four then two. The collection cannot have been halved at a previous date, when in the hands of civilized Romans; they, like ourselves, would have left the service intact. This strange "halving" can only be explained by the supposition that *two* wild German tribesmen wished to seize the silver vessels as spoil, and that neither would yield his claim, or allow the other to take more than himself. The halves could only be equal by each receiving three plates, and these children of Nature were doubtless regardless of the value of a complete service. If we consider further that the latest of the Greco-Roman objects belong to the period of Augustus, and that the treasure was found in the land of the Cherusci, it cannot be questioned that we have before us a part of the spoil won in the Teutoburger fight.

Immediately on its discovery it was named the table furniture of Varus, and, judging by the costly objects contained, it must have belonged to a very distinguished Roman. Whether this Roman was Varus is, to say the least, doubtful, but we may point to one circumstance connected with the supposition. Under the feet of the two most beautiful mask-cups the name of Lucius Manlius Bocchus is written as an earlier owner. The name Bocchus shows that the owner was an African, for we know that a Moorish royal family had the same name. The name Lucius Manlius implies Roman citizenship; thus he must, at any rate, have belonged to the aristocracy of his province, and was perhaps a prince of that royal family. A Moor of inferior rank could not have obtained these costly Greek vases. Therefore, some of the vases had apparently been bought in Africa (or stolen, as Verres stole in Sicily), for Varus was Pro-consul of Africa before being sent to Syria and then to Germany. It is also possible, and even probable, that the less pretentious articles of the treasure belonged to the officers. Amongt these may have been the pieces of less elaborate workmanship, as the ladle of Marcus Aurelius, and the platter with swimming ducks.

The barbaric vessels found amongst the treasure claim further notice. There are (or more correctly there were, for one piece is in fragments) a pair of solid tankards of about the same size as a Bavarian quart pot. By the side of the magnificent Roman cups they look like unkempt giants. They could not have been intended to hold wine; the most inveterate drinker would prefer to fill them with a milder beverage, probably with light home-made beer, or with mead. They could not have belonged to the household goods of Varus, or of any of his officers. Some modern collectors do not hesitate to place the work of peasants in their rare collections, but appreciation of native art was not known in ancient days, and these bowls would have been despised as significant of barbarism. It must, therefore, be believed that the Cheruscus to whose lot the Roman spoil had fallen mixed his own utensils with it, and buried all together in the earth. The piece which has been preserved is a long pipe, gradually narrowing towards the ends and again broadening out into a flat foot. Divided by the artifice of embossed work, it is encircled by alternate flat and decorated bands, the latter gilded. One of these has arabesques, two boars fighting with dogs, another a bull attacking a lion with its lowered horns. The animals are represented in a childish manner, but not without some comprehension of their form. The fragment of the other bowl, representing two rams and a goat, displays a closer and also a very naïve observation of Nature. The representation of the lion, however, shows clearly that the barbaric artist had never seen such an animal, probably not even its picture, but had sought to give it from description. Of the remaining bands, the two surrounding the foot are adorned with geometric ornaments like those found on the native prehistoric bowls. The others have paintings of plants, all of which can be recognized upon the Roman vessels of the same treasure. Apparently the maker of the bowl had seen these, and had gained his inspiration from them, but elaborated it in a rough and tasteless manner.

Such vessels as these bowls apparently have never been found before, yet the rims surrounding them have many analogies on bronze buckets, the finest of which are in the provincial museum at Hanover. These resemble the Hildesheim bowls in technical execution, having the same combination of engraved and embossed work; the animals on both, although plastic in form, are outlined with deeply engraved lines. Both the buckets and the bowls are considered Gallic work, yet, though they are not rare, not one has been found in France or in any Southern land. All belong to Germany. They must therefore be the work of German smiths, and the barbaric condition of the people in Roman times accords with this supposition. As there were bronze weapons there must have been smiths, whose handiwork was developed upon a high level of culture, apparent from the fact that it stands alone in the mythology of European nations. The German Wieland, the Smith, stands by the side of the Greek Hephaistos and Daidalos, and of the Roman Mulciber. And it is not wonderful that the same men who could work copper and iron could also create naïve representations of animals; such have already been found in the caves of diluvial mankind. The view thus appears both unhesitating and unavoidable that the Cheruscus who purloined the silver treasure of the Romans employed a German smith to fashion the beer-mugs, with instructions to imitate as far as possible the decoration of the Roman vessels.

The treasure reveals further details of the life of the Cherusci. We have already observed that one of the German mugs and many of the Roman vessels were found broken. The cause may be sought in the so-called "Hacksilber" of the Middle Ages. Nations not possessing an organized gold currency usually counted their rough metal by the weight, and took no account of whether it were worked. If the sum in question were too small to demand a whole ornament or silver vessel, the jewel would be broken, and the fragments used in payment. The Cheruscus must therefore have been in financial difficulty, for it is evident that he knew the value of his silver treasures, and was unwilling to ruin them. As the fragments show, the Roman vessels destroyed with the barbaric were only those of comparatively less beautiful workmanship.

The most beautiful pieces—namely, the ancient Greek—are mostly preserved intact, although in some cases the handles and feet were severed, probably to facilitate packing. The owner must therefore have had some feeling for art, rare amongst the Germans of the period. We can draw the conclusion that he was not ignorant of Roman culture.

He must have been in danger when he parted with some of his treasures, and in danger of his life, for on discovery of an ancient treasure we may rest assured that its owner had been in heavy peril, else he would not have buried it. And this danger must have led not only to his own death, but also to the death of all those associated with him in knowledge of the place of concealment, for any survivor would naturally have dug up the treasure when the peril was past, and it would not have remained buried until our time.

It must now be evident whom we consider as the owner of the treasure. His Greek and Roman vessels were spoil from the Teuton fight, and probably the most valuable part of the spoil. That they belonged to the hero who had the greatest part in the victory is probable in itself, even if the treasure had not been found in Cheruscan soil. The possessor had learned the value of antique art, and thus had probably spent years in Rome or amongst Romans. This all points to Arminius. We know little of the last end of the hero—nothing, indeed, except the fact that he died a violent death at the hands of his nearest relatives—and the possessor of the treasure must have ruined part of it, possibly hoping to regain for himself the failing faithfulness of his followers by means of gifts of silver, probably burying the remainder whilst in the midst of danger and never recovering it. It appears that a fellow-combatant of the Teuton woods, probably Arminius's uncle, Inguiomarus, who always contested with him the leadership of the Cherusci, had disputed with him over the division of the spoil, eager that the renowned nephew should not retain the larger share. We can picture Arminius drinking to the health of his men out of these strong mugs, then rushing out for his last great fight, and exciting their cupidity with pieces of silver in order to urge them on to bravery. At last he succumbs; but he will not give his precious possessions to the wicked relatives who threaten him with death, but buries these in the earth. We may picture him in the Talmulde near Hildesheim, the precious silver buried under his feet, fighting in agony, and then nobly dying with the faithful amongst his men who had helped him in the burial of the treasure. His murderers may seek greedily for the valuables which had, perhaps, led them to commit the crime, but none are left alive who could have borne witness to the spot. Thus these splendid relics of antiquity not only show the perfection of ancient art, but also throw sidelights upon ancestral history.

◆

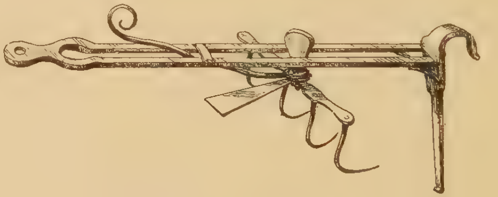
Some "Bygones" from Cambridgeshire and Adjacent Counties.

By the Rev. G. Montagu Benton, B.A., with Illustrations (and Occasional Notes) by W. B. Redfern, D.L.

III.

We illustrate a horizontal toaster (Fig. 1), of rather more elaborate pattern than the one mentioned in our last paper. These toasters are termed "herring-toasters," and perhaps they were mainly used for that purpose.

The long, copper beer-warmers, shaped like an extinguisher, are still seen. They were used for mulled beer, and were so made that, when put in the fire, the heat was diffused, and the beer quickly warmed. Occasionally grates belonging to the fire-places in old inns are found, in which the top bar has a scroll at either end for carrying these "warmers." We found such a grate in an old house (formerly an inn) at Thaxted last summer.



In possession of Mr. J. Whitaker, Cambridge.]

FIG. 1.

The spit may be classed among the most primitive of cooking appliances; its earliest form would have been merely a rough stick resting on two forked sticks. From this simple device were descended the rotating spits so common in old-fashioned kitchens before the advent of the closed kitchener. The simpler type of spit consisted of a steel rod, flattened in the centre, and provided, generally, with one or more prongs for fixing the meat.

The basket-spit* (Fig. 2) apparently was a later development, and in this case a spindle-shaped basket, or cage of iron wire, enclosed the meat whilst it was cooking. These spits had a grooved wheel at one end, which was connected by a chain* with a smoke-jack or other contrivance for generating the motive-power. The smoke-jack was fixed inside the chimney, and consisted of a rotary fan turned by the current of warm air ascending the chimney. We learn from the following entry in Pepys's *Diary* that this type of jack was in use in the seventeenth century: "24th Oct., 1660—I went to Mr. Greatorex where I met him. . . . we looked at his wooden jack in his chimney, that goes with the smoake, which is indeed very pretty."

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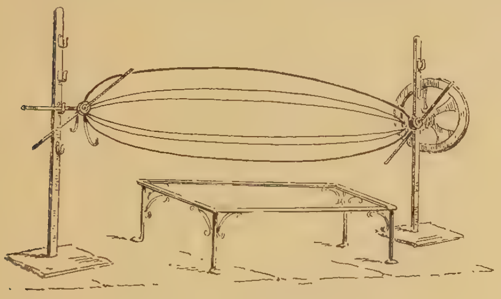
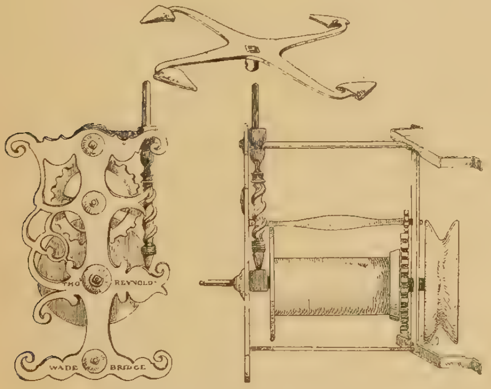
* There is a basket-spit, with clock-jack, complete and in working order from Quendon Hall, Essex, in the Saffron Walden Museum.



In possession of Mr. J. Whitaker, Cambridge.]

FIG. 2.



In possession of Mr. Jolley, Cambridge.]

FIG. 3.

Another device for turning the spit was the clock- (pulley or weight) jack; when wound up, it was kept revolving by a heavy weight, which worked on the same principle as the old Dutch-clock weight. This contrivance was attached to the chimney-breast, and, being visible, was more or less of an ornate character; the delightfully unsymmetrical design of the brass face in the example illustrated* (Fig. 3) is characteristic. Sometimes, too, boys or small dogs acted as turnspits, when both were known by that term. A quotation from a work on dogs by Dr. Caius (1510-1573) in Chambers's *Book of Days*† shows that dogs were employed for this purpose at least as early as the sixteenth century. The accompanying sketch‡ (Fig. 4)

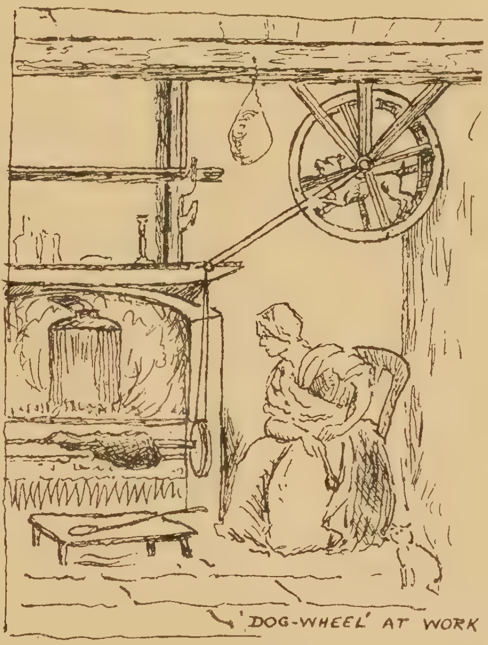


FIG. 4.

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* "Jack-chain" is a term still used by ironmongers for the pattern of chain formerly used for this purpose; the derivation of the term is now hardly remembered.

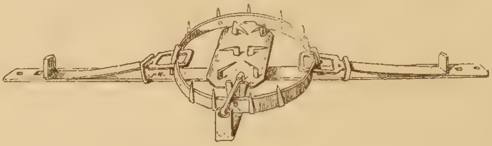
* The regulator and winder in this example are missing, but a drawing of the former has kindly been supplied by Mr. Guy Maynard, the courteous Curator of the Saffron Walden Museum. Mr. Maynard has also rendered assistance in other ways.

† London, 1864, vol. i., p. 490.

‡ Copied from the *Book of Days*, *ibid.* (taken from *Remarks on a Tour to North and South Wales*, 1800).

explains how the poor animal performed his uncongenial task; it also shows the dripping-pan standing under the spit, and the spit-rack over the fireplace, in which the spits were hung when not in use. When in use, the spit rested on hooks, as in Fig. 2; frequently fire-dogs and cup-dogs were provided with hooks and ratchets for the purpose. The basket-spit eventually gave place to the mechanical bottle-jack roaster, which is occasionally seen in use, and still retains a place in ironmongers' catalogues.

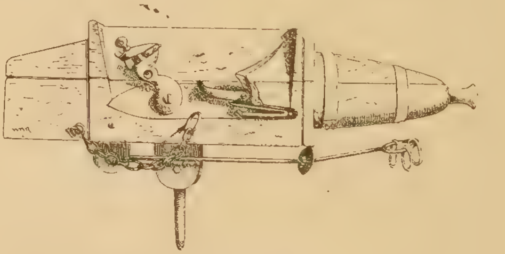
It is difficult to believe that such relics of barbarism as man-traps and spring-guns* were in use in England to within less than a century ago; they were employed on game preserves, although happily they never became common. Apparently they were in vogue from about 1770 to 1827, a period when poaching became very prevalent, owing, in a great measure, to the acute distress then rife among the agricultural and artisan classes. Occasionally, through forgetfulness or some other cause, the owner of these instruments or his servants unwittingly became victims, and cases are on record in which innocent persons suffered serious injury or even death. In May, 1827, an Act was passed which rendered "the setting of Spring-guns, Man-traps, and other Engines calculated to destroy human life or inflict grievous bodily harm," illegal in England, except within a dwelling-house between sunset and sunrise, as a protection against burglars. The trap figured (Fig. 5), from Bungay, Suffolk, is a small example, being only 4 feet in length; occasionally they are 6 feet, or even longer. It is provided, as is practically always the case, with two springs, and is shown as set; the semi-circular jaws are 15 inches wide, and it retains on its central plate the spikes, usually missing, for preventing the wind from blowing away the dead leaves, grass, etc., with which the trap was concealed when set. Sometimes the jaws of these traps are square-sided, and there are other variations in their construction. Persons caught in traps of this nature were often maimed for life, and in some cases the injuries received necessitated amputation. A totally different kind of trap, known as the "Humane" trap, was without teeth, and self-locking, and was intended to capture poachers without doing them "grievous bodily harm." This form of trap, probably introduced after the Act of 1827, continued to be manufactured up to about 1880. There are two examples in the Cambridge Museum.



Redfern Collection.]

FIG. 5.

Spring-guns up to 1827 were intentionally designed to kill or maim any depredator. Old fowling-pieces were sometimes employed, but the example figured (Fig. 6) represents a type of gun expressly made for the purpose. Its total length is 20 inches, and the massive wooden stock, provided with a flint-lock, almost conceals the barrel. A hinged, iron pin is attached below, which, when fitted into a wooden post, acted as a pivot. To set the gun three wires were attached to the three rings with which the trigger-bar is provided, and stretched through the covert at different angles. If a trespasser therefore stumbled over one of these wires, the gun immediately swung round and fired in his direction. Spring-guns were sometimes set in churchyards to protect newly-made graves



Cambridge Museum.]

FIG. 6.

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* In the following notes we availed ourselves of Mr. Miller Christy's excellent and well-illustrated article on "Man-Traps and Spring-Guns," which appeared in vol. xiii. (May, 1901) of the *Windsor Magazine.*

from body-snatchers, and Mr. Alfred Kingston* records how these nocturnal depredators sometimes disguised themselves as mourners, and disconnected the wires in the daytime.

After the Act of 1827 the modern harmless alarm-gun came into use, and although fired by means of concealed wires, they are intended simply to warn gamekeepers of trespassers.

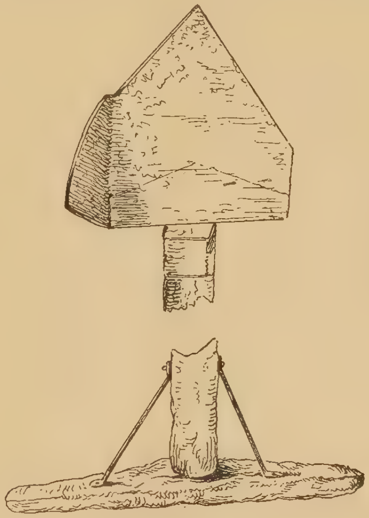
Very few of the old notice-boards, with their once familiar warning of man-traps, etc., survive. An example in the Saffron Walden Museum reads as follows: "NOTICE—DOG SPEARS & TRAPS SET IN ALL THE GROVES & HEDGEROWS ON THIS ESTATE."

Dog-spears, the concomitants of man-traps and spring-guns, were fixed in the ground with the intention of impaling poaching dogs when chasing hares, etc. Sometimes, too, unwary poachers were speared through the legs. These spears, in their simplest form, were merely pointed iron rods from 3 to 4 feet long, set at a sharp angle. Another type is represented in the Colchester Museum, in which the spear, pointed at either end, projects horizontally from the top of an elongated, croquet-like hoop; this was placed over a hare's run, so that a hare fleeing from a dog would run through the hoop, while the dog, being larger, was transfixed. A third type, of quadruple form, is preserved in the Saffron Walden Museum: two short rods, pointed at either end, and crossed at right angles, are set horizontally on a long, central standard.

The opening years of the last century saw the beginning of a new era in methods of husbandry, due to the progress of mechanics. The introduction of the new machines, however, was often attended with great difficulty, owing to the ignorance and prejudices of farm-servants and labourers. For this, and for other reasons, many farmers retained the implements in use, and these old appliances, some of which had been used almost from the dawn of civilization, only became superseded during the latter half of the century. Even while fully realizing the greater practical utility of modern machinery when compared with the old hand-tools, it is difficult not to feel a passing regret that so many of the pleasant sights and sounds which lent such a charm to the country-side have practically passed into oblivion in this land.

In former days farm implements were generally made locally by the wheelwright and blacksmith; this fact, together with geographical peculiarities, the quality of the soil, and other circumstances, account for the variety of patterns found in these old tools. They possess, therefore, a distinct anthropological value.

The breast-plough, or paring-shovel, is practically obsolete. In the example illustrated (Fig. 7) the wooden beam is 5½ feet in length, and the iron share about a foot square. It was worked by means of the cross-bar, against which the breast was pressed, the ploughman wearing a leather pad as a protection: "the labour was excessive, but a good hand would pare about an acre in a week, if the work was smooth and free from impediments." These implements were used a good deal in the fens, and the following note is by a fen farmer living at Waterbeach, Cambs: "Breast-ploughs were used more for skimming the land when intending to



Late F. T. Cross's Collection, Ely.]

FIG. 7.

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* *The Romance of a Hundred Years*, London, 1901, p. 78.

burn the surface, as they could go fleet (shallow) with them; but a great many farmers ploughed with the breast-plough for beans, wheat, etc., 2½ inches deep—rather tough work."

The general mode of sowing grain formerly was by hand. The corn was carried either in a linen sheet, or in a basket called a hopper, or cob. This basket, curved to fit the side of the sower, was swung by a strap over the shoulder; after the seed had been sown broadcast, it was ploughed and harrowed in. Dibbling was also much practised in some parts of England, in spite of the tediousness of the method. The dibbles used were iron rods about 3 feet long, with bulbous ends, and wooden crutch-handles. The dibbler, holding one of these implements in either hand, walked backwards, making two holes at the same time, about 4 inches apart and 1 or 2 inches deep; women and children followed and dropped in the seed. A good dibbler would cover about half an acre with some 3,000 holes in a day. The drill, not by any means a new invention, has now superseded these primitive methods.

To well into the second half of the last century our grain-supply was reaped either with the sickle, the reaping-hook, or the scythe. The sickle is the older implement, and differs from the reaping-hook in having a narrower and lighter blade, with a finely serrated edge; consequently it could be used for many weeks without being sharpened. The reaping-hook being smooth-edged, required sharpening several times each day; it gradually supplanted the sickle, however, owing, perhaps, in a measure to the introduction of "bagging." This operation was performed by cutting the crop down by a succession of blows made close to the ground, with the view of securing an increased quantity of straw. The reaping machine, which was to supersede those old hand-tools, although invented early in the nineteenth century, did not come into general use until about 1860; it was finally perfected about 1879 by the addition of an efficient self-binder.

The crops when cut were stacked in the barn or on the settle in the rick-yard until threshed. Although threshing machines, driven by various powers, including steam, existed, and their use advocated, early in the century, the flail continued to be generally employed for many years. The form of this implement is fairly well known, as it is still used for various purposes; it consists of a stout wooden rod (called the "swingle" or "swipple") loosely attached at one end to a handstaff or helve.* A certain knack was required in using this tool, the average speed of an experienced operator being thirty or forty strokes per minute.

Various primitive methods of winnowing grain were practised during the earlier years of the last century; to obtain the necessary draught, the action of the wind operating between the doors of the barn was frequently utilized. The ancient winnowing basket, or fan, continued in use; and frequently the chaff was separated by simply throwing the grain with a shovel against the wind. A hand winnowing-mill for artificially causing wind was also employed; it was the forerunner of the dressing-gig, and is mentioned by writers as early as the seventeenth century. This rotary machine consisted of a set of cross-arms attached to a horizontal shaft, which blew the chaff away as the grain was being riddled through a sieve.

The barley hummeller, formerly used for chopping off the awns of barley, is another disused tool. A common mode of taking off the awns was by treading a horse over the barley ears, but various implements were also employed. One was a grated roller formed of thin, flat, iron bars, placed about 2 inches apart; another was a grid-like chopper about a foot square, attached to a long wooden handle. The latter implement was worked in the same way as a pavior's rammer. Hummellers are now attached to threshing machines.

The peripatetic chaff-cutter, tramping from farm to farm, with his chaff-box slung over his back, is now a figure of the past; the chaff-box, too, is rarely seen. This somewhat ingenious machine consisted of a wooden trough standing on three legs. In it the hay or straw was pressed, and continually brought to the front edge by a hand-fork, where it was cut by a long knife attached to a lever.[*] An expert, making perhaps fifteen or twenty cuts with the knife per minute, would cut twenty or twenty-five "fans" of chaff in a day. One of these old chaff-boxes (now preserved in the Colchester Museum) has been illustrated and fully described by Mr. Miller Christy in the *Essex Review* (vol. xvii.). At the close of the eighteenth century patents were obtained for machines for expediting the process, but the old machines continued in use for many years.

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* The method of attaching the swingle differed in various districts. See two well-illustrated papers by T. M. Allison, M.D.: (1) "The Flail and its Varieties"; and (2) "The Flail and Kindred Tools," *Archæologia Æliana*, 3rd Series, vols. ii. and iv.

The wooden harvest-barrels, in which harvesters formerly carried their beer, are passing out of use, and tin cans and bottles are taking their place. These old barrels, whose capacity varied from half a pint to a gallon, frequently have their former owners' initials carved upon them.

A series of articles might well be written on obsolete and obsolescent agricultural implements, but space prevents our pursuing the subject further here. Those interested will find much of value in the many old books on agriculture; Sir John Sinclair's *Code of Agriculture* (second edition, London, 1819) may, perhaps, be specially mentioned, as it devotes a section (Chapter II., Section 7) to "Implements of Husbandry."

Some Trade Routes in the Aegean Area.

By S. Casson, B.A.

(*Concluded from p.* 211.)

A POSSIBLE link, not only between Sicily and Crete, but between Sicily and Asia Minor through the medium of Crete, is perhaps to be found in the curious ivory ornaments from Sicilian cemeteries,[†] which have an exact parallel in a similar ivory ornament from the second city at Hissarlik,[*] and of which Mr. Peet[†] says: "In workmanship these objects are unlike and far superior to anything else found in graves or habitations of this period (in Sicily), and must be imported." But the question is whether the ivory of which they are made is African or Indian, and consequently whether the Trojan ornament is to be derived from Africa via Sicily and Crete, or those from Syracuse from India via Crete and Troy and the Great Eastern road. Light is perhaps thrown on the problem by the reference in Thucydides[‡] to some Trojans who escaped after the Trojan War to Sicily, and lived under the name of Elymæans at Eryx and Egesta. But our evidence is altogether so slight that we are not justified in forming any very definite conclusions.

Whether the land route from the North Ægean to the Illyrian Coast and Italy, and the sea route from Crete to Sicily led directly further west, it seems impossible to say; but in all probability the Minoan influence seen at Massilia, Majorca, and in Sardinia[§] and Liguria, was derived from the former route, while the Minoan *motif* seen in the bronzes of El Argar and Oficio in Spain, in the stone "idol"[‖] of Mycenæan type found at Antas in south-east Spain, and in the pyxis found in Spain and recognized as Mycenæan,[¶] was derived from the latter. In classical times the *sea* route from Crete to Sicily, or from the coast of Asia Minor direct, was more popular, and it seems likely that by that route the Phocæans went to Cyrnus and thence to Tartessus[**]—the subsequent settlement of the Phocæans at Hyele in Œnotria[††] incidentally seems a coincidence, in view of the previous colonization of Hyria, near Tarentum, by the emigrant Cretans[‡‡]—and by the same route also Dionysius, the Phocæan Captain, went to the West,[§§] and the rich Samians sailed to Kale Akte at the invitation of the Zancleans.[*] The continual suggestion that a city or nation in distress and in need of fresh commerce, shall emigrate *en masse* to the Eldorado of the West, whether it be Sardinia or Sicily, crops up throughout Greek history from the time when Aristagoras suggested a migration to the West after the collapse of the Ionian revolt,[†] to that when the armament at Samos, in 411 B.C., hints that, failing other solutions of the problem confronting them, there are other *ἀποχωρήσεις ἐν αἷς καὶ πολεῖς καὶ γὴν εὑρήσουσι.*[‡]

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[*] Mr. A. G. Wright, the Curator of the Colchester Museum, has pointed out that, in a painting called "The Haybarn," by Gabriel Metsu, dated 1648, a man is seen in the act of cutting hay with a similar machine. See the *Burlington Magazine*, vol. ix., p. 358.

[†] *Bull. Pal.*, xviii.; *Tav.*, iv., Figs. 1 and 2, and pp. 7, 8; and Orsi in *Ausonia* (1907), p. 6, Fig. 1.

[*] *Ilios*, Fig. 564.

[†] *B. S. A.*, xiii., p. 407.

[‡] vi. 2.

[§] See Evans in *Scripta Minoa*, p. 97.

[‖] Hoernes, "Griechische und Westeuropaische Waffen der Bronzezeit" (in *Festschrift of Otto Bendorf*); and see Siret, *Les premiers ages du metal dans le sud-est l'Espagne*, plate vi., Fig. 6.

[¶] Perrot, *Histoire de l'Art*, vi., p. 940; see also *J. H. S.*, vol. xxiv. (1904), p. 125.

[**] Herodotus, i. 163

[††] i. 167.

[‡‡] vii. 170.

[§§] vi. 17.

There is, however, an important route running in a line due north-west from the central islands of the Ægean diagonally across the north mainland of Greece to the Adriatic, and connecting up with the only stream of commerce which seems to come from the North, which led to the same sphere as the road upon which the Via Eguatia was built. Our most direct evidence for it is in Herodotus.[§] A Delian legend, he says, describes how certain sacred objects were sent, packed in straw, from the land of the Hyperboreans to Scythia, and thence from tribe to tribe westwards to the Adriatic, and thence south to Dodona, and so across to the Maliac Gulf and Eubœa, whence they were conveyed from city to city along Eubœa to Carystus, and thence past Andros to Tenos and so to Delos. Herodotus himself does not seem to have had the faintest idea that he was describing a trade route; he considered it rather to be a journey undertaken for purely religious purposes. But, as Dr. Macan points out,[||] it is obvious, on the face of it, that here we have a definite line of commercial connection linking up the basin of the Ægean primarily with the Adriatic, and incidentally meeting a commercial route from Scythia. How in detail the route lay from the Hyperboreans to Scythia, and so to the Adriatic, one cannot say, as Herodotus is our only evidence for any such route, although a connection of some sort between Scythia and southern culture is evident, as will be shown below. Presumably the route from the Adriatic to Dodona would be along the valley of the Aous to Lake Pambotis, and thence it would run in all probability across the hills to the Peneus Valley, and so to the great Thessalian plain, whence access to the Maliac Gulf is comparatively easy. But in any case the route so planned out fits in admirably with archæological evidence, and explains those connections between Italy, the Adriatic, and the centres of culture in the Ægean.

Thus the traces of Mycenæan influence at Torcello[*] and Mazzorbo, near Venice, must have come along this route, and the centre of Italy itself must, by the same means, have become impregnated with Mycenæan influences more perhaps than by the land route across from the Thermaic Gulf.

Melos in particular could send her obsidian trade more easily by this way than by any other. Worked obsidian has been found[†] at Sardinia, Pantellaria, Pianosa, Elba, Capri, Matera, Sorento, in the Modenese and Ligurian Caves, and in the dwellings of Lake Varese, and at other sites. Obsidian is, however, found naturally in Italy at Pantellaria and in the Lipari Islands, in the Pontine Archipelago, the Campi Flegrei, and in Sardinia itself, and the problem is which is to be identified as Melian and which as native. The flakes and cores at Matera seem to be Melian and not Italian,[‡] and although Capri produces its own obsidian, there is evidence that there were at Capri some traces of a culture which may have been Mycenæan, and which, in any case, was from the mainland of Greece; for Tacitus[§] says that the Greeks had held the island, and that there was a legend that the Teleboi had lived there, while Virgil[||] similarly states, as though it were an admitted fact, that the Teleboi had held Capri; and from Strabo and Herodotus[¶] we learn that the Teleboi were the Homeric Taphians of the Coast of Acarnania. At Pæstum, at any rate, which is near enough to Capri, a Mycænean "idol" is said to have been found.[**] The whole question, however, can be more adequately dealt with when it has been ascertained by chemical examination which is Melian and which Italian obsidian, and the Melian is at least recognizable by its peculiar transparency and lustre.

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[*] vi. 22; and Thucydides, vi. 4-5.

[†] Herodotus, v. 125.

[‡] Thucydides, viii. 76.

[§] Herodotus, iv. 33.

[||] Macan's edition, note to iv. 33.

[*] Dawkins in *J. H. S.*, vol. xxiv., p. 125.

[†] Peet, *Stone and Bronze Ages in Italy*, p. 150.

[‡] Peet, *loc. cit.*

[§] *Annals*, iv. 67.

[||] *Æneid*, vii. 735.

[¶] *Herodotus*, v. 59.

[**] The *Standard*, October 10, 1907.

The streams of commerce which were met by this overland route were two in number. The first links up the mainland of Greece, and so the Ægean basin, directly with the head of the Adriatic, and so with the great amber route which crossed Germany and went up the Elbe to the Baltic. Down this route must have come the large amount of amber which was found in the third, fourth, and fifth shaft graves of Mycenæ,[*] and which, on analysis,[†] proved to be genuine Baltic amber and not derived from any other source. This route and the great east-west route along the north of the Ægean were the main means of communication with Northern and Western Europe; and while Asiatic influences came by the latter, it was along the former that those Ægean influences were derived which are alleged to be seen in the similarity between Cycladic[‡] and British swords;[§] between Scandinavian helmets and one depicted on a sardonyx gem from Vaphio and on a fragment of Mycenæan pottery;[||] in the designs of Late Celtic art in Britain, and in particular in the "zone" method of decoration so common in Late Celtic metal-work, which is to be derived from the "zone" system of decoration of the Hagia Triadha "Boxer" vase through the medium of a similar *motif* in the art of Hallstatt and La Téne; and lastly in the revival of Late Celtic art as seen in the Book of Kells and the Book of Durrow. A connection in type is also alleged between the Mycenæan shields of the type seen on the "hunting-scene" dagger from Mycenæ and drawings on dolmens in Morbihan in Brittany which seem to represent shields.[¶]

The second stream of commerce met by this north-western route is that mentioned above as coming from Scythia; but here our evidence from archæology is much more scanty and more open to conjecture. Silver was a rarer metal than gold in Minoan and Mycenæan times, and the primary difficulty is to find out precisely whence it was obtained. Silver is common in Spain, and undoubtedly much was imported thence to the Ægean by the routes above described; but Scythia and the hinterland of Macedonia are nearer than Spain, and silver was plentiful in those districts. Gold was still more plentiful in Scythia and Macedonia, as Herodotus describes,[*] and he declares that, as the legend ran, it was guarded by griffins from whom the one-eyed Arimaspi purloined it.[†] The district guarded by these griffins, he says, was, however, beyond the country of the Arimaspi, and *next to that of the Hyperboreans*.

Now the griffin as an element of design and decoration is not only prominent, but very like a national emblem in Græco-Scythian metal-work, and even in modern Russian decorative schemes, and precisely the same type of griffin occurs both on gold-work at Mycenæ and in decorations of Late Minoan III. in Crete. At Mycenæ it appears in the form of moulded ornaments of gold from the third shaft grave,[‡] and in Crete it is used as the most striking element in one of the end panels of the Late Minoan III. sarcophagus from Hagia Triadha. It seems only natural, therefore, to assume that, although there is just the possibility the griffins may have been derived from some other source, it is really of Scythian origin, and came southwards with the gold it was intended to guard.

And since it was the Hyperboreans who sent goods to Greece and to the Ægean via Dodona and Eubœa, while these same Hyperboreans at the same time lived in the country adjoining that where gold and griffins were so plentiful, the gold and the griffins which are found in Greece or Crete would naturally come by the very route employed by the Hyperboreans themselves; and by a stretch of the imagination the "sacred objects packed in straw" of Herodotus might well be gold or silver ingots imported by the religious treasury of Delos and protected from theft by their very sanctity; and perhaps the treasury of Dodona also took a percentage of the bullion.

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[*] Schliemann, *Mycenæ* (1878), pp. 203, 245.

[†] Schuchhardt, *Schliemann*, p. 196.

[‡] Especially from Amorgos.

[§] *Cf.* Hoernes, *op. cit.* (*Festschrift of Otto Bendorf*).

[||] Reichel, *Homeric Weapons*, p. 123, Fig. 42, and p. 124, Fig. 42*a*.

[¶] Hoernes, *op. cit.*; *cf.* Reichel, *op. cit.*, Figs. 1, 11.

[*] iii. 116.

[†] iii. 116, and iv. 13.

[‡] Schliemann, *Mycenæ*, pp. 179, 181, 183. Schliemann, on very slight authority, derives the griffin from India, though Pliny (*H. N.*, vii. 2; xxxiii. 4, 21) follows Herodotus in deriving it from Scythia.

This interpretation is strengthened by the fact that Herodotus refers to a guard of five men called "Perpherees," who, he says, guarded the first consignment of sacred objects; and he parallels the method of consignment by giving other instances from Pæonia and Thrace, though in each case he considers it throughout to be a religious rite rather than religious speculation. Such seems to be at once the most logical and the most attractive solution of the whole problem.

As regards the Pontus corn route through the Bosphorus and the Hellespont, there is little evidence that it was in use in prehistoric times; but there is no evidence to the contrary, and the position of Troy from the point of view of commercial strategy seems to point to the existence of a certain volume of trade from the Hellespont at the earliest period. But an exhaustive exploration of the coasts of the Propontis and the Pontus may yet bring to light traces of Minoan or Mycenæan influence. In classical times, of course, the corn route was of vital importance, and the Hellespont was the main objective of rival navies from Mycale to Ægospotami.

Within the basin of the Ægean itself Melos was perhaps the most influential centre from the earliest times for spreading Ægean influences. Melian obsidian can be traced to every main sphere of culture within reach of the Ægean, except those of the hinterland of Asia Minor. One is tempted to think that there was a sort of Ægean League which centred round the obsidian industry of Phylakopi, and which led to the formation of many streams of traffic from the islands to the mainland. Obsidian is found in the first city at Phylakopi, and in the tombs of Pelos, whither it had been imported. But there is evidence that Melian quarries were exploited from without* at a period previous to the period of cist graves. This evidence is to the effect that there are sites of a date previous to the first city at Phylakopi, which have produced Melian obsidian. It has been found, for instance, at Hissarlik I., at Dimini and Sesklo,* and in each of the eight strata of Tsani Maghoula,† and at Zerelia.‡ At Cnossos, too, it occurs at a date anterior to the first settlement at Phylakopi. In each case it is practically certain that the obsidian is Melian, for there is no other site in the Ægean whence it can be obtained, with the possible exception of a site in the Troad at Sarajik in the Valley of the Rhodius, and at Awajik, whence perhaps the obsidian flakes and implements of Hanai Tepeh and Hissarlik I. may have been derived.§ But the obsidian found at each of these sites is of a very coarse nature, and vastly inferior to Melian obsidian. When the obsidian trade was most flourishing, obsidian was naturally imported in every possible direction. Hence it is found at Palaikastro in the form of unworked nodules—raw material; in Egypt in the form of beads, and later, during the Dynastic period, in the shape of vases. At Hissarlik it is abundant in every form, and obsidian, but it is uncertain whether it is Melian, occurs at the Mound of Sakje Geuzi in Asia Minor,‖ while at Mycenæ forty worked arrow-heads were found in the fourth shaft grave,¶ and at Therasia (Santorin) it was found in the form of a lance, a saw, and a ring.** The connection with Crete was definite: each influenced the other, and the Melian wares found in the Temple repositories at Cnossos are paralleled, firstly by Kamares, and, at a later date, by Palace ware, which was imported to Phylakopi. Direct connection with Mycenæ is also established by the discovery of vases which are undoubted of Melian origin.†† Obsidian was also, in all probability, imported to Italy, as has been described above, while in the north it is found, together with other influences of south-eastern origin at Vinca in Servia.‡‡ But bronze gradually began to supplant obsidian, and we find that, whereas the shaft-grave culture used obsidian, that of the chamber tombs used bronze for its arrow-heads.

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* Phylakopi (*B. S. A.*).

* See Tsountas, *Dimini and Sesklo.*

† Wace and Thompson in *Liverpool Annals of Archæology and Anthropology*, 1909.

‡ *B. S. A.*, xiv.

§ Schliemann, *Ilios* (1880), p. 712.

‖ *Liverpool Annals* (1908), No. 4, p. 116 and plate xliv.

¶ Schliemann, *Mycenæ* (1878), p. 271.

** Bent, *Cyclades*, p. 150.

†† Schuchhardt, *Schliemann's Excavations*, p. 271 Figs. 278, 279.

‡‡ *B. S. A.* xiv., p. 320.

Consequently a decline in the trade would imply a decline in the prosperity of Melos; and this is seen in the third city of Phylakopi, for Cretan influences and imports are crushing the School of Melian art, which have been so prosperous and successful. It is hardly to be expected, therefore, that Melos could maintain her supremacy; but if she had done nothing else, she had at least initiated some, and used others, of the great trade routes which radiate on all sides from the Ægean.

To the south there seems to be two over-sea routes from Crete and the Ægean (apart from the coasting route round Cyprus and Syria), which arrived at the same destinations.* The first of these runs to Libya and Cyrene, the second to the Nile mouth. Whether both were in use at a very early date is hard to say, but undoubtedly at later times there was a large stream of commerce travelling by each. Herodotus† says that, in Cyrenaica, the silphium plant grows in a region which extends from the island of Platea to the mouth of the Syrtis. Now silphium was a plant highly valued both as an article of food and also for its medicinal qualities in classical times; it was known as caserpitium among the Romans, and figures upon most of the Cyrenæan and Barcæan coins. But there is evidence that it was popular during the best periods of Middle Minoan culture, for a pictograph which occurs on the Cretan seal-stones, and which reappears in the pictographic script,‡ seems to represent silphium, and is an exact counterpart of the silphium sign depicted on Cyrenæan and Barcæan coins. From this evidence, therefore, together with the prominence of Cyrene in classical times, as an objective of commercial enterprise, we are justified in inferring that silphium was not unknown in Minoan times, and that on the basis of this early silphium trade between Cyrenaica and the Ægean the subsequent colonization of, and trade with, Cyrene was founded.

The route to Egypt seems to have been, at any rate, at a later period, direct from Cnossos and other centres to the Nile mouth; the countless connections and influences, direct or indirect between Crete and Egypt, preclude all possibility of attributing them to a stream of commerce which did not go direct across from Egypt to Crete; but in the early periods of Minoan culture and when Egyptian civilization was in its infancy, one can well imagine that it was not by the direct route, but by the less dangerous coasting route that the Cretan Bucchero influence reached Abydos,* that the numerous diorite and syenite vessels of Early Minoan period and of Early Dynasty character, found at Cnossos, Mochlos, and Isopata, were derived, and that the button seals of the sixth dynasty came to influence the art of the third Early Minoan period.

But the startling increase of Egypto-Cretan relations after the twelfth dynasty in Egypt, and the second Middle Minoan period in Crete, compels us to assume a direct connection between the two countries by the route that went due north and south; in fact, the traces of Egyptian culture in Crete and Cretan culture in Egypt after this date form an enormous bulk of evidence. The continuation of this route beyond Crete to Greece proper is proved by the discovery at Mycenæ not only of clear Egyptian influences, but also of actual Egyptian objects. Thus at Mycenæ, in one of the chamber tombs of the lower town, was found a porcelain amulet of typical Egyptian workmanship, in the form of the god Hanubis, while in the first † and fourth ‡ shaft grave were found ornaments of Egyptian porcelain; and in the fifth shaft grave was found a vase 6½ inches high of green Egyptian porcelain. One sees further Egyptian influence not only in such objects as the famous dagger-blades, but also in minor elements of design, such, for instance, as the date-leaf as a decorative *motif* (on a gold button),§ or the palm frond (in the case of gold ornaments ‖ and gold plates,¶

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* Hall, *Oldest Civilization of Greece*, pp. 144, 145.

† iv. 169.

‡ Evans, *Scripta Minoa*, p. 215.

* See Hall, *Oldest Civilization of Greece*, p. 74 *et passim*. The sites where these influences are seen are of the First Dynasty.

† Schliemann, *Mycenæ*, p. 330.

‡ *Op. cit.*, p. 241.

§ Schliemann, *Mycenæ*, p. 258.

‖ *Op. cit.*, p. 179.

¶ *Op. cit.*, p. 309.

and notably in the case of the Vaphio cups).

Thus there was a sea route direct from Egypt to Crete and from Crete on to the Peloponnese, and it was along this same route that merchandise was carried and political relations maintained in classical times; for we find from Herodotus* that Psammis received a deputation from Elis to ask his advice concerning the Elean games; that Solon† derived from the ordinances of Amasis his law that every man should earn an honest living under pain of punishment, and the shortest route both for Solon and for the Eleans to Egypt would obviously be along that described above; commerce in wine is further mentioned by Herodotus‡ as flourishing between Greece and Egypt. "Twice a year," he says, "wine is brought into Egypt from every part of Greece," and since it was not brought over at all times of the year the inference is the weather was at some seasons too severe, and the only sea passage that could be seriously affected by the severity of the weather is that between Crete and Egypt direct, so that any alternative route is excluded.

Lastly, during the Peloponnesian War, Cythera was a place of great strategic importance, because it was the προσβόλη for merchant vessels which came from Egypt and Libya,§ a fact which is evidence for the routes above described.

Thus it appears that from the Ægean as a centre there radiate a large number of routes by land or by sea, or by both land and sea, along which streams of commerce have passed from the very earliest times down to the very latest. In many cases the routes have varied, and been altered from period to period; but for the most part they have been maintained unaltered, partly because of the inherent conservatism of commerce, and partly because of the physical nature of the places through which they pass.

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* ii. 160.

† ii. 177.

‡ iii. 6.

§ Thucydides, iv. 53.

Batheaston Churches and Parish.

By the Rev J. B. McGovern.

> "I follow beauty; of her train am I:
>   Beauty whose voice is earth and sea and air;
> Who serveth, and hands for all things ply;
>   Who reigneth, and her throne is everywhere."
>
> *William Watson.*

"OF the suburbs of Bath one of the most interesting is Batheaston, where may still be seen the villa rendered notorious by the gatherings of Lady Miller," observes a writer in the well-written railway volume, *In Wonderful Wessex*, issued by the Great Western Company in July, 1908. "Most interesting" Batheaston assuredly is, but not altogether, nor mainly, for the reason alleged. Other buildings vie with the villa in point of attraction, and other names than Lady Miller's have contributed to its renown. Lady Miller and her villa shall, however, receive due recognition in a moment or two.

Bath-Easton, or Estone, so called from its position north-east of Bath, is two and a half miles distant from that city, and is divided on the south-east from another old-time village, Bathampton, by a lovely reach of the River Avon. It is traversed by the Roman Fosse, and is itself divided into Upper and Lower, which latter portion runs parallel with the London road. The way thither from Bath is pleasantly flanked on the left by wooded parks, while the right commands a fine view of Bathampton village, church, and picturesque bridge and weir, nestling in a quiet valley, and overlooked by a hill crowned with a tower called Brown's Folly. The tram-lines run through the lower part of the village—consisting of an hotel, houses, shops, and a post-office—on down a steep decline rightwards to Bathford (another quaint hamlet), the road bifurcating near the post-office leftwards up a lift of the roadway, past the vicarage and church, to the upper portion of the village. Nearly opposite this parting of the ways stands Batheaston House, formerly known as the Manor House, its next-door neighbour now bearing the title, owing to a tenant removing thither and transferring the title to it. The present occupant of this old historic house kindly allowed me to inspect its fine specimens of oak wainscoting and eighteenth-century mantelpieces. These latter, here as elsewhere, are evidences from a regretted past of a felicitous blending of gracefulness and utility—an art beloved of Ruskin and sedulously ignored by modern builders.

The Manor itself of Batheaston claims a respectable antiquity. "It was granted," wrote the late H. B. Inman, Esq., M.A., of Pine House, Batheaston, in a series of most attractive notes contributed to the *Parish Magazine* during 1888-1893, "by William Rufus to John de Villula, the Bishop of Bath. The Bishop subsequently granted it to a family called Hosatus, afterwards softened into Hussey. The Manor passed through many owners, among whom were the Fitzurses, the Scroops, the Blounts. About the year 1656 Sir William Button, then Lord of the Manors of Batheaston and Bathampton, conveyed them to Trustees for sale. The estates at Bathampton, together with the Manor, were sold in one lot, and afterwards became the property of Ralph Allen. But in Batheaston the estates were sold off separately to the tenants of the Manor. No Manor or Court House appears to have ever existed at Batheaston, but the tenants attended the Courts held at Bathampton, and Batheaston is still entered in the Overseers' books as in the Hundred of Hampton. About the year 1750, Ralph Allen, then Lord of the Manor of Hampton, claimed also to be Lord of the Manor of Batheaston, and privately attempted to prevail on the occupiers of some cottages built on the waste of the Manor to take leases thereof from him at his expense, which, being discovered, a vestry was held at Batheaston on February 11, 1750, when a Committee of the Freeholders was appointed, who resisted Mr. Allen's claim."

This Master Ralph Allen had his fingers in many pies in this neighbourhood, and was as much a part of Bath as "Beau" Nash himself. His chief exploit was the building, in 1743, of Prior Park Mansion, a mile outside the city, a splendid example of the Corinthian style, two wings of which now form a Benedictine college. "Many notable people gathered under the roof of Prior Park as the guests of Allen. Princess Amelia paid a visit here in 1752, her brother, the Duke of York, Alexander Pope, Henry Fielding (who portrayed Allen in the character of 'Squire Allworthy' in *Tom Jones*), Gainsborough, the elder Pitt, Smollett, Hurd, and many others, all received a welcome from the great philanthropist. Warburton, the learned and caustic Bishop of Gloucester, married Allen's favourite niece, and inherited much of his property." So the railway volume. Allen's remains lie beneath a pretty rose-grown mausoleum in Claverton Churchyard.

Collinson (*History and Antiquities of Somerset*, vol. i., 1791) has a word on the Manor of Batheaston, which connects it with Manchester. After stating that the Lords thereof had "their principal seat at Shockerwick in the parish of Bathford," he proceeds: "In 1667 the Manor was, for the consideration of £600, conveyed by Sir Robert Button of Tockenham Court, Bart., William Duckett of Hartham, Esq., and Thomas Blanchard of North-Wraxall, Clerk, to James Lancashire, of Manchester, Esq., which is almost the last account we can find of this Manor, for at present no Court is held, nor memorial right claimed."

Upper Batheaston lies in the immediate vicinity of the church and vicarage (of which a word presently), and consists of a few gabled seventeenth-century private residences, cottages, and farm-buildings. Amongst the former may be mentioned: on the right, Pine House (1676 carved over the outer doorway) adjoining the vicarage grounds, formerly tenanted by the owner of a flourishing silk-mill by the brook below the garden; Middlesex House (1662), and Eagle House, further on to the left, once the residence of John Wood (who designed Prior Park and some of the finest buildings in Bath). "Notice the eagle [bending with outspread wings from the roof] and the cup [a large vase in a niche beneath the eagle]" writes "J. W." in the *Parish Magazine* of July, 1891. "The tradition dear to our childhood was, that when the eagle heard the clock strike one, he took the cup and flew to Swainbrook for his mid-day drink. Swainbrook *used* to flow across the road in a broad, shallow stream, and the horses had to wade through it; now it goes in a pipe underground, which is much more convenient, but not nearly so pretty as in the old times."

A word here as to the "notorious gatherings" of Lady Miller alluded to above. Mr. Inman's note (*Parish Magazine*, November, 1888) on these is as follows: "In the years 1771 and 1772 Batheaston was the scene of some rather fashionable gatherings. The villa was then the property of Sir John Miller, a scion of an old Scotch family, one of whose ancestors had fought at Flodden. A series of garden-parties was given by Lady Miller, at which she introduced a French amusement called 'Bouts Rimées'.... Amongst the persons present at these gatherings were the Marquis of Carmarthen, Sir Charles Sedley, the Duchess of Northumberland, Lord Palmerstown, Admiral Keppel, David Garrick, and many others well known in the fashionable world."

The railway author's comment further states that Lady Miller's "guests were expected to drop some 'trifle in rhyme' into a vase. The reading aloud of the effusions was followed by the award of the traditional myrtle-bough. As might be expected, the proceedings led to some unseemly practical joking, and not a little unkind satire on the part of Johnson and others. Garrick is said to have been a competitor, and the verdict of posterity is not altogether unfavourable to Lady Miller."

Very smart those "trifles in rhyme" must have been—and were, to judge from the specimens recorded by Mr. Inman, too lengthy for insertion here—from such a coterie of smart people. If the contributions of Garrick to the game (not unknown in our own days) were as brilliant as his famous "fluke" epitaph on Goldsmith, the company had a decided treat. The famous villa still stands on its old site off the Bath Road facing the lane leading to Bathampton Bridge, its old glories lying dim in the shadowy past.

Nor were other phases of life unrepresented in that past in the village; for Mr. Inman again informs us that trade tokens were in circulation therein in the seventeenth century, three specimens of which are exhibited in the Museum of the Somerset Archæological Society, bearing the following names and inscriptions: (1) Richard Harford. A Mermaid. In Batheston, 1667. R. T. H.; (2) James Pearse. Mercer. The Mercers' Arms. In Bathestone, J. I. P.; (3) Eldad Walters. A Merchant's Mark between E. W. In Bath-Eastone, E. M. W. "It will be noticed," he adds, "that Batheaston is spelt in three different ways, and each different from our present method. The family of Walters are very old inhabitants, and were formerly extensive landowners in the parish. Eldad Walters married Mary Blanchard of St. Catherine's. He and two sons, Henry and Ezra Walters, are all buried in the chancel. The stone to the memory of Ezra Walters is exactly under the Communion Table, and has a quaint carving of a skull and crossbones on it."

Coming to a more modern yet semi-benighted period, Mr. Inman records, as his closing contribution to the history of the village, that—"In the year 1821 a Police Force, or Patrol, as it was called, was established for the protection of the parish. In the Vestry Minute Book of that year there are the following resolutions: 'Agreed. That a nightly watch be established in the parish. That four persons (including one Peace Officer) be divided into two companies for the purpose of patrolling the village every night, and that for each duty they be paid eighteenpence per night to each person. . . . That the Peace Officer on duty be instructed to visit the Public Houses at ten o'clock every night to observe whether any suspicious characters are present. On behalf of Vestry, J. J. Conybeare.' Before the present [1893] Poor Laws came into operation, the care of the poor in each parish devolved upon the Vestry. A meeting was held at the beginning of each month, at which applications for relief were heard and decided. . . . In the year 1821 the building, which is now used as the Congregational School and Police Station, was erected for a Poor House. This does not seem to have been kept quite so clean as could have been wished, as at a Vestry held 3rd May, 1830, it was resolved 'That the Poor House be cleansed of bugs by a man from Bath to be procured by Mr. Crook.'"

Batheaston village is certainly not the

"loveliest village of the plain." Bathampton could easily advance unchallenged claims to this distinction, and yet, when viewed from the steep slope of Banner Down Hill, it offers a not unpleasing prospect to the eye, as it ranges from the graceful schools on the left to Eagle House on the right, with the stately church tower marking its centre. Behind the entire bird's-eye view, north-east of the village, and forming an impressive and natural background, towers the famous hill (hog-backed like the Lancashire Pendle and the Surrey Hog's Back) Little Solsbury or Sulisbury, the flat crest of which was the site, long before the days when the Roman eagles first poised above it, of a British camp, as it was the centre of the cult of the goddess Sul, and the scene of degrading orgies in her honour. In what the precise nature of these latter lay is easier to conjecture than to verify, but, as Ruskin finely observes, "as we increase the range of what we see, we increase the richness of what we can imagine." By the argument of analogy, human sacrifices doubtless formed part of the worship of Sul on this fair hill, the horrors of which are without difficulty pictured by an imaginative mind. But the Romans, with their usual ingenuity of adoption and adaptation, connected the name of this local goddess with less savage associations, conferring it on the adjacent locality renowned before their time for its hot springs, and known to them henceforth as "Aquæ Sulis," or "the Waters of Sul," of which Bath is its modern equivalent. Very doggedly our guide-books (and others) persist in recording this old place-name as "Aquæ Solis" ("Waters of the Sun"), thus identifying the worship of the sun with that of Sul; but the fiction has been ably exploded by the present Vicar of Batheaston, the Rev. A. M. Downes, M.A., in an interesting pamphlet published in 1909, and entitled *The Goddess Sul and Heathen Rites near Bath.* "Waters of the Sun" is nonsense, and the stern Romans never stooped to nonsense. "Waters of Sulis" has an intelligent meaning, and that is, that to Sul we are indebted for the waters of Bath.

BATHEASTON CHURCH.

But the chief glory, as the chief attraction, of Batheaston, is admittedly

THE PARISH CHURCH,

which stands loftily on an eminence, or lift of the road, nearly opposite the vicarage in the upper division of the village, and is picturesquely belted by a wooded sloping cemetery studded with gravestones of ancient and modern dates. The *tout ensemble* is strikingly handsome, and presents an appearance, in its garment of white Bath stone, of modern erection; the solid, high square tower, battlemented and pinnacled, and adorned in the south-east corner with a stair-turret soaring above the pinnacles, is simply superb. In Wade's *Somerset* it is described as "well-proportioned," but the author of the *Church Rambler* (vol. i., 1876) finds it "plain." Any meretricious adornment would, however, in my judgment, mar its simple grandeur. Some minds are never content with what is, but are always hankering after what is not. This writer seems to belong to this category. He is a better chronicler than word-painter, as evidenced by his description of this church: "The only portion that is at all ancient is the square Perpendicular tower in four stages surmounted by battlements and pinnacles.

It is plain but remarkably high, and in the south-east corner is a stair-turret. On the east side of the tower is a tabernacle" [niche, I should have said] "with a statue, and at the eastern extremity of the nave roof is the gable which formerly held the Sanctus bell. In Collinson's time the church consisted, beside the tower, of a chancel, nave, and porch. In 1833 a north aisle was added, and it is of the debased character to be expected from the period. In 1860 Vicar Rogers, in the fifth year of his incumbency, rebuilt and furnished the chancel, and it was reopened on November 8, 1860. After a few years the church was restored, and a south aisle added by public subscription. The church as it now stands after this restoration, though presenting little of interest to the archæologist, is a well-arranged and convenient parish church for a large population. The tower has been thrown into the church, and the unsightly galleries have been removed. The south aisle has been carried out in the style of the earliest portions of the church, which are Decorated; and the old south wall has practically been only removed a few feet to the south, as all its irregularities have been preserved; and the same with the south porch, which has simply been rebuilt. A new timbered roof has also been added, the old oak roof when the plaster was removed being found too much decayed to be of any use. At the time of the restoration the carved oak pulpit was added, and the church reseated with open seats of pitch-pine. The reopening service was held on November 1, 1868. A still more recent addition is the handsome organ-chamber on the north side of the chancel, which has been erected by Captain Struan Robertson (brother to F. W. Robertson, of Brighton). A fine organ by Sweetland was erected and inaugurated, July, 1875. Facing the chancel are two arches, and the shaft of the columns upon which they rest is of dull granite.

"The Church has now a tesselated pavement, but before the old pavement was touched an exact plan of the monuments thereon was taken, and a reduced facsimile of it graven in brass has been set up on the chancel wall. The east window is in three lights, with cinque tracery, and represents the Ascension. It is to the memory of General C. Godby, who died in 1867, and there is another window on the south side to the memory of Robert F. Godby, captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, who died in 1837. The west window of the tower is very poor, but at the east end of the south aisle is a window by Connor, representing the Healing of the Woman with the Issue of Blood, which is remarkably rich in its colouring, and free in drawing. The font is square, of Caen stone, supported on a quatrefoil shaft, with columns of red Irish marble. The sides are filled in with carved medallions, and at the angles are the figures of the Evangelists. It is the work of R. L. Boulton, of Cheltenham, and was added in 1861 as a gift of the parishioners, organized by Mr. Rogers. This has recently been copied, with the permission of the Vicar, for a Church in the Isle of Wight. There is no reredos, but the table is covered with an embroidered altar cloth . . . .

"The Church has six bells, one of which is remarkable. This is the fourth bell, which bears an inscription in Missal capitals of the fourteenth-century—the date, I think, may be fixed by the fact that the characters have the same artistic design and drawing that distinguish the beautiful fourteenth-century MSS. of the Lansdowne and Arundel collections in the British Museum. I am told that letters of the same character are found on bells at Pitney and Charlton Musgrave. The inscription is:

✠ VIRGINIS . EGREGIE . VOCOR . CAMPANA . MARIE .

The second and third bells are dated 1634, and have coats-of-arms on them; they were cast by John Lott. The other three were cast by John Rudhall in 1824."

Batheaston Church rejoices in a number of sepulchral tablets in brass and marble, which adorn (or disfigure, as some think) the walls, the numerical monopoly of which is held by the Walters family. Personally I look with kindly eye upon such reminders of our common mortality, and mementoes of vanished greatness or littleness, though others regard them as nothing better than monuments to a reprehensible ostentation, or at least a deplorable distraction to worship. It is a simple case of "Many minds, many humours." In this debatable matter the glorious Abbey at Bath easily bears off the pre-eminence in point of numbers, every square inch of whose walling seems to be hidden beneath tablets big and tablets little, recording the virtues of the illustrious dead, but I am in uncertainty as to the literal applicability of Dr. Harrington's facetious epigram on them to their mute brethren of Batheaston :

> "These walls adorned with monument and bust,
> Shew how Bath waters serve to lay the dust."

I have only space here for three or four mural epitaphs. One of the older ones, inscribed on a brass plate, once affixed to the north wall of the chancel, but now above the table in the clergy vestry or organ chamber, recites the good qualities of a certain "excellent and most learned" Dr. Richard Panton, who died September 16, 1684. The inscription, which is in Latin, may be freely rendered thus :

> "Behold ! there lies Hippocrates beneath this place,
> One time the glory of the Panton race ;
> Not only he gave back the sick their health,
> But brought to lunatics their old-time wealth
> Of mind. Such gifts wherewith a few are singly dower'd
> On him were all full richly shower'd :
> Love of a noble Art, riches, and birth,
> With Patience and Virtue proved his worth."

Five of the tablets are to the memory of former vicars, one "on the outside wall of the chancel," says Mr. Inman, "close to the priest's door, a very pretty monument to the Rev. John Helier, sometime Vicar of this parish, who died in 1716 ;" the others within thus : a brass on south wall of chancel :

"Here lyeth ye body of George Lee late Vicar of this parish who departed this life ye 25th day of July, Aō Dñi, 1653. Ætatisque suæ 35. Ecce verus Israelita in quo non fuit dolus. Vita mea Mors Christi est."

On a large marble slab on the west wall, near the tower arch :

"Sacred to the beloved and revered Memory of John Josias Conybeare, M.A., Prebendary of York, and for 11 years the faithful Minister of this Parish. He completed his 45th year on the 10th of June, 1824, when he was suddenly seized with a sickness unto death, and expired on the following day."

This vicar was eminent as an enthusiastic geologist, was appointed in 1809 Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford, and Regius Professor of Poetry in 1812. He was also the author of a work much valued in his day, *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Literature.*

On the south wall a marble tablet inscribed :

"To the memory of the Rev. Spencer Madan, M.A., late Vicar of this Parish, who throughout his incumbency of 26 years, until incapacitated by sickness, sedulously attended to the duties of his office, ever administering to the wants of the poor ; whilst, by his truly Christian demeanour, he engaged the esteem and affection of his richer brethren ; and to whose zeal and liberality the enlargement of this Church, and of the School House on two occasions, is mainly attributable, this tablet is gratefully inscribed by his parishioners, A.D. 1851."

On the west wall, on brass to left of tower-arch, and beneath the west window :

"To the Glory of God and in memory of the Rev^{d}. Thomas Percival Rogers, M.A., formerly student of Christ Church, Oxford, Vicar of this parish from 1852 to 1858. This window and the tower screen have been erected to his memory by parishioners and friends as a memorial of the regard and affection in which he was held by all who knew him."

Batheaston Church and Schools owe much to this worthy vicar, and his memory is well perpetuated in the fine window and screen. My closing reference to this edifice must be in some interesting words of Collinson, whose judgment on the tower, it will be seen, differs widely from that of the author of the *Church Rambler* :

"The Church of Batheaston was in early times apportioned to the Abbey of Bath, and was in 1292 valued at 15 marks. There having been some controversy between the Prior and convent of that monastery [*sic*], and the Vicar of this Parish, concerning certain tithes, etc., it was at last, in 1262, agreed by way of composition between both parties as follows : That the Vicar for the time being should in future receive all oblations and small obventions, tithes of horses, colts, heifers, swine, flax, wool, milk, honey, gardens, pigeons, and mills of the said parish, except in certain lands belonging to the Prior and Convent; that the said Vicar should have a dwelling-house situated near the Church, with a competent garden and curtilage, and the grass of the Churchyard; together with the tithes of all the hay of the fields contiguous to the Avon within this parish, and likewise all mortuaries whatsoever. . . . The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Bath, and gift of Christ Church College, in Oxford. The Church, which is dedicated to the honour of St. John the Baptist, is a handsome Gothic structure, one hundred and eight feet in length, and twenty-two in breadth, consisting of a chancel, nave, and porch. At the west end is a beautiful quadrangular embattled tower of excellent masonry, and one hundred feet in height." Mr. Inman, after condensing this passage, adds:

"Of the house of that day (1262), or even the Church, nothing remains, but the garden and curtilage are still the freehold of the Vicar for the time being. The oldest portions of the Church are probably the two small windows, one above the other at the end of the south aisle, and the arch of the tower. These two windows served to light the rood loft, or gallery, which extended across the east end of the nave, but, in consequence of the enlargement and rebuilding of the Church, very little of interest remains."

(*To be concluded.*)

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

TWO FILIPINO FOLK-STORIES.

THESE are the stories of the "Gold Carabao (Water Buffalo) and Twelve Gold Chicks," and of the "Golden Umbrella," as told by old Domingo Colma, 98 years of age, and old Leocadia Borja, 92 years of age, both natives and residents of Paracale. Both were still alive in May, 1908.

About 180 years ago (they said) Maria Ponay, a Filipina, owned a mine in a place called Calogcog, from which mine she took much gold. Of this gold she ordered twelve chicks to be made, which she gave to the King of Spain as a present in order to obtain the King's authority to collect all the labourers that were scattered over the countryside to work in her mine, which produced much gold, in proof whereof she had ordered the goldsmiths of her town to make the twelve golden chicks. Some months later Maria Ponay received the authority she had solicited from the King, and many people worked in her mine in accordance with his order. The labourers were astonished at the amount of gold that the mine was producing, and much excitement arose amongst them when they saw a Golden Carabao (Water Buffalo) inside the mine. The labourers tried to break up the Golden Carabao into pieces, to bring it outside the mine; but just as they touched the mass of gold which looked like a Carabao, the mine began to shake, and the men inside the mine died because of an enormous influx of water, which came from a tunnel that the Carabao seemed to protect. Since that time the Carabao of gold has never been seen, for on attempting to pump out the mine, terrible storms arose, and the water never decreased. This is the story of the Gold Carabao and the Twelve Gold Chicks.

The story of the Golden Umbrella is as follows: Dona Maria Timbang Palo used to live close by the river Malaguit Paracale, and this woman got rich on account of her having discovered a pocket of gold, from which she ordered to be made a Golden Umbrella. When she had obtained much gold out of her mine she used to give gold to the people that passed up and down the river; and whenever the people refused to approach to take the gold she offered, she became angry, and would ask them, "Why don't you want gold? Are you, then, already rich?" One day a playful man passed, and Maria Timbang Palo as usual called to him, but he continued his course, replying that if she wanted him she could pursue him. She thereupon embarked in a *banca* (canoe), taking with her the Golden Umbrella; but, on account of the strong current in the river, the *banca* overturned, and the Golden Umbrella sank to the bottom of the river, while she herself was all but drowned. As she was rich she ordered her servants to dive for the Umbrella, but it began to rain, and there was much bad weather, and their efforts were not rewarded. Every time they renewed their attempt to recover the Golden Umbrella it began to thunder and to lighten, and so the bad weather prevented further search. The position of the Umbrella could always be ascertained, because a mermaid [called by the natives *Cerena*] could be heard to sing, and had presumably taken up her abode inside the Umbrella. This thing happened some 200 years ago, and up to now the Golden Umbrella which fell in the River Malaguit, jurisdiction of Paracale, Ambos Camarines, Philippine Islands, has not been found; and this accident happened in the place called May-Bato, Malaguit River.

The above are pretty close translations of the Filipino narratives.

R. W. BARRATT.

ILOILO,
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

At the Sign of the Owl.

THE first day of the sale of the second part of the Huth Library (catalogued under C and D) June 6, was marked by high prices. There was a long series of "Don Quixotes" in the catalogue, but that which brought by far and away the largest price of the day, and a price that was a record in its own case, was a bound copy of the first, Madrid, issues of the first and second parts, dated 1605 and 1615 respectively. It came up early in the sale, and the contest for it started off in a very lively way. Mr. Quaritch began with a bid of £210, and he and Mr. Maggs quickly ran up the price to nearly a thousand guineas, when Mr. Sabin joined in, and ultimately carried off the prize at £1,460.

* * *

"The 'lot,'" says a writer in the *Morning Post*, "is one of those the degree of rarity of which it is impossible to appraise exactly. This is especially true of the copy of Part I. It does not occur in any sale records. If, as is sometimes presumed, copies still hide themselves in Spain, they do so very successfully, for Mr. Sabin has had his emissaries on the hunt for them there for over a decade, without finding a single example. We do not know of any American collection that possesses a copy — Mr. J. P. Morgan's is certainly without it—although one is believed to have passed from France, at a considerable price, to the United States some years ago. The history of the present copy associates it also with France, for it preserves the bookplate of Claude Pellot, first President of the Parliament of Normandy. As has been explained already, it is not in its original covers, nor is it even in the old calf binding (evidently English, from the boards it was made up of) in which it was purchased for M. Pellot. By an error, Bedford, the binder, instead of repairing the copy when it was sent to him, rebound it with the other part, which accounts for its present union with Part II. within crushed red morocco boards. In this form it was acquired by Mr. A. H. Huth, after Mr. Henry Huth's death, for the sum of £210; so that it is one of the latest additions to the library which has been justified in the sale-room by this notable enhancement of price."

* * *

The first day also included four Caxtons, admitting the doubtful *Chastising of God's Children* as one of the four. This doubtful item, a perfect copy, for which Mr. Huth gave £45 in 1855, sold for £330. The other three and the prices they fetched were as follows: *Canterbury Tales*, £905; *Fayttes of Armes*, £440; and the second edition of the *Game of the Chesse*, £400.

* * *

The second day, June 7, began with a contest between Mr. Quaritch and Mr. Sabin for a fourteenth-century illuminated manuscript on vellum, fine and unrestored, of the very rare French chronicles known as *Chroniques de St. Denis*. Mr. Huth bought it in 1877 for £500 from Mr. Quaritch, whose son now carried off the prize at £1,650. Other manuscripts fetched good prices. The day's sale also included a long series of works by Thomas Churchyard and a long series of Ciceros. In the latter was what Mr. Hodge described as "one of the best Caxtons in the collection." It sold for £1,000. The rest of the books sold were miscellaneous, and some high prices were realized.

* * *

I can name but a few of the items of interest disposed of on the remaining days of the sale. Mr. Sabin bought for £49 a copy of the first edition of Cotton's Part of the *Compleat Angler*, which once belonged to John Evelyn, in whose autograph appears on the leaf before the title "Catalogo J. Evelyni inscriptus. Meliora Retinete." Upcott has recorded on the other side of the leaf that he obtained the book from Lady Evelyn at Wotton in 1816. It cost Mr. Huth £3 18s. in 1868. The entries under "Dante" were very numerous and important. One of them—the Landino edition of the *Divina Commedia*, for which Baccio Baldini prepared nineteen engravings after designs by Sandro Botticelli; this copy contained the whole nineteen—went to Mr. Quaritch, after a spirited contest, for the enormous price of £1,800. Other Dante rarities brought high prices. The De Bry collections of voyages formed a very remarkable "lot." This "lot" occupied more than forty pages of the catalogue. The *Voyages to America*, in Latin, ran to thirteen parts, and in German to eleven; the *Voyages to India* to twelve in Latin and thirteen in German. Bidding began at £300, and very quickly the set were Mr. Quaritch's at £825. The Dekker "lots" went at very high prices. The *Guls Horne-Booke* brought no less than £175. The sale ended on June 14. The total realized in the eight days for the C and D books was £30,169 15s. 6d. For the first portion of the library, letters A and B, dispersed last November, the total was £50,821 1s. 6d. Together, therefore, the letters A to D have realized £80,990 17s. Keeping in view that the sum arranged by private treaty for the Shakespeare contents of the library has never been made known, and so cannot be included, the sales of the Huth collections so far may be set forth thus:

	£	s.	d.
Autographs	13,091	4	6
Engravings	14,840	12	6
Library, first portion ...	50,821	1	6
Library, second portion	30,169	15	6
	108,922	14	0

* * *

Mr. J. F. Meehan is continuing his interesting series of papers on "Famous Buildings and Celebrities of Bath and District," the materials for which seem to be inexhaustible, in the local *Beacon*. The issue of that journal for May contained No. 166, which dealt with "The Bowdlers of Bath." Thomas Bowdler the elder, as an editor of Shakespeare, has added a useful verb to the language; but his two sisters are little known, and Mr. Meehan gives good reasons for including a notice of their life-work and of their small contributions to literature in his series.

* * *

Several important changes in the staff of the British Museum are about to take place. Dr. Fortescue, Keeper of Printed Books; Sir Sidney Colvin, Keeper of Prints and Drawings; and Mr. H. A. Grueber, Keeper of Coins and Medals—three distinguished as well as familiar figures—will all shortly retire from active service.

* * *

The new part—Part III.—of *Book Prices Current* for the present year continues the record to the middle of April. One of the most important sales chronicled is that of the third portion of the library of the late Mr. Charles Butler, disposed of at Sotheby's on March 18, 19 and 20, when 659 lots realized £6,184 6s. 6d. Among many items over which the bibliophile will linger, I notice a late fifteenth-century manuscript book of Hours which "is stated to have been the identical one used by Mary, Queen of Scots, on the scaffold," but apparently with no good ground. It fetched £165, however. Many other *Horæ* brought prices ranging from £3 15s. to £90. Mr. Butler's library seems to have been unusually varied in character. On pp. 386-389 is a brief account of some of the many rarities from the library of Mr. W. W. Allis, of Milwaukee, disposed of by the

Anderson Auction Company at New York on March 25 and 26. Another important sale is that recorded on p. 390, of what is most correctly described as "a miscellaneous collection." The 461 lots realized £6,456 15s. 6d., but this result was due to the large prices brought by a few items, while the general average was rather low. The part concludes with the record of the sale of the late Lady Ashburton's library, an interesting and varied collection.

* * *

The Times Literary Supplement says that the "Oxford University Press is about to publish a study, by Dr. H. P. Cholmeley, of John of Gaddesden, who was the first English Court Physician, and of his chief work, known as the *Rosa Anglica*. The *Rose*, written in 1314, was first printed in 1492, and is mentioned by Chaucer. John of Gaddesden was a graduate of Oxford in arts, medicine and theology; he died in 1361, and is supposed to have been born about 1280."

* * *

Dr. George Petrie, the eminent Irish antiquary, sometime President of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy, died in January, 1866, and it is felt by some of the many admirers of his work that the time is opportune to establish some worthy memorial commemorating his great services to Irish archæology, art, music, and literature, and an influential committee has accordingly been formed for that purpose. By his works on ecclesiastical architecture, Petrie, as is well known, laid the foundation of our present knowledge of the history of early Irish architecture. His labours also saved from oblivion a large and valuable collection of early Irish music.

* * *

Petrie's grave in Mount Jerome Cemetery is not distinguished by any monument, and it has been suggested by Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves, who referred to the proposal at the recent Margaret Stokes Memorial Lectures on "Petrie" that, in consequence of the limited area of the grave, a monument in the cemetery should take the form of a Celtic cross with suitable inscriptions in Latin, Irish, and English; but a general meeting of the committee will be held when the subscription list is closed, to decide the precise form the memorial should take, which it is not intended should be limited to a monument at the grave. It is hoped that a bust or other memorial may be provided in the National Museum in connection with the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, which, as his biographer states, "was created by his energies and advanced by the feeling which he inspired," or in other public place. Subscriptions may be sent to the Hon. Treasurers of the George Petrie Fund at 27, Dawson Street, Dublin.

* * *

At a meeting of the Curators of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, held on Saturday, June 1, Mr. Falconer Madan, M.A., Senior Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian Library, Fellow of Brasenose College, and University Lecturer in Mediæval Palæography, was elected Bodley's Librarian in place of the late Mr. Nicholson. The election of the Curators requires by statute the approval of Convocation. It will receive at once the approval of all bookmen. Born in 1851, Mr. Madan was educated at Marlborough College. He was scholar of Brasenose College 1870-1875, and Fellow of that college from 1876 to 1880, and from 1889 to the present time. Mr. Madan has been a sub-librarian of the Bodleian since 1880, and his publications include *Books in Manuscript*, 1883; *Summary Catalogue of Bodleian Manuscripts*, 1895-1906; *Early Oxford Press* (1468-1640), 1895; *The Gresleys of Drakelowe*, 1899; *Chart of Oxford Printing*, 1903-04; *Brief Account of the Oxford University Press*, 1908.

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Messrs. Ellis, of 29 New Bond Street, W., announce for early publication *A Descriptive Bibliography of the most important Books in the English Language relating to the Art and History of Engraving and the Collecting of Prints*, by Mr. Howard C. Levis. The work will be copiously illustrated with facsimiles from photographs of title-pages, frontispieces, pages, and plates, of many of the works described, mostly taken from books in the author's own collection, the pages which relate to engraving, in the earliest books, being reproduced in the full size of the originals. These illustrations should give the work a special value and interest.

I take the following note from the *Athenæum* of May 25: "At the recent meeting of the Classical Association of Scotland in St. Andrews, Professor Burnet propounded a new theory of the origin of the Ionians. He believes they were the Minoans expelled from Crete when the northern invaders finally broke the power of Cnossus about 1000 B.C. We know from recent discoveries that by that time the Hittite power, which had in earlier centuries prevented the spread of Minoan influence into Asia Minor, had decayed. Certain Mycenæan finds and legends connecting Crete with Ionia were held to confirm the view. The change in the destination of the sacred ship from Crete to Delos might, it was suggested, also have some significance in the same direction. The lecturer agreed with Professor Ridgeway in believing that the Minoans spoke Greek. The language of the Minoan tablets is, however, not yet settled."

* * *

Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. will shortly publish *England's Riviera*, a topographical and archæological description of Land's End, Cornwall, and adjacent spots of beauty and interest, by Mr. J. Harris Stone, M.A., whose name will be familiar to readers of the *Antiquary* as a contributor to its pages. Mr. Stone has tramped with his camera all over the district. Every church is described from personal observation, as well as the many Celtic crosses and prehistoric remains that abound in the neighbourhood. The various tin mines and the new radium mine are included in the scope of the work. The volume will also contain chapters on the Celtic nature of the people, the Romans in Cornwall, Cornish humour, and a good deal about the various religious bodies which have exercised so great an influence on the inhabitants. It will be freely illustrated from the author's photographs.

* * *

John Bunyan's copy of Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, 1641, concerning which there was considerable controversy last year, has been sold by the Rev. C. F. Farrar, of Bedford, on behalf of the Bedford General Library, for £2,000 to Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who is taking it with him to America.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. xlii., part 1, presents an unusually varied bill of fare. Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong describes, with some admirable illustrations, "A Gold Lunula" which was found at Schulenburg, Hanover, last year under the roots of a tree, without any accompanying objects. Mr. T. J. Westropp continues his valuable series of surveys of the coast Promontory Forts with a paper on those of the Mayo coasts; and other archæological papers are "Co. Wexford Dolmens," by Dr. Grattan Flood—and "Ballybrolley Stone Circle or Cairn," by Canon H. W. Lett. Some notes on "Early Ulster Emigrants to America" are from the pen of the late Captain Richard Linn, while Mr. H. S. Crawford sends a very interesting paper on "The Romanesque Doorway at Clonfert," illustrated by several fine plates. A short article on "Some Further Evidence on the Date of the Shaping of the Táin Bó Cuailnge" by Miss Margaret Dobbs traces some curious links between the civilization described in the *Táin* and the culture of the La Tène period. Several other papers, including some important notes by Professor Macalister on "Cross-Slabs in the Neighbourhood of Athlone," complete a good part.

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The new part of the *Journal* of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society also begins a fresh volume—vol. xviii. It opens with a long first part of valuable descriptive, and very freely illustrated, "Notes on the Structures in Co. Cork vested in the Board of Works for Preservation as Ancient Monuments," by Dr. Robert Cochrane. These notes will form a most useful record for reference. Some illustrated notes on "Antiquarian Remains and Historic Places in Kinsale District," a continuation of Mrs. Elizabeth Freke's curious "Diary," and a supplemental "List of Books, etc., printed in Cork prior to 1801," by Mr. E. R. McC. Dix, are among the other contents.

* * *

The *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society, vol. ix., No. 2, contains a second long instalment of the "Thirnbeck Manuscripts"—seventeenth-century correspondence of Henry and Margaret Fell, George and Margaret Fox, and other early Friends. Other interesting letters printed are one by James Logan, William Penn's secretary in Pennsylvania, to Penn, written in May, 1708, referring to the activity of privateers on the American coast, and to political and other matters; and another by his grandson, William Logan, written to his parents in November, 1767, and giving a most graphic account of his escape from shipwreck. Among the other contents—there is never a page of this *Journal* which the reader can skip—is a notice of "Elisha Tyson, Philanthropist and Emancipator (*c.* 1749—1824)."

The Manorial Society have issued as No. 7 of their publications a twelve-page brochure by Mr. Herbert W. Knocker, entitled *Kentish Manorial Incidents*, a paper of technical interest and importance, "written primarily for the information of those who, having to meet for the first time a claim for manorial incidents, desire further information on the subject."

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Society of Antiquaries.—*May* 9.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. Reginald Smith read a paper on "The Date of Grime's Graves and Cissbury Flint Mines." Worked flints from these two well-known sites have long been considered typical of an early Neolithic stage, before polishing had become common. Ancient mines at Cissbury Camp were explored between 1867 and 1875, and proved to be earlier than the earthwork; they yielded no arrow-heads, and one polished fragment quite near the surface. Of the 254 similar pits near Weeting, Norfolk, Canon Greenwell opened one in 1870, and found, besides chipped flint tools, a polished basalt celt and many picks of red-deer antler, of which very few were found at Cissbury. Certain finds in stratified deposits both here and abroad serve to link the typical Cissbury celt with the late river-gravel forms; and analogies between other types and those found in French caves suggest placing the Cissbury group in the Aurignac division of the Palæolithic Cave Period, which, at any rate abroad, was followed by a deposit of Loess. Recent finds in France show that "domesticated" animals existed at the period; and the absence of cold-loving animals, such as the mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, and reindeer, may perhaps be accounted for by the Gulf Stream; but these animals are also unrepresented on several important French sites. The polished basalt celt has lately been proved to be at least as ancient as the oldest kitchen-middens of Scandinavia, and polished bone tools are common in the Cave Period. Pottery has been found in certain French Palæolithic cave-deposits, and is abundant in caves of the Aurignac period in Belgium. If the above view can be maintained, there can be no hiatus question, the Cissbury types amply demonstrating a gradual evolution from the hand-axe of the river-gravels to the completely polished celt; and finds such as the Cushendall factory, Co. Antrim, would prove that Ireland was also inhabited in the later Palæolithic period.

Specimens illustrating the paper were exhibited by Brighton Museum, and Messrs. Cocks, Dale, Boyd Dawkins, Dewey, Fox, Newton, Powell, Relph, Garraway Rice, and Wilsher.—*Athenæum*, May 18.

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Society of Antiquaries.—*May* 23.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. R. T. Günther gave an account of some further researches on the site of the Imperial Villa situated at the end of Posilipo, near Naples, and described a Roman mural glass mosaic found at the back of a small niche in the ruins.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on the opening of a tumulus in Leadenham Park, Lincs. The mound, which is marked "tumulus" on the Ordnance map, is circular in form and about 50 feet in diameter, and surrounded by a ditch. Excavation disclosed at a depth of 7 feet two rows of stone slabs, set in trenches and crossing each other at right angles. These trenches were cut in the marly rock before the construction of the mound. In constructing the mound a layer of earth was first thrown over the cross formed by the trenches, and a ring of stones was then laid all round. Above this was heaped a thick layer of clay, and finally a second layer of earth. Nothing was found except some fragments of mediæval pottery in the superficial layer. The object of the mound is puzzling. It is certainly not sepulchral, and opinions differ as to whether it may be a *botontinus* (boundary mark) or the mound on which a windmill was built.—Mr. W. R. Lethaby drew attention to a variety of Early Christian objects in our museums, amongst them early textiles with representations of the Nativity and Annunciation, and Coptic embroideries. Mr. Hope exhibited an enamelled censer cover of the twelfth century found at Blakeney Church, Norfolk.—*Athenæum*, June 1.

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The spring meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute was held on May 22, when the members visited the Tower of London, certain portions of which, not accessible to the general public, were, by special permission, thrown open for their inspection. The members, including the president, Sir Henry Howorth, proceeded by the Middle Tower Gate and the Byward Tower Gate to the White Tower or Great Keep, and, after an examination of the great fireplaces midway along the outer walls, assembled in the crypt of St. John's Chapel. Here, after many vicissitudes, has been erected the mounted effigy of Queen Elizabeth, as she appeared on her way to St. Paul's Cathedral to return thanks for the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Opening from the crypt is the cell in which Sir Walter Raleigh is supposed to have written his *History of the World*. A selection of plans of the Tower was then shown by Mr. C. R. Peers, F.S.A., Inspector of Ancient Monuments, who gave an account of the fortress and its gradual growth. Mr. H. Sands followed with an address, interspersed with many interesting incidents, on the history of the Tower, from documentary sources.

At the ordinary meeting of the Institute on June 5, papers were read by Mr. M. S. Giuseppi on "The Accounts of the Ironworks at Sheffield and Worth in Sussex, 1546-1548," and by the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, entitled "The Outfit for the Profession of an Austin Canoness at Lacock, Wilts, in 1395, and Other Memoranda."

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At the last meeting for the session of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, on May 13, the first paper, by the Rev. R. S. Mylne, was entitled "The Netherbow Port," an important boundary throughout the Middle Ages between the ancient town of Edinburgh and the Canongate. After giving a sketch of its history, he proceeded to discuss the date of its erection. Many writers affirm that it was built in 1606, but he had been able to ascertain from original documents that what was done at that date was simply repair and redecoration, among other things, with "a statue of his Majesty graven maist princelie and decent form," in prospect of the state visit of King James VI. after his coronation in London. He suggested that, among the great defensive works undertaken in 1571, a substantial portion of the Netherbow may have then been erected, but the design shows traces of French influence, and part probably belongs to the reign of James V. Part of the stonework of Renaissance design inserted in the upper face of the Netherbow, including the stone with the spike on which the heads of persons executed for political offences were exposed, have been recovered by the author, and are now to be placed beside John Knox's church, close to their original position in the seventeenth century.

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The annual meeting of the Norfolk Archæological Society was held on June 5 at Norwich, the Earl of Orford in the chair. The report stated, *inter alia*, that some of the gold nobles found at Raynham have been acquired by the Castle Museum. The Dean and Chapter have acquired an ancient manuscript, a beautiful illuminated Psalter of the fifteenth century, which includes an interesting marginal note of a solemn service held in 1549, in thanksgiving for the suppression of Kett's rebellion. From an extract from the city records quoted from Blomefield, it appears that August 27 was ordained at that time to be "henceforth for ever a day of special thanksgiving for the suppression of Kett's rebellion." Several of Dr. Jessopp's manuscripts and Townshend heirlooms have been acquired by the Norwich Public Library Committee, and Mr. Beloe, F.S.A., has purchased part of the old house at Lynn known as the Greenland Fishery, and thus insured its preservation. After the meeting the members made a round of visits in the city. By a somewhat unusual but very sensible variation upon the Society's practice, the greater part of these calls related to the older chapels of Nonconformity—the Gildencroft, the Octagon, and the Old Meeting-House. None of these places possesses any high antiquity, but they have a sufficient degree of it to warrant passing attention, and from what one heard there was an impression on the minds of the members that the visit was rather more remunerative in archæological respects than they had ventured to hope. The afternoon wound up with a prolonged call at the Great Hospital, where incidentally the members were entertained at tea by Sir Peter Eade and Mr. Edward Wild.

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The first meeting for the year of the Durham and Northumberland Archæological Society was held on June 3, at Romaldkirk, Bowes, and Barnard Castle. Members assembled at Barnard Castle Station, and drove by way of Cotherstone (where there are small remains of a castle built by the FitzHughs) to Romaldkirk, a charming village on the banks of the Tees, where the interesting church was examined. It contains Transitional, Early English, and Perpendicular work, also a low side window and priest's room above vestry. The font is a remarkable one of the twelfth century, with peculiar ornamentation. Members then drove across the moors to Bowes, the site of the Roman Station *Lavatræ*. The remains of the castle are within the area of the camp, and consist mainly of the Norman keep of three stories. The church has Norman doorways and a font similar to that of Romaldkirk. There is a tablet to commemorate the originals of Mallet's poem, "Edwin and Emma," and their death is recorded in the parish register. From Bowes the drive was resumed to Barnard Castle, where the castle was examined, and later the members dined together.

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The quarterly excursion and meeting of the Essex Archæological Society took place on June 6, the rendezvous being Braintree, the members assembling at the parish church of St. Michael, where Mr. Fred Chancellor, of Chelmsford, read a paper on the ancient fabric, with particular reference to the south chapel, in which some of the glories of the Decorated period still remain, notably some artistic oak bosses in the roof. Here also was seen the recently-erected tablet to Samuel Dale, the great botanist and friend of John Ray, the latter having been educated in that very south chapel, which 300 years ago and later was used as a grammar-school. From Braintree the party drove to Bocking, where Mr. Chancellor described the church of St. Mary the Virgin, which is mainly of the fifteenth century. The west front is said to be one of the finest in the county. Adjoining the church stands Bocking Hall, the residence of Captain Bolton, by whose permission the interesting old house, portions of which are believed to be as old as the church, was inspected. At the invitation of the Dean of Bocking, the Very Rev. Canon S. Brownrigg and Mrs. Brownrigg, the company partook of luncheon at the Deanery, where also the quarterly business meeting was held. Continuing the journey, the members went on to Gosfield Church, which was fully described by the Vicar, the Rev. H. L. Elliot. Gosfield Hall, an old Tudor mansion surrounded by a fine park and overlooking a large and picturesque lake, was also inspected, by permission of Mrs. Taylor Lowe, whose residence it is, and the enjoyable afternoon concluded with tea at the vicarage, on the invitation of the Rev. H. L. and Mrs. Elliot.

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A meeting of the members of the Sunderland Antiquarian Society was held on June 5 at St. Peter's Church, Monkwearmouth. The visible remains of the Saxon church, built in 674, which form part of the present church, the square tower, the west wall, and a number of stones in the vestry, were examined, and the Vicar (the Rev. J. T. Brown) delivered an address on the investigations it is proposed to make with the object of obtaining further information as to the structure of the original church. He said it was proposed to make excavations to the west of the tower to try to find the foundations of a building that appeared to have stood there. He also hoped to discover the foundations of the original chancel. There was also a question as to whether there were side-chapels and a crypt at Monkwearmouth, and he thought these points might be satisfactorily settled.

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Professor Percy Gardner and Professor Ernest Gardner read papers on "The Recently-Discovered Portions of the Ludovisi Throne" before the SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF HELLENIC STUDIES, at the Society of Antiquaries' rooms, on June 4. Professor Percy Gardner described the new Boston reliefs, and dwelt on their general correspondence with the Ludovisi reliefs, pointing out, however, that there were some differences in style and scale. It was undecided whether the reliefs belonged to two thrones or to a sarcophagus or to an altar. In any case there was no exact parallel between the two sets. Professor Ernest Gardner said that the impression produced by the new portions of the Ludovisi throne was far from satisfactory. They could not have come from the same artist or from the same school. Three possible explanations seemed open—that the new portions were made to correspond with the old by a different but contemporary school; by an imitator in ancient, probably Græco-Roman, times; or by a modern forger. The second theory was the most probable.

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On Wednesday, June 5, Dursley was the centre for the spring meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. At the parish church Canon Bartleet read a paper compiled by the Rev. W. T. Alston, and the members afterwards inspected the unique spring of water known as the "Broadwell" situate in the centre of the town, the site of the old castle of the Berkeleys at Dursley, and the mediæval parsonage, now a cottage in the rectory garden. After luncheon a short tour was made on the Cotswolds. Ozleworth Church was visited under the guidance of the Rector, the Rev. E. W. Place. The Conqueror granted the manor to Roger de Berkeley, and he probably built a church early in the twelfth century. The present building consists of a central tower, a nave with a south porch, and a chancel, all without aisles. The tower is of great interest, being an irregular hexagon in form, and having the eastern side 12 feet long, whilst the western side is only about 8 feet. It is believed to be of Saxon origin, though Canon Bazeley can find no trace of Saxon work.

Owlpen Manor House and Uley were included in the day's itinerary, and at Owlpen Park Mrs. Trent-Stoughton kindly entertained the company to afternoon tea. The old manor-house at Owlpen, the old home of the Daunt family, consists of the most ancient part in the middle, and two wings. The place contains many objects of interest, and above the hall is the guest chamber, where Margaret, Queen of Henry VI., is said to have slept on the eve of the Battle of Tewkesbury. Even the bed and the chair that she used are said to be still there. Canon Bazeley thinks this tradition has arisen from the discovery of a letter dated April 13, 1471, and addressed by Prince Edward, her son, to John Daunt. Close to the manor-house is the interesting church of St. Cross. It was rebuilt in the seventeenth century, and restored in 1874, principally at the expense of Mr. T. A. Stoughton, the Lord of the Manor. The tower at the west end was being rebuilt at the time of the society's visit.

The barrow at Uley, locally known as "Hetty Pegler's Tump," was the last place visited, and many of the visitors crawled through the narrow doorway and gazed with curious eyes upon the tomb where, thousands of years ago, "long-headed" forefathers of present-day Britons were interred. Near to the barrow is Uley Bury, one of the finest of the many prehistoric camps in Gloucestershire.

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On May 22, in unfavourable weather, the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES made an excursion in Upper Weardale. At Darlington the company were met by motor-cars and driven to Heighington, where the ancient remains on Shackerton Hill were cursorily examined. Passing on to West Auckland, two interesting old houses were pointed out, and the ancient church inspected. Witton Castle, the ancient seat of the Eures, was visited by kind permission of Sir Walter Chaytor, Bt., and the Rev. Dr. Hodgkin acted as guide. He explained that the Eures succeeded to Witton Castle in the fourteenth century. The manor was subsequently sold to the Darcies, who ruled until 1743, when the castle was sold to William Cuthbert, from whom it passed to Henry Hopper, and afterwards to Sir William Chaytor. Then Donald Maclean stepped in, and out again. After his temporary tenure it was bought by the late Mr. Henry Chaytor, whose grand-nephew was the present owner. Historically there was not much to be said about it, but he sketched several interesting incidents which occurred during the different ownerships.

After leaving the castle, where luncheon was served, about an hour was spent at Bradley Hall. Wolsingham Chapel walls and the church was the next stop, and after tea at Shull House, provided by Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hodgkin, the treat of the day was found in "The Castles," an ancient entrenched enclosure, the walls built of loose stones, which, with the one gateway, have been partially cleared away by Mr. Hodgkin. These remains were described by Mr. Hodgkin in an interesting manner. On the return journey Hamsterley, Toft Hill, Legs Cross, and Summer House, were passed, and the party joined the train at Darlington, having spent a fruitful day.

An ordinary meeting of the Society was held on May 29, when papers were read on "The Roman Milestone at Chesterholm," by Professor Haverfield, and on "The Saxon Burgh of Darlington, and its Military Defensive Earthworks," by Mr. Edward Wooler.

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The annual general meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on May 27, when Mr. W. B. Redfern was re-elected President, and the other officers were elected. Dr. W. M. Palmer read a paper on "College Dons, Country Clergy, and University Coachmen." The paper was founded on the records of the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and from the dry details of wills of sixteenth and seventeenth century date, and from the inventories of the testators' possessions attached to them, Dr. Palmer extracted much that was interesting and instructive concerning the condition in life and habits of a variety of persons connected with the University and town, and threw a good deal of light upon the means and manners of the country clergy of the diocese who lived three or four hundred years ago. At the meeting on May 20 Professor Skeat read a paper on "Suffolk Place-Names."

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An excursion in connection with the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia was held on June 8, the party driving from Norwich to the brickyard at Burgh-next-Aylsham, calling on the way at Hevingham Church. The section in the brickyard showed chalk, the stone bed of the Norwich crag, intermittent seams of shelly crag, Chillesford clay, and pebbly sands. Flint implements of sub-crag type were found in the stone bed, the significance of which was explained by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. G. Clarke. From this bed also a tusk of *Elephas meridionalis* has recently been obtained, a part of which is now in Norwich Museum. Under the guidance of Mr. Walter Rye the party subsequently proceeded to Whitwell Old Hall (Skeyton), where remains of the femur and pelvis of a fossil elephant, taken from the Burgh brickyard, were examined by the kindness of Mr. Littlewood. Rectory Cottage, Lammas, was the next halting-place, and here a stay of two hours was made while the company partook of tea, by invitation of Mr. Rye, and viewed the treasures of the house and garden. The return journey was made by way of Coltishall.

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Other meetings have been the excursion to Walton-on-Trent, Haselour, and Elford, on June 1, of the Burton Archæological Society; the fourth annual excursion of the Brighton Archæological Club to Cissbury Camp on the same date; the afternoon meeting, in the neighbourhood of Winchester, of the Hampshire Archæological Society on May 30; the meeting of the Society of Biblical Archæology on June 12, when Professor Sayce read a paper on "The Aramæan Ancestry of the Israelites"; the annual meeting of the Chester Archæological Society on May 30; and the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Architectural and York Archæological Society on May 21.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

An Architectural Account of the Churches of Shropshire. By the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., F.S.A. Part X. Many plates. Wellington: *Hobson and Co.*, 1912. 4to. Price 10s. 6d.; price for the whole work, 5 guineas.

With this thick part Mr. Cranage brings the work of eighteen years to a successful close. The parts have appeared at intervals since 1894, Part IX. having been published so long ago as 1908. It is too late in the day to comment on the care and masterly insight which characterize Mr. Cranage's method. The thoroughness of his work, done from personal observation of each fabric, has long been acknowledged. This last part contains the churches in the Hundreds of Condover, Ford, Chirbury, Bradford (South and North), Pimhill and Oswestry, and in the Liberties of Shrewsbury; and these 178 churches include some of the most interesting in the county. But it is not necessary to refer to these in detail. The student will turn first to the General Survey, which fills nearly 100 pages. In this, starting from the physical features and early history of the county, and concluding with an elaborate study of the thirty-six low side windows of Shropshire, Mr. Cranage gives an ecclesiological and historical summary, for which in completeness and detailed thoroughness it would be difficult to find a parallel in the ecclesiological literature of any other county. It is interesting to note that the careful examination of the thirty-six examples of different types of low side windows has not brought conviction to Mr. Cranage's mind as to the purpose of the openings. He says: "Serious objections to all the suggested theories cannot but be felt, together with the strong impression that no one explanation will account for all the examples." We are not likely to get much beyond that. As a small example of the thoroughness of treatment, we may remark that Mr. Cranage mentions that there are nine churches where there are openings which may be called hagioscopes, or squints, and in six other cases openings in "north chancel walls which may have been used for communication with the outside," and then proceeds to give, not only descriptions, but exact measurements, of each of these openings. We note and commend to students generally Mr. Cranage's remarks on the valuable results to be obtained from the study of Churchwardens' Accounts. This most valuable General Survey is preceded by nearly fifty pages of Appendix containing various details relating to many of the churches supplementary to those which appeared in earlier parts; while the part concludes with a splendid Index filling twenty-four treble-columned pages of small type. The illustrations are, as before, abundant and finely produced. The whole work, both for comprehensiveness and thoroughness of treatment, is hardly to be equalled in the literature of ecclesiology.

THE EARLY CHRONICLES RELATING TO SCOTLAND. Being the Rhind Lectures for 1912. By the Rt. Hon. Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt., F.R.S., etc. Glasgow: *James MacLehose and Sons*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi + 261. Price 10s. net.

Sir Herbert Maxwell is well known as the most talented and popular exponent of the annals of Scotland. This volume of lectures thoroughly maintains his justly earned reputation. He disclaims in the preface, with characteristic modesty, original research; but he has certainly put together after a lucid and readable fashion the broad lines of probable truth as to the early conditions and history of Scotland, weighing with care the degree of authority which attaches to each annalist when discussing conflicting statements. The first lecture deals with the perplexing ethnology of Northern Britain and the uncertainty of tribal and racial names; the great walls of Hadrian and Antonine; the invasion of Caledonia by Severus and Caracalla in 208; the partition of the Roman Empire in the fourth century; and Bishop Ninian's mission to Galway in 396. After an absence of all records for 150 years, reliance has to be placed on the threefold lives of Ninian, Columba, and Kentigern, with regard to the spread of Christianity; whilst the respective authority of the writings of Gildas, Bede, and Nennius, as to the Teutonic race obtaining a footing in Britain, are critically weighed.

The third lecture deals with the period from 685 to 1093, and introduces the first assertion of English supremacy over Scotland in 924, followed by the celebrated Battle of Brunanburg in 937, which fixed the destiny of Northumberland as an English county. We wonder if the time will ever come when the site of this momentous struggle will be settled. Dr. Skene, after a detailed analysis of evidence and topography, decided in favour of Boroughbridge on the Ouse, but Sir Herbert Maxwell is inclined to pronounce in favour of Barnborough, about six miles west of Doncaster. Meanwhile students of this question are still awaiting the promised arguments, by a ripe scholar, in favour of a Derbyshire site near Castleton.

The story of Scotland is afterwards carried on in a brief but graphic fashion, through the Battle of the Standard in 1138, the Papal charters of independence for the Scottish Church in 1188, the homage of Alexander II. to the French Dauphin in 1216, the English marriages of Alexander II. and Alexander III., and other events down to 1406. The whole forms an attractive and compendious volume for general reading, and is also well worthy of being placed upon the shelves for reference.

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THE PARISH OF ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS. PART I.: LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS. Being Vol. III. of the "Survey of London." With drawings, illustrations and architectural descriptions, by W. Edward Riley. Edited, with Introduction and Historical Notes, by Sir Laurence Gomme. *London County Council*, 1912. 4to., pp. xx + 135 + 98 plates. (Sold by Messrs. P. S. King and Son.) Price 21s.

This part of the "Survey" is issued by the Joint Publishing Committee, representing the London County Council and the Committee for the Survey of the Memorials of Greater London, the general editors being Sir Laurence Gomme for the Council, and Dr. Philip Norman for the Committee. Various difficulties have attended and delayed the work of the Survey Committee. Vol. I., which dealt with the parish of Bromley-by-Bow, appeared in 1902. Vol. II., on Chelsea, appeared in 1909, at the sole expense of the Committee. Fresh arrangements have now been made between the two bodies, and the first-fruit is before us in the shape of this splendid first part of Vol. III. Few parts of London are richer in associations than, and few parts still retain so many interesting old houses as, Lincoln's Inn Fields. The Introduction traces in detail the evolution of the modern square from the "three waste Common-fields, called by the names of Purse-field, Fickets-field, and Cup-field," as they are denominated in a petition of 1645, to the completion of the original buildings, somewhere about 1660; while the subsequent history of the Fields is briefly outlined. Each house is then separately described, its rebuildings as far as possible being noted. From the ratebooks and other documents the succession of occupants up to about 1810 is given; the principal features of each house and its present condition of repair are noted; and a list is added of all plans, drawings, photographs, etc., in the Council's collection. Historical and biographical notes accompany the lists of occupants; and there are also bibliographical references and notes of old prints, views, etc., to be found in the Crace Collection and elsewhere. It will thus be seen how thorough and comprehensive is the scheme of this most important Survey. It is difficult to imagine a Survey more carefully planned or more ably executed. And if the letterpress, which is indexed, is of the greatest interest and value to every student of London life and history, the illustrations are at least of equal importance. Here are plans and views from Hollar, Faithorne, and Newcourt, exterior and interior views, plates of architectural details, plates of special features—such as ceilings and chimney-pieces, balustrading, and plaster-work—with a wealth of other most valuable illustrative matter. The whole volume, which is issued in stiff brown paper wrapper, reflects the greatest credit on everyone concerned in its preparation and production. Its successors will be impatiently awaited

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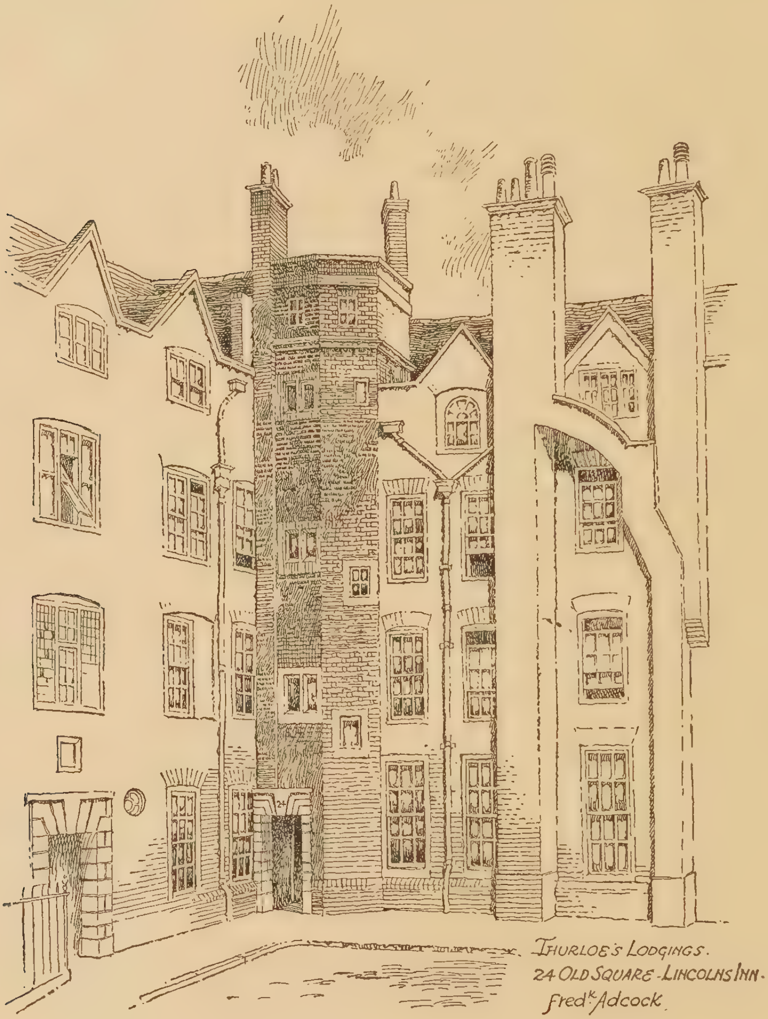
FAMOUS HOUSES AND LITERARY SHRINES OF LONDON. By A. St. John Adcock. With 74 illustrations by Frederick Adcock and 16 portraits. London: *J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd.*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi + 356. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The theme of this comely volume is a trifle trite, and most of the material is familiar, but Mr. Adcock handles it so effectively that he holds the attention of the reader from the first page to the last. In his preface he says modestly that he has attempted to do little more than supply information as the complement of his brother's drawings; but Mr. Adcock writes with so graphic a pen, and so deftly weaves into his narrative matter from contemporary journals and letters and the like sources, that it would be more correct to say that the drawings serve to illustrate, and are the complement of, the text.

He turns Professor Wallace's recent discovery of

Shakespeare's lodging with the Mountjoys at the corner of Monkwell Street to good account, and many little touches reveal a wide acquaintance with literary history and anecdote. But Homer nods sometimes. Mr. Adcock says that, if he had his "choice of bringing visibly back out of nothingness one of the old Charing Cross houses, it would be the butcher's shop that was kept by the uncle who adopted Prior in his boyhood" (p. 3). Prior's uncle was not a butcher, but a vintner who kept the "Rummer" tavern. The house in this neighbourhood we would most desire to recall is Locket's, rich in literary associations from the days of Congreve and Etherege to its appearance as the scene of the famous quarrel in Thackeray's *Esmond.* Mr. Adcock pictures Johnson "strolling along Wine Office Court to foregather with friends in the parlour of the 'Cheshire Cheese,'" but he must know that there is no shred of reliable evidence in support of this often alleged association of Johnson with the fine old tavern. FitzGerald's name should not be spelled, as it is more than once in these pages, with a small *g*; and on p. 19 "halo" should apparently be "hallow." But these are trifling blemishes in a most readable and enjoyable volume. The author has had specially in view the object of making some record of the still surviving houses in which many London authors and artists lived; and we fancy that a good many readers


Thurloe's Lodgings.
24 Old Square - Lincolns Inn.
Fredk Adcock

will be a little surprised to find, despite the ravages of time, to how many famous names a still surviving "local habitation" can be assigned. Mr. Frederick Adcock's admirable and carefully finished drawings make a pleasant gallery of such habitations and of spots of famous literary associations. They range from insets in the text to full-page illustrations, and include a considerable number of houses of which it would not be easy elsewhere to obtain illustrations. Among these may be named as examples the birthplace (36, Wellclose Square, Shadwell) of "Sandford and Merton" Day, and Flaxman's house in Buckingham Street, Euston Road. This capital collection of drawings will increase in value as one after another many of the houses and cottages here figured fall a prey to the house-breaker in days to come. Besides the drawings there are sixteen good portraits of men of letters associated with London, from Shakespeare and Milton to Thackeray and Dickens, Carlyle and Browning. We are kindly allowed to reproduce one of Mr. Frederick Adcock's drawings on page 278. It shows 24, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, where in 1654 lived Cromwell's secretary, John Thurloe. Tho book is satisfactorily indexed and handsomely produced.

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SURVEY OF OXFORD IN 1772. With maps and plans. Edited by the Rev. H. Salter. Oxford and London: *Henry Frowde*, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. 82. Price 2s. net.

This curious and valuable contribution to Oxford topography is printed from a contemporary record in the possession of Mrs. Morrell of Black Hall. The measurements contained in this record, which exists in duplicate, one appearing to be the rough and the other the final copy, were the result of the Mileways Act, passed in 1771, which had for its first object the widening and repairing of the approaches to Oxford. Mr. Salter in his preface explains the various purposes for which the Act was passed, and shows by examples how valuable many of the measurements contained in this record are, not merely for the understanding of the topography of eighteenth-century Oxford, but for the reconstruction of the topography of mediæval Oxford also. The four manuscript maps here reproduced date from 1771 to 1780. Three were found in the King's Library at the British Museum, and the fourth among the muniments of the Mayor and Corporation of Oxford. On each page of the record as here printed an attempt is made to give in the outer column an identification, wherever possible, of the 1772 houses as existing in 1911. The editor has evidently spent much time and labour on this interesting old Survey, for which students of Oxford topography, both now and in days to come, when the original record may be lost or destroyed, have and will have much reason to thank him.

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THE AGE OF ALFRED: 664-1154. By F. J. Snell, M.A. London: *G. Bell and Sons, Ltd.*, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. viii + 257. Price 3s. 6d. net.

Mr. Snell has been responsible for two other members of the series of Handbooks of English Literature to which this small volume belongs—viz., the Age of Chaucer (1346-1400) and the Age of Transition (1400-1580). The Age of Alfred is a vague expression which covers the whole of our pre-Norman literature, and in dealing with it comprehensively and critically Mr. Snell has had no easy task. His aim has clearly been to produce a book which shall be of use to students who are more or less familiar with Old English (or Anglo-Saxon) as a language, and which at the same time may serve to give some knowledge of and some idea of the quality of pre-Norman English literature to those to whom the language is unknown. We think that on the whole he has been remarkably successful. He writes lucidly and with a light touch and easy style, which make his chapters pleasant to read, even when the subject is somewhat dry and technical, as in the chapter on "Scóp-Craft," or the principles of Old English versification—the principles on which the *scóp*, or gleeman, constructed the lays which he or another recited. A specialist may quarrel with an omission here or differ with an estimate there, but speaking generally the book gives an adequate survey of a difficult subject, which students will find specially useful as an introduction to larger works on portions of the same theme, and to the various annotated editions of the chief texts of the period.

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THE REGISTER OF THE PARISH OF S. PETER AND S. KEVIN, DUBLIN: 1669-1761. With Preface by James Mills, I.S.O. Printed for the Parish Register Society of Dublin by *W. Pollard and Co., Ltd.*, Exeter and London, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xii + 475.

The immediate predecessor of this issue—Vol. VIII., which we noticed a year ago—was the largest volume so far issued by the Dublin Parish Register Society. The present issue, Vol. IX., beats it by some forty pages. It is indeed an imposing monument of careful and hard work. Miss Gertrude Thrift has transcribed the greater part of the register, and has also seen the volume through the press. It is not necessary to enlarge upon the value of such work. The rendering accessible the contents of our parish registers is of the greatest importance to all genealogists, and the Dublin society during its short life—Vol. I. was issued in 1906—has done splendid service in this direction. This volume, like its predecessors, is well printed in good, clear type on excellent paper, and is most thoroughly indexed. In a brief preface the Deputy-Keeper of the Records in Ireland gives some interesting particulars of the topography and history of the two parishes of S. Peter and S. Kevin, which appear to occupy part of the site of the ancient Irish city—the Dublin of pre-Norman days. Mr. Mills also draws attention to various points in social history illustrated incidentally by the register entries. Some of the shop or house signs noted are curious, such as "Ye Eagle and Child," "Ye Dogghouse," "Two Chimneys," and "Ye Signe of Robinhood," which one would hardly have expected to find in Dublin. It is curious that the only case in which the age is recorded is that of one Stephen Peters, who in 1749 was buried "eaged 120." The searcher may notice some strange Christian names—Agamonditium, Turlah and

Badam among the males, and Meliora, Edden and Dacus among the females. The phonetic Feby or Febe often appears as a girl's name.

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The Leadenhall Press, Ltd., issue a third and revised edition of Mr. C. N. Scott's pleasant and able essay on *The Age of Marie Antoinette* (price 2s. 6d.). His point of view is somewhat novel, and his brilliant picture of the pre-Revolution time in France, the era of what he describes as the Louis XVI. Renaissance, certainly deserves careful study, if only because it presents with much ability a side of the subject usually little regarded. This revised issue is welcome, and should find many new readers.

* * *

Among the pamphlets on our table are *Man in the Old Stone Age* by the Rev. Gerard W. Bancks, M.A. (London: Unwin Brothers, Ltd.; price 1s.), which in twenty-six well-printed pages summarizes the present state of our knowledge, so largely extended during recent years, of the early history of man, though it is difficult to understand for what class of readers so brief a statement is intended; and *Croxden Abbey* (price 6d.), a short illustrated guide to the abbey ruins and history, by Mr. F. A. Hibbert, M.A., head-master of the neighbouring Denstone College—an accurate and carefully-prepared sixpennyworth for which many future visitors to the picturesque remains of this old Staffordshire abbey will be grateful.

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The April issue of the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal* begins a new volume. Its contents are always attractive and varied, while special value has been given to the *Journal* of late by the fine and well-illustrated articles on Berkshire churches by Mr. C. E. Keyser. In this issue Mr. Keyser describes Steventon Church, illustrated by thirteen good plates. The *Architectural Review*, June, is distinguished by Mr. J. A. Gotch's very able paper, lavishly illustrated, on "The Whitehall Palace Drawings Attributed to Inigo Jones." We also note well-illustrated papers on "Modern Athens," by Mr. L. B. Budden, and on "John Goldicutt and his Times." We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, May, and Part 3 (Vol. II.) of Mr. Harrison's *Surnames of the United Kingdom*, containing the end of M, all N and part of O—a work which thoroughly deserves to be supported.

Correspondence.

THE ORKNEY FIN-MEN.

TO THE EDITOR.

In my letter on this subject in the June number (p. 240) the place-name "Birsay" has been inadvertently printed instead of "Burray." Birsay is situated in the main island of the Orkney group, whereas Burray is a small island in the south-eastern part of the group, lying immediately to the north of South Ronaldshay. It was in the Church of Burray that, according to Dr. James Wallace, a Fin-Man's canoe was preserved in 1700.

David MacRitchie.

4, Archibald Place,
Edinburgh,
June 12, 1912.

MURDER-STONES.

(See *ante*, p. 240.)

TO THE EDITOR.

I can specify three memorials—two of wood and one of stone—marking the site of bloodshed in Hertfordshire. The first is at Datchworth, near Hertford, and commemorates one, Walter Clibbon, who made a practice of robbing farmers on their return from Hertford market. In 1782 he attacked a farmer named Whittenbury, and was about to cut his throat, when his servant, attracted by his cries, fired and killed the assailant. He was buried on the spot, and a post in the hedge-bank marks the place of his interment.

The second is at Caxton, some thirteen miles from Royston. James Gatward, son of the landlady of the Red Lion at Royston, like many other gay youths, took to the road in 1753; but unwisely commencing operations by robbing the mail, he was speedily captured and executed on the scene of his exploit, a tall post by the wayside marking the spot.

The third is similar in many respects to the foregoing—the scene being laid on Boxmoor Common, near Hemel Hempstead, the highwayman being one Snooks. He suffered on the spot where he had robbed the mail-bags, and a stone inscribed "Robert Snooks, 11th March, 1802" marks the site where his bones rest.

W. B. Gerish.

Note to Publishers.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

To intending Contributors.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "Antiquary" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "Antiquary," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

AUGUST, 1912.

Notes of the Month.

THE annual exhibition of antiquities discovered during the third season of excavations at Meroë, Sudan, carried on in connection with the Institute of Archæology, University of Liverpool, was held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London, W., from July 9 to July 23 inclusive. It was opened by the Bishop of London. Visitors were provided with a very readable and informative guide by Professor J. Garstang. The energies of the excavators during the past season have been concentrated on the two palaces and smaller buildings unearthed the previous season. The camp consisted of Mr. Schliephack, Mrs. Garstang, and Professor Garstang, which, as the writer says, was rather shorthanded, other helpers being unable to join them. Nevertheless, excellent progress was made, and the end of the season was marked by the discovery of some royal baths, which Professor Garstang describes as typically Meroitic. Surveying the whole investigation so far as it has proceeded, Professor Garstang says: "Looking broadly at the results obtained during these three seasons of excavation, it now becomes clear that there are three main periods represented in the buildings which have been excavated, each one probably to be in its turn subdivided as work proceeds. The first is that of the original conception of the Royal City in the seventh or eighth century B.C.—the age of Aspelut, Hor-ma-tileq, and Mal neqen. To this date belong the great buildings in stone—the walls of the city, the original portions of the Royal Palace, and of the audience chamber. . . . In this age Egyptian motives in art, and probably in culture, were still predominant. The next period is distinguished by the supplanting, about the third century B.C., of Egyptian ideas by Greek; as witness, a small cameo of galloping horses found last year and the semi-classical statues. In construction, solid stonework has given way to foundations of stone slabs and walls faced, at any rate, with red brick. The buildings of this age must include the Baths, the later Temple of Isis, and probably the small classical temple. . . . The facts connected with the rise of this period seem to accord well with the tradition of Ergamenes given by Diodorus. There arose upon this basis, as a second phase of its middle period, the great days of Meroë, associated in tradition with the Queens Candace, lasting till the first century A.D. To this time belong nearly all the distinctive objects of pure Meroitic origin, such as the fine painted and stamped pottery, the glass and decorated tiles, and so forth. The third phase is one of decadence, and, so far as it can be recognized at present, seems to be distinguished rather by Roman than by Greek ideas in art, but the buildings of the time are comparatively crude and lack distinction. In the middle of the fourth century A.D., however, the city still maintained its importance; and it was deemed the worthy objective of a military expedition as late as the seventh century; so that further examination has much to disclose as to the character of Meroë in its later history."

* * *

Among the objects on view were some remarkable examples of Meroitic statuary. They included a local Venus, of somewhat Hottentot-like proportions; a large reclining figure in the pose of the Vatican "God-of-the-Nile," probably representing some ancient King, of which an illustration appeared in the *Daily Graphic*, July 9; a seated robed figure holding a scroll; and statues of three musicians—a harpist, a piper, and a flute-player. A very interesting feature in connection with the Royal Baths was the discovery of the actual water-pipes, fitted on exactly the same principle as modern drain-pipes, the only appreciable difference being that they are unglazed. One of them was found to contain remnants of rust, showing that there had originally been either an iron inner pipe or other iron accessory. Remarkable exhibits were wonderfully minute glass mosaics, which, instead of being clamped in the usual way, were fused together when made, representing a craftsman's art hitherto unknown. There were some interesting specimens of both Greek and Roman Samian pottery, and the discovery of these has enabled Professor Garstang to fix accurately the dates of several of the buildings in the city. Other exhibits included some beautiful examples of Meroitic decorated pottery vases, unique in shape and design; glazed medallions, royal seals, and specimens of ancient glass.

* * *

Another most interesting exhibition of Egyptian antiquities—the year's discoveries of the Egypt Exploration Fund, under the direction of Professor E. Naville and Mr. T. E. Peet, at Abydos and Atfieh—was held at King's College, Strand, in July. At Abydos the chief work of the season was an attempt to excavate the subterranean building Osireion, the use of which is shrouded in mystery. It may have been connected with the workshop of Osiris, or it may be a cenotaph of King Merenptah, whom a vignette, sculptured on one of the walls, represents as passing the various gate-keepers of the Under-world and entering the Hall of the Thirty-six Witnesses. Another shows the King playing at a game something like chess, in which six pot-pieces shaped like animals are used. Cartonnages of mummies were shown in a remarkably fine state of preservation, and the complete mummy of a small child was exhibited with its contents untouched. There were flints which were used as knives, saws, scrapers, and borers. Peculiarly interesting was a grave stela of the Middle Kingdom, on which the prayer inscribed asks that "a gentle breeze from the North may waft the dead man to his new home." From an artistic point of view, the beauty of design and elegant association of colours, softened by age, of the cartonnages, was one of the most pleasant features of the exhibition. Extensive exploration was made in a cemetery of the Ptolemaic Age at Shaft-el-Garbieh. In some tombs most interesting finds were made of mummies with gold-plated masks, and richly-painted decorations on cartonnage made of papyrus. There were exhibited a number of masks and head-dresses of rich work. The head-dresses are of bright blue, the masks richly gilded with the white eyes with black pupils. In the same group was the complete mummy of a little girl with gold mask and painted pectoral and decorations. The mummies were all found in limestone coffins, the lids of which were cemented down. A number of diminutive carved figures, each carrying a hoe with a basket slung over the shoulder, were found. It was customary to put a box full of these curious figures at the foot of the coffin. They were supposed to be servants who would save the dead person manual labour in the next world.

* * *

Yet a third Egyptian Exhibition was open at University College, Gower Street, in July. Here were shown the results of the season's work of the British School of Archæology in Egypt under the direction of Professor Flinders Petrie. The exhibits were from the cemetery which was discovered at Tarkhan, some thirty-five miles from Cairo. Many of the objects, though some 7,000 years old, were of curiously modern appearance. Among them may be named basket coffins; a bedstead of hard dark wood supported by carved bulls' legs; a palm fibre bed-mat and bed-pole with rush webbing, suggesting, as a whole, the modern spring-mattress; baskets as fresh as if newly made; trays and dippers; models of houses; pottery and stoneware. Smaller articles were hairpins, slate palettes, bangles of flint, and bead necklaces. Linen was shown in large pieces, several yards in length, of a delicate cream colour, the fabric still strong and firm, though seventy centuries have rolled by since it left the weaver's hands. The width of the material suggests that the weaving was done by the tedious process of passing the weft thread patiently in and out of the warp, the width being too great to throw a shuttle by hand. Linen of this early time is always rare, and has never before been found in such a perfect state of preservation.

Good illustrations of a number of the exhibits appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, July 13.

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The greatest of this year's finds is by its very size precluded from being removed from Egypt. This is the alabaster sphinx, 27 feet long and 14 feet high, hewn out of a single block of stone, which was excavated at Memphis, where the work is under the direction of Mr. McKay. It weighs about 80 tons. When found, it was lying on its side in the position in which it was overthrown. It is quite perfect, being absolutely uninjured by the fall from its pedestal. This looks as if it had been purposely removed at some period, perhaps to preserve it from destruction when the Assyrians conquered the land of the Pharaohs and sacked Thebes. Before next season it will be hoisted into its true position, and will remain at Memphis as one of the sights of Egypt, for in size it ranks next to the Great Sphinx itself. No inscription is visible on the part now exposed to view, but it is hoped that the name of the King, who erected this magnificent monument to himself, will be found on the other side. This splendid piece of sculpture was represented at the exhibition by photographs. A good page-illustration of it appeared in the *Graphic*, July 13.

⁂

A special article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, July 9, mentioned further recent discoveries in the newly-revealed section of Pompeii: "A few weeks ago a beautifully preserved temple was excavated, and 'the Street of Abundance' was found to have fine specimens of large houses rich in frescoes. In another part of the city there has been found a large and apparently important house in an excellent state of preservation. The building belonged to one Obellius Fidmus, who seems to have perished with his wife and family, for six skeletons were found in one of the inner rooms. The children's nursery has been found. On the walls are pictures of gladiators and horses scribbled by the children. The skeletons were found preserved in lava, and the authorities have decided that the room shall not be disturbed. A glass case is to be built round the relics."

A fine Early British drinking-cup of the Bronze Age, beautifully ornamented with impressed lines and dots, with but a very small portion missing, was dug up at the end of June in the course of excavations for the foundations of buildings in Harlaxton Road, Grantham.

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The celebration by the city of Oxford of its thousandth birthday took place on July 11 in delightful weather. At eleven a special Congregation of the University was held in the Sheldonian Theatre for the purpose of conferring the honorary degree of Master of Arts upon the Mayor and the Town Clerk. A procession followed from the Town Hall to the Cathedral, where a special service was held, the Dean of Christ Church (Dr. Strong) being the preacher. On returning to the municipal buildings, the Mayor formally opened an Exhibition of Historical Antiquities, and this was followed by a public luncheon in the Town Hall. A large company assembled later in the grounds of New College, where an oration was delivered by Professor Oman. The concluding item of the day's proceedings was the performance in Worcester College Gardens of six historical episodes in the form of a pageant. The prologue and epilogue were written respectively by the Professor of Poetry (Dr. T. H. Warren, President of Magdalen College) and Canon Skrine.

⁂

The *Builder* of June 21 said that Tudor House, Southampton, the fine timber-built house known generally as "Henry VIII.'s Palace," has been "purchased by the Corporation of Southampton under the Museums Act. It is intended to make it a representative local museum, and a centre of interest for the whole of Hampshire. Erected probably in the early part of the sixteenth century, it is well worth study; and it is fortunate that it has now become the property of the town. It is interesting not only in itself, but from its position in the old town, and from its close association with other historic buildings and the ancient walls in this quarter. It stands at the south corner of St. Michael's Square, facing the main (west) entrance to the church. Tradition connects it with visits of Henry VIII. to the town, and some have indulged their fancy in picturing Henry here with Anne Boleyn; but, though it is recorded that the King came several times, and Queen Catherine certainly once, there is no evidence that Anne was here at all, or that the King ever visited Southampton after Catherine's divorce. Bugle Street, of which this building forms a part, takes its name from a house which stood at the south corner of West Gate Street, and was named 'Bugle Hall.' It had some distinguished owners, one of whom was the celebrated Sir Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton. Englefield, in his well-known work (1801), states that it was completely destroyed by fire 'a few years ago.'"

* * *

At the annual meeting of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, held on July 11 at Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, Sir Robert Hunter, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, said that since their foundation, seventeen years ago, they had received from the public about £40,000, by means of which they had acquired about fifty properties of great variety. The acquisition of five or six properties was now in progress, and they had about £1,000 invested for the maintenance of particular properties. The regular income from subscriptions was £500 a year, and their means were unduly straitened. As illustrative of the varied character of the Society's work, he mentioned that they were in the course of acquiring Minchinhampton Common, a beautiful common in the neighbourhood of Stroud, in Gloucestershire. They had just acquired a headland in Wales, and they were about to acquire Colley Hill, near Reigate. Those lands they would hold absolutely as open spaces. They had now hundreds of acres in the Fens, which had been acquired because they were noted for their flora and for butterflies, some species of which were to be found nowhere else in the United Kingdom. A similar acquisition had been made at Blakeney Point. From the side of historical interest, they had recently acquired a chantry chapel in Buckinghamshire, a fine old fourteenth-century house at Muchelney, known as the "Old Priests' House," and they were endeavouring to acquire the site of the Roman Fort on the Borran's Field, the level meadow at the head of Windermere, bordering the water's edge, and within three-quarters of a mile of the centre of Ambleside.

* * *

In the course of the proceedings, Canon Rawnsley, the honorary secretary, read the following letter from Earl Curzon with reference to Tattershall Castle: "The fire-places cannot be put back until the floors are in, and this will be a matter of many months. We are digging up the entire ground of the inner ward, and excavating the moats. We find many foundations and relics of the old stone Castle which preceded the brick keep. The Castle must have been a very considerable fortified place. We have found the exact emplacement of the drawbridge and the base of the tower that defended it."

* * *

The *Athenæum* of June 29 reported that the Oseberg ship, discovered in 1905, with its numerous and valuable contents—viz., the toilet requisites, workbasket, and kitchen utensils of a Viking Queen; remains of a richly ornamented chariot and two sledges, various artistic ornaments, and some bones of horses and other domestic animals—has now been arranged for exhibition, and will find a permanent home in the Historical Museum in Christiania.

* * *

An International Archæological Congress will be held in Rome early in October, and a large attendance at the meetings of its twelve different sections is expected. The Committee is a strong one, and the programme includes, besides the ordinary work of the sections, visits to the excavations at Ostia and Cerveteri, and excursions to Sardinia, Calabria, and Sicily. Reductions on the British, French, and Italian railways have been promised to the congressists.

* * *

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, July 9, writing on July 7, remarked: "It is feared that the new scheme for bringing the proposed Ostia Railway into the city will do considerable damage to the buried remains of the Circus Maximus, which, it had been hoped, would some day have been excavated. The plan of the engineers is to substitute for the previous scheme of two tubes under the Palatine and Capitol a tunnel across the old Vicus Tuscus. This will also prevent the exploration of the Lupercal.

"Commendatore Boni is busily continuing the excavations on the Palatine. In the course of them he has found a number of votive offerings of the second or third century B.C., including an admirable representation of a camel. He has also laid bare what was probably a vivarium for fish.

"The work of draining the lowest Church of St. Clemente—an undertaking of special interest to the British, because St. Clemente has been, since the reign of Charles II., under the protection of the British Crown—has been begun."

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The *Times*, July 10, announced that "the British Museum has acquired a collection of animal bones inscribed with archaic Chinese characters of a more primitive type than any yet found, even on the ancient bronzes. These bones were purchased some months ago by the authorities of the Museum. Owing to their extreme antiquity, the characters have been deciphered only in part. Many of them, indeed, are far more primitive than any characters yet identified." It is explained that they appear to record royal inquiries relating to such things as weather, crops, fate of prisoners, and so forth, which were interpreted by professional diviners. After the bones had been inscribed with questions they were seared with hot irons, and the resulting cracks were interpreted "according to certain rules of divination." Various dates, ranging roughly from 500 B.C. to 1800 B.C., are suggested; but in any case, says the *Times*, "they are the oldest forms of Chinese writing that have survived."

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The *Newcastle Daily Journal* reported that "what are believed to be important discoveries in connection with the Roman Camp of Segedunum have been made at Wallsend, during excavations in Neptune Road. Portions of the east rampart of the east gateway of the camp have been laid bare, and there is a wall of the north guard chamber within the east gateway. Hitherto the shape of the east rampart has been uncertain, but the present discoveries will in all probability give archæologists a clue which will determine that point. The remains of a gravel road which ran through the camp from the east to the west gateways, and also of a road which ran across it at right angles, have also been found. Portions of other walls supposed to be connected with the soldiers' barracks, as well as the remains of a well, lined with wood, have also been laid bare. According to one authority, it is not certain whether the well belongs to the camp, because over the site an old waggonway from the pit used to run. Other finds include pieces of amphoræ, or Roman wine jars, and coins. A piece of the Roman wall which ended at Wallsend was laid bare a few years ago in Messrs. Swann, Hunter, Wigham Richardson and Co.'s shipyard." An illustration of part of the old gateway unearthed appeared in the *Newcastle Chronicle*, June 18.

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The Brighton and Hove Archæological Club have formed a special branch for the systematic study and record of local early earthworks. At the meeting of the club, which decided to form what should be a very useful development of local survey work, Mr. Toms recalled that, since the formation of the club, he and other members had taken a very active interest in the earthworks of the Brighton Downs; and they were led to believe the immediate neighbourhood had been exhausted. But he had the surprising report to make that, quite recently, an exceptionally interesting series of unrecorded entrenchments had been brought to light between Stanmer Park and Plumpton Plain through the keen observation and archæological knowledge of Mr. Relfe H. Verrall, the present tenant of Mary Farm. Following upon the heels of Mr. Verrall's discoveries, Mr. Toms himself had traced similar unrecorded pastoral earthworks between Ditchling Beacon and Standean. During the interval, one or two members of the club had obtained detailed surveys of the new discoveries. These, exhibited at the meeting, afforded a remarkable demonstration of the untold wealth of archæological material on the Brighton Downs. In view of its frequent mutilation and destruction by the hand of man, the need for the proper record of this material was most pressing; and Mr. Toms maintained that, as an archæological club, it was their duty to commence the systematic study of our early earthworks. But, for purposes of observation and record, scientific training is imperative, and this would be supplied by the branch to be formed. We wish the movement every success.

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The *Sussex Daily News* of June 27 remarked that the work of this Survey Section of the Brighton Club had "received additional stimulus through the discovery, by one of its members, on Saturday last (June 22) of another interesting and unrecorded valley entrenchment. The new discovery is a large earthwork, about 120 paces square, situated on the west side of Ewe Bottom leading to Standean, about three-quarters of a mile north of Patcham Church. The necessity for actual training in distinguishing the various types of earthworks was well demonstrated by the present discovery. Looked at in certain lights from the opposite hill, the earthwork is invisible. At a distance of 100 yards, it was passed unnoticed; and, owing to the deception given by a boundary bank and ditch running down the opposite hillside, the presence of the valley entrenchment was not detected until the discoverer had actually inspected two of its sides. These sides are remarkably rectilinear, and in plan the work closely approaches the valley entrenchment excavated in Wiltshire by Mrs. M. E. Cunnington, and which, she suggests, may belong to mediæval times. But other excavations in Dorset and Wilts, and also the square-shaped Bronze Age earthworks investigated by the club at Beltout, near Beachy Head, show the impossibility of determining the period of any valley entrenchment by a study of its superficial characteristics. The trend of opinion is that these quadrilateral works were not used for habitation purposes, but for folding cattle; and that, having been evolved in very early prehistoric days, the type probably lasted on into mediæval times. In connection with the survival of the valley enclosure throughout such a long period, it was exceptionally interesting to note that, on the side of the road, and nearly opposite the new discovery in Ewe Bottom, there is a permanent sheepfold very like the ancient example in plan, in which its ditch and rampart is represented by a hedge made of dry gorse."

An interesting discovery is stated to have been made at a farm near Mold, Flintshire, built in the early part of the sixteenth century, and once the manor-house of the Hartsheath Estate. Some workmen were engaged in repairing an ancient fire-place and chimney, and when in the latter they accidentally discovered a revolving stone, which, upon being moved, revealed a secret chamber, the existence of which was entirely unsuspected. The apartment contained oak furniture of antique design, including a table, on which lay firearms and feeding utensils, also the remains, reduced to dust, of a meal. It is surmised that the chamber was utilized as a place of concealment by Royalist fugitives during the Civil War of the reign of Charles I., from which period it had remained undisturbed, and until now undiscovered.

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Berrow's Worcester Journal of June 22 had an interesting note on the intended revival on Midsummer Day by the mayor, after the lapse of several generations, of the ceremony of Setting the Watch, which, remarked the writer, "was one peculiar to the three cities of Worcester, Bristol, and London, and vindicated a remarkable and highly-prized privilege of their freemen, the right to bear arms and guard their own walls."

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The ceremony at Worcester, "seems to have served three purposes—a yearly vindication of the city's privilege, an inspection of the civic forces, and a beating of her bounds. Every freeman not only had the right to bear arms, but the duty to procure them and know how to use them. In taking his oath, he swore to do this, until the day when Mr. Pumphrey, the famous Quaker, came to take his oath, the Town Clerk, anxious to save the novitiate's conscience, coolly deleted the clause, which was never restored. So easily is a great privilege lost, and, once lost, it is soon forgotten. Perhaps it was out of date, for knight service had already been abolished, garrisons were no longer quartered on towns, and, when the pecuniary advantage was gone, the glory and the duty were not likely to be valued in a very soulless age. It is impossible to restore the ancient ceremony exactly. To begin with, there is now no civic force: the Territorials are soldiers of the King. Further, the ground round the walls, and even the town ditch, is built over, and we have lost the old bridge on which one of the gates formerly stood (a double tower supported by the pier nearest Turkey, where there was also an earthwork extending to another bridge over a brook in Tybridge Street). But as a memorial of old times, and to recall the ancient glory and dignity of the city, the mayor has decided to renew the ceremony so far as possible, and on Midsummer Day (bonfire-night falling this year on a Sunday) the watch will be set for his inspection at the Foregate, Clapgate, Sidbury Gate, and at the head of the bridge, and the streets will be patrolled by the scouts in memory of the valiant men of old and their fathers who begat them."

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The *Standard*, July 9, reported that "a part of the wall which once enclosed old St. Paul's has been discovered in excavations at the corner of Paternoster Row and St. Paul's Alley. The wall, which is about 60 feet long, is made of chalk and rubble, and was built in the twelfth century. On the same site pieces of a Roman amphora, Roman vases, and some Samian ware have also been found. Other 'finds' include a camel's skull, unearthed in High Holborn, and a large quantity of pipes of the eighteenth century. Under some old stables in Bartholomew Close—one of the oldest parts of London—three Norman arches have been found. They are close to one another, and are believed to have formed part of the cloisters of the Priory, which once stood on this site. Their excavation is likely to be a matter of considerable difficulty, as they are built in with stones and bricks for the new buildings which have been laid against them."

⁂

In the *Treasury* for June last (p. 281) was an illustration of an "Old Norman Font Restored to Fawsley Church." The accompanying note said: "This old Norman font was found by the Rev. J. Conway Walter, Rector of Langton, Lincolnshire, in the cellar of a farmhouse at West Ashby, near Horncastle. He bought it, and for years it remained in his garden at Langton. Recently it was presented by him to Sir Charles and Lady Knightley, of Fawsley, who have had it mounted on a new pedestal with four pillars of very appropriate design, and set up in Fawsley Church, which is situated in the park close to Fawsley Hall. It replaces a somewhat mean modern font of no interest. . . . Nothing is known of the history of this font, but it must have come from some old Norman church or chapel, long since destroyed."

A correspondent writes to us pointing out that the object depicted is probably not what it is stated to be. "Most antiquaries, I think," he remarks, "would at once pronounce it to be a *cruin-trou*—so called in the North—and the fact that it was found in a farmhouse would confirm this view." For "cruin-trou" reference may be made to Brockett's *Glossary of North-Country Words* In his *Northumberland Words* (English Dialect Society, Series C, No. 66, p. 198), Mr. R. O. Heslop has "creein-trou." The Oxford Dictionary, under the verb "Cree," gives "creeing-trough"—"the 'knocking-trough' formerly used for pounding grain." From the appearance of the object in the small photographic reproduction given in the *Treasury*, we are inclined to think that our correspondent is right, and that it was formerly a creeing-trough, and not an "old Norman font."

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The greater part of an ancient oaken barge was found, towards the end of June, in the course of digging a deep trench for laying a new water-main in King's Road, Swanage. Local antiquaries give the craft an antiquity of some centuries, and think that she was over 50 tons burthen, and probably came up the old creek, which long since became silted up.

⁂

The excavations at Maumbury Rings, Dorchester, will be resumed on August 26. Mr. H. St. George Gray will again personally supervise the work. The results of the three seasons' work already accomplished, 1908-1910, have been very satisfactory, and have greatly added to our knowledge of the nature and origin of the great earthwork—indeed, they may be said practically to have made knowledge take the place of theory and guesswork. But some further investigations are necessary to solve questions that still remain open, so a fourth and probably final season of excavatory work is to be undertaken. The expenditure each season has been about £65, but it is probable that about £100 will be required this year. We cannot doubt that it will be forthcoming, and commend to all antiquaries the appeal which has been issued by the Committee, of which Dr. Colley March is Chairman, and Mr. J. E. Acland, Hon. Secretary. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Acland at the County Museum, Dorchester, or to Mr. St. George Gray at Taunton Castle, Somerset.

* * *

A special exhibition was opened at the Victoria and Albert Museum on July 18 of French textiles from the Mobilier National, lent by the French Government. It comprises a series of seven tapestries, woven at the Gobelins factory for King Louis XIV., after Raphael's frescoes in the Stanze of the Vatican; four Savonneri carpets of the same period; and a collection of woven silk fabrics and embroideries of the early part of the nineteenth century. This important loan has been arranged in the North Court (at the north-east angle of the Museum, adjoining the South Court), and will be on view from July to October.

The late King of Siam as Traveller and Antiquary.

By J. F. Scheltema, M.A.

HIS Majesty Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalongkorn, the late King of Siam, was fond of travelling and, more than is generally the case with Eastern potentates away from home, his travels had a Peter the Great dash—learn and teach! Not to speak of his European outings in 1897 and 1907, he showed among oriental lands a decided preference for Java, which island he visited three times, first in the early 'seventies when he was a very young man, the bronze elephant in front of the Museum in the King's Plain at Batavia, his gift to the Government of the Dutch East Indies, standing as a lasting memorial of his sympathies. And Java returned them: apart from the satisfaction of hotel-keepers and tradesmen, interested in the pecuniary advantages derived from a liberal monarch on the move with his Court, or the hopes of those in other stations of life, whose real or imaginary services might reap the reward of a Siamese ornamental distinction, there exists a racial affinity between the peoples of the Malay Archipelago and the Sons of the Thai, and the native ladies of Java who were in great expectations at the time of the royal wanderings in the island, considered it a happy omen if the child was born on the day of the Raja's *joyeuse entrée* in their particular city or village; they went even so far as to urge the happy event occurring at the desired moment by a procedure well known to *dukoons* and wise women under the name of *mandi dian.*

Between the King's first and second visits momentous changes had taken place in his domains, owing to his enlightened adherence to the policy of progress inaugurated by his father Mongkoot. Immediately after his coronation, when still a youth, he had abolished bondage for debt and devised measures to repress gambling and opium smoking. In course of time the finances were brought to a sound footing; he reformed the judiciary, introduced an efficient post and telegraph service, improved the agricultural conditions of his realm by systematic irrigation, and built railways. When the crisis of 1893 was tided over, King Chulalongkorn lacked no funds, thanks to the thorough reorganization of the financial department, to restore his impaired health by new travels. His second voyage to Java followed in 1896. Besides his Queen Sowapa Pongsi, the Princes Damrong, Slammot, Rabi, Samprast, Kitiyakom, Mahitsararut, brothers, sons and cousins, members of the royal government, dignitaries of the royal household, officers of the staff and a numerous retinue of lower officials, there were also a dozen or more ladies attached to his and her Majesties' personal service, reminding one of the female guard at the Court of ancient Ayuthia. A godsend to the shop-keepers of Batavia and wherever they went, their short, cropped hair did not meet the approval of the Chinese and Malay critics of their own sex, and their national dress gave rise to endless comment, however much they rejoiced milliners and dressmakers by their ceaseless efforts to go in for the latest Parisian fashions as understood in the capital of Insulinde. The youngest Princes spent fortunes in toys; some of their seniors by a few years in requisites for the toilet of a perfect dandy; the King himself displayed a taste for more solid stuff, purchased books and Delft earthenware, and took delight in being shown round industrial establishments, *e.g.*, the manufactory of hats at Tanggerang, which, founded by the technical ability and perseverance of a Frenchman, M. Petitjean, provides the international market with a light and durable head-gear, specifically adapted to a warm climate.

If the King evinced a lively interest in local industries, this was surpassed by his warm admiration for the ancient monuments of the island. He found much to compare with the antiquities of his own country, on the whole rather of ecclesiastical than historical value, quite in keeping with national aspirations. Every Siamese *comme il faut* has to undergo a longer or shorter period of religious probation. King Mongkoot, the father of King Chulalongkorn, lived secluded in a monastery until the age of 53, when he was called to the throne; Prince Madiyiranyana, one of the King's brothers, is a high priest of the realm, only second to the aged pontiff Sankaraja; several other brothers, like Prince Sommot, spent periods, counted by months and years, in pious meditation. Nothing strange, therefore, that the Buddhist ruler felt attracted to the Boro Budoor in Central Java, the finest existing building of Buddhist origin; and no wonder that his remarks revealed all the knowledge necessary to understand what he beheld—a discrimination most refreshing after the dutiful exclamations of praise the common tourist tries to hide his ignorance in. We should not forget in this connection that Prince Svasti Sobhana, one of his late Majesty's brothers, who represented him at the Court of St. James, has been a pupil of Professor Max Müller at Oxford, and that Princesses like her Highness Chum, daughter of the Minister of Justice, Prince Pichit Priyakorn, who accompanied Queen Sowapa Pongsi as first lady of her Majesty's suite, disclosed an astonishing familiarity with oriental architecture.

The observations of the high visitors, especially of the highest among them, were none the less somewhat startling. If, at Prambanan, the King explained without hesitation the representation of scenes from the Ramayana on the walls of the Siva Temple and recognized Rama's sandals in the ornament of a stone which, so far, had puzzled the local archæologists, he jumped, on the other hand, to the wonderful conclusion that the name Prambanan must be derived from the word Brahmanan because, conjectured he, the temple group seemed consecrated to Batara Brahma. The Buddhist *chandis* Sewu and Plahosan passed without expository criticism, but at the Boro Budoor a new sensation was created, first by his derivation of the name from Bollo Buddha, secondly by the dictum that it is a *hinayanistic*, not a *mahayanistic* structure. This granted, would quash the conviction of a respectable number of authorities, all of whom considered, and still consider, the Buddhism of Java as related to the northern church, if it be permitted, for the sake of convenience, to follow the distinction made by Burnouf, despite present day theories. His Majesty, appropriating the island's architectural masterpiece for his own, the southern church, transplanted to Siam as to Ceylon and Burmah, endeavoured to clinch his arguments by pointing to the remaining statues which, with their right shoulders bare, in the acts of benediction, conquest of evil, reception of alms, meditation, prayer for rain and teaching, could not possibly represent Dhyani Buddhas in his opinion: to the—in his estimation—equally *hinayanistic* attributes of the large statues in the *chandi* Mendoot, and the *hinayanistic* character of the bas-reliefs, the King-father to the right and the Queen-mother with her children to the left of the entrance. Though, for geographical reasons, something might be said in favour of Java having adhered to the southern canon, evidence to the contrary appears, however, too conclusive. It did not matter; the royal Siamese party offered flowers in profusion and the deepest *sembahs* went at the address of the gigantic, beautifully serene image of the Buddha in the

Mendoot, whose lap was filled with rose-leaves and *melati*.

A less pleasant feature of this pilgrimage manifested itself shortly after by the disappearance of sculptured ornament and statues from the Boro Budoor. It leaked out that the King had made his choice in the presence of a Government official, acting, no doubt, under orders from headquarters, who gratified his liking for Buddhist art, whether then *hinayanistic* or *mahayanistic*, to the extent of eight cart-loads. No blame attached to the royal collector, who asked and obtained permission if, indeed, the "souvenirs" were not actually offered to him; but the functionaries, who gave permission or made the offer, came in for caustic though well deserved censure in the Dutch East Indian Press. The sense of responsibility for the antiquities of Java has not grown very perceptibly since Raffles sounded his bugle-call and the greatest architectural asset of the island suffered in the manner described, as late as 1896. So it came to pass that recent travellers on the banks of the Meynam chanced upon a collection of Boro Budoor fragments displayed near the Royal Palace and the holy Wat Pra Keo, among the statuary one of the exquisite lions which used to guard the entrance to the Shrine of Shrines, marvel of the Kadu, a monument, as a Dutch Minister of State's explanatory memorandum to his colonial budget rightly put it, a monument of enormous value for the purposes of art and science, a brilliant memento of Java's historic past. Yet mutilated with the acquiescence and even assistance of colonial officials! Subsequently to the remonstrances of the colonial press regarding the preservation of Java's antiquities, a little more activity on the side of the Government was happily shown by the appointment in 1901 of an Archæological Commission under the presidency of Dr. J. L. A. Brandes. Before the regretted death of this scholarly leader in 1905, the work of restoring the most famous temples in Central, like the *chandi* Toompang in East Java, had already been taken in hand, and it is devoutly to be hoped that at least there, as a result of the efforts of Dr. N. J. Krom, Dr. Brandes' successor, and of Major T. van Erp, commissioned for the restoration of the Boro Budoor, we have seen the end of acts of vandalism still reported from other places, little tourists pilfering in a little way and great tourists being served *en gros*.

The second Siamese excursion to Java terminated suddenly at Samarang under circumstances which form excellent material for the libretto of an *opéra bouffe* by some future Offenbach. His Majesty's health having suffered from the mental and physical strain occasioned by the Franco-Siamese crisis just passed through, appeared not equal to the nerve-exciting kind of entertainment provided in a provincial capital. At any rate, the royal guests and their retinue left Samarang in haste, escaping home without regard for a lengthy programme of festivities and for the heart-burnings caused by a less bountiful distribution of decorations than at Batavia. The aspirant Knights of the Order of the White Elephant, not to mention the Crown of Siam, etc., had, however, another chance five years later when the King arrived again. The natives, agreeably surprised by this predilection for the *negri Jawa*, interpreted his rapid return in a way which reflected, at the same time, their opinion of their Government's chronic state of *kurang wang*, *i.e.*, their Government's perpetual lack of money as experienced by them in increased taxation and postponement *ad calendas graecas* of most necessary works of public expedience. The Company, for so is the Dutch Government still called in conservative native parlance, which does not distinguish, *et pour cause*, between now and one or two centuries ago —the Company, they whispered, hopelessly *court d'argent* in consequence of the costly and interminable Atjeh War, had mortgaged Java to the Raja of Siam for 100,000,000 florins,* and his Majesty, the mortgagee, had very judiciously arranged to run over once in a while and make sure that the Dutch did not sell the island underhand to one of the great Powers. The illness of one of the young Princes, who accompanied his father and did not find relief from his ailment before he was transported to Bandoong in the cool climate of the Preanger mountains, impaired the royal movements on this third journey. It was destined to be King Chulalongkorn's last, and it remains a matter of

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* Florins, or Dutch guilders (about one shilling and eightpence).

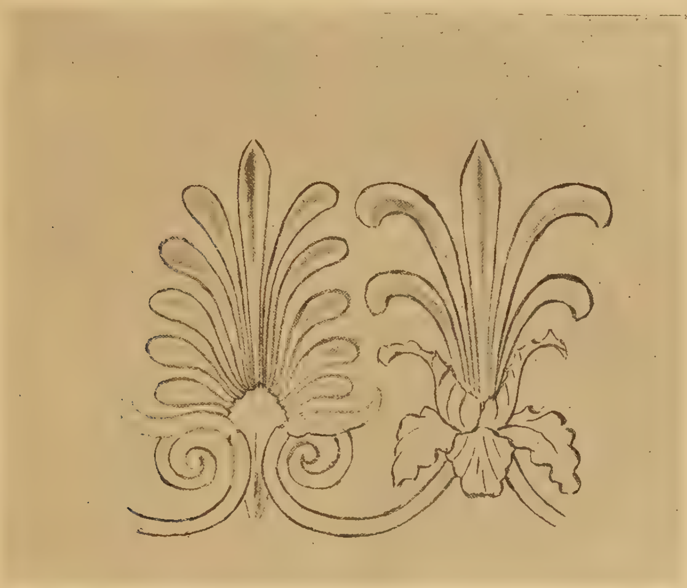

FIG. I.—FROM FRIEZE OF ERECHTHEUM, B.C. 408.

conjecture whether his successor, King Vajiravudh, educated at Sandhurst and at Christ Church, Oxford, will revive the mortgage legend by continued attachment to the Garden of the East.

On the Ornament called "Honeysuckle."

By Constance Garlick.

Illustrated by photographs taken in the British Museum by Miss A. A. Temple.

THE value and beauty of this ornament can hardly be over-estimated. Fergusson says: "It is perhaps the most beautiful and perfect of ornaments derived from vegetable-forms, which the Greeks borrowed from the Assyrians, but made so peculiarly their own." Besides its use in architecture, it appears in every decorative art, both in classical and neo-classical work.

As regards our own country, the Adams Brothers, in the latter half of the eighteenth century, gave a great impetus to its use, and they largely drew their inspiration from Stuart and Revett's *Antiquities of Athens.* As a matter of fact we can hardly walk the length of the street, or go over a house without seeing the ornament in one or other of its many forms. The name "Honeysuckle Pattern" clings obstinately to it; it would be interesting to know when, and by whom it was first so called.

From Layard onwards, various writers have, with more or less emphasis and detail, traced its origin to the date palm as represented in Babylonian and Assyrian art. Fergusson, as we have seen above, accepts this view. Canon Rawlinson says: "I expect the so-called flower was in reality a representation of the head of a palm-tree." The name "palmette," and the history of its development should, by now, be common property; a few extracts from some modern works on Architecture and Decorative Art will show that this is not the case. One writer says: "There is little difference between the palmette and the lotus-leaf (?)

ornament of the Egyptians, but the bunches of leaves follow the forms of Assyrian plants and flowers, instead of Egyptian."* Another, "The witness of the more archaic vase-painting is all against the theory of derivation from Nature; the earlier the brushwork, the less like honeysuckle it is."† One more quotation will suffice: "The palmette is purely Greek, although it may possibly be derived from a Mycenæan prototype, the *Vallisneria Spiralis* plant."‡

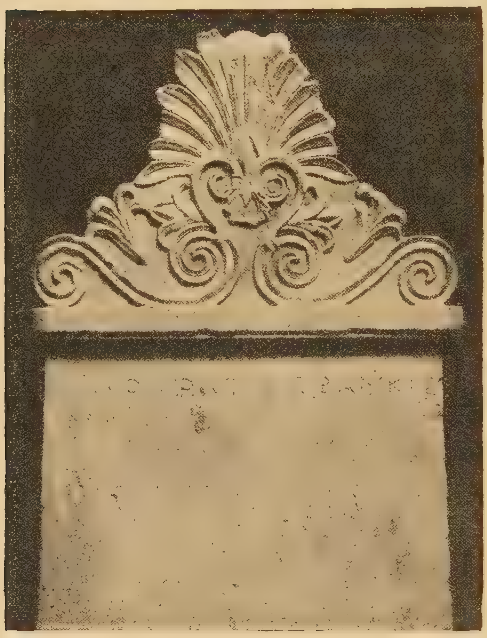

FIG. 2.—ATTIC STELA.

In view of the foregoing extracts, it may not be thought unwarrantable to give a brief statement of the arguments for the identification of the Greek "honeysuckle" with the Assyrian palmette, and the derivation of the latter from the date palm.

The name "anthemion" is found in a Greek inscription of the time of the building of the Erechtheum, 408 B.C., and refers to the well-known decorations of the frieze of that temple. The name did not pledge the Greeks to any theory of its origin, and they probably had none.

The anthemion as we see it here is a combination of palmette, the Egyptian water-lily and the Greek acanthus.* From the point of view of evolution, this example might be regarded as the highest point attained by the ornament and from this point we propose to work our way back to its origin.

A beautiful combination of palmette and acanthus is a frequent adornment of Attic stelæ of earlier date than those upon which figures are sculptured, and it was almost the stereotyped ornament for antefixæ, the upright tiles placed to hide the end of a series of roof-tiles (see Fig. 2). The one shown in Fig. 3 is from Capua, and belongs to the sixth century B.C.

It has been remarked that "early examples in terra-cotta are painted with anthemions, imitated from pottery decorations, showing the origin of the motive in architecture."† In fact, the development of vase-painting, and that of sculptured ornament in architecture is so strikingly parallel that we are naturally led to the consideration of the palmette on Greek pottery. Here we have the advantage of studying a large number of objects which can be arranged in chronological order. The constancy to type of the design is very striking from its first appearance in the archaic period onward; this is consonant with the theory that the Greeks received it fully formed, and from an unknown origin. Contrast their treatment of ivy, introduced about the middle of the sixth century, in the ornament so frequent in vase-neckings where there is the greatest variety of treatment, but with a direct reference to actual ivy behind the changes—the shape of the leaf, its arrangement on the stem, and the grouping of the berries, are true to Nature, and become more so with the increasing skill of the painter.

The same thing may be observed in the wreaths of vine and olive, namely, their natural treatment in vase-painting, as contrasted with the conventionalism of the palmette

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* *History of Architectural Development.* F. M. Simpson, 1905.

† *Nature and Ornament.* Lewis Day, 1908.

‡ *History of Ancient Pottery.* H. B. Walters, 1905.

* See article on "Acanthus" in *Architectural Review* for September, 1904 (No. 94), pp. 142-143.

† *Dictionary of Architecture.* Russell Sturgis.

In this connection it may be noted, by the way, that there was a definite reason for the choice of olive, vine and ivy, for the decoration of Athenian pottery, since the first was sacred to Athene, and the other two to Dionysos. We may assume that the origin of the palmette had some religious value, in other words, it was a picture of some sacred object; but to find what that might be, we must trace its history prior to its introduction into Greece.

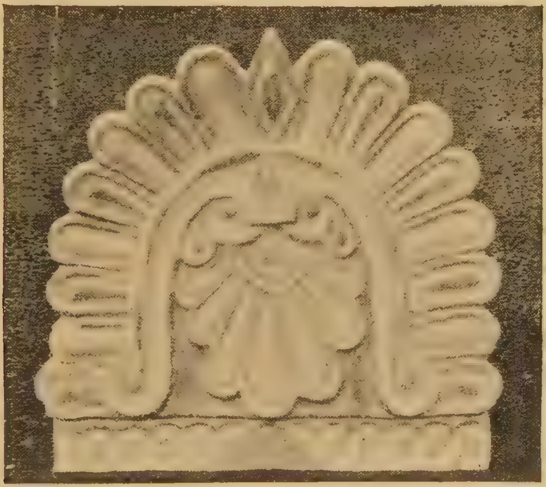

FIG. 3.—ANTEFIX FROM CAPUA.

(*To be concluded.*)

Fish in Heraldry.

By Albert Wade.

ALTHOUGH one writer has said that "fish do not play a very important part in heraldry," and dismisses them with a few cursory remarks, it is possible to show that fish do figure in heraldry to a not inconsiderable extent, as the following examples will illustrate.

Fish in general are emblems of chastity, and it is supposed that they were regarded with special favour as heraldic charges in the Middle Ages, from the belief that they were the first living things created by God; while they have also been assumed specifically in the arms of many who derived revenue from fisheries, or as a symbol of a name, or on account of allusive associations.

Fish occur in the arms of many of the early monastic institutions, which generally assumed those of their founders or principal benefactors.

Fish also enter into colonial heraldry, but it is not the purpose of this short sketch to deal with other than that of the British Isles.

The salmon plays an important part in "fish" heraldry. Kingston-upon-Thames, Peebles, Lanark, Coleraine, Lostwithiel, Glasgow, Govan, Bournemouth, Surrey, etc., bear it upon their arms, and it is also typified in the arms of some of those bearing the family names of Salmon, Sammes, and Sambrooke.

The ring in the mouth of the salmon depicted in the arms of the city of Glasgow is said to record a miracle of St. Kentigern, the founder of the See of Glasgow, and its first Bishop. The legend tells how a noble lady in that part of the country lost her ring while crossing the River Clyde. Her husband was infuriated, thinking that she had probably given it away, perhaps to a former lover, and the lady came to St. Kentigern in great distress, and begged for his assistance. The latter, after seeking Divine guidance, proceeded to the river bank, calling upon a fisherman there to bring him the first fish that was caught, which proved to be a salmon, and in the mouth of the fish was found the ring, which the Bishop sent with all speed to its owner, thereby restoring the lady's happiness.

The salmon is used as supporters of the arms of Glasgow. The trout figures in the corporation seal of Stafford, the birthplace of Izaak Walton, author of the "Compleat Angler"; and it also appears, amongst other instances, on the seal of the town of Newcastle in the same county.

The grayling occurs in heraldry, probably as a play upon the names of Grayley, Grelley, or Graydon; and in the punning arms of Umbrell it is assumed as the umber fish (Fr. *ombre*).

The pike is the luce (Lat. *lucius*) of heraldry. It is the earliest example of fish so borne, and occurs in the arms of Lucy, or, as it was formerly spelt, Lucie. Scott, in "Redgauntlet," alludes to this fish as the ged, as it is styled in North Britain, from whence are derived the surnames Ged and Geddes, some of which families bear the ged, or pike, on their arms, in punning allusion to their names.

The roach, or roche, as it is spelt in old angling books, is a very ancient heraldic charge, and is used by those families whose surname is so spelt.

Dace do not apparently occur in heraldry, but as this fish is also called dare in some parts of the country; possibly it is typified by the fish in the arms of Dare.

The perch is very rarely used in heraldry, and there are no early examples of carp in English emblazonry, but it occurs under the German name of *Karpfen* in Continental heraldry.

The eel occurs frequently in reference to a family name, but with regard to the conger eel the head is more often found in heraldry than the entire fish.

The herring is typified in the arms of Inverary, etc.; also in the variations of the surname Herring it appears in the arms as a play upon the name.

The pilchard figures in the arms of Truro.

The sprat seems to have been assumed in heraldry in reference to, or as a play upon, a family name, as were also the mackerel, ling, haddock, whiting, sole, turbot, brill, flounder, dogfish, barbel, gurnard, sparling or smelt, cod (also depicted split, as a stockfish), sturgeon, lamprey, burbot, gudgeon, tench, bream, chub, minnow, loach, and the miller's thumb, the chabot of heraldry.

The hake is typified in the mayor's seal of the town of Wexford, and is frequently borne in heraldry in allusion to the name also.

The plaice is apparently not used in English heraldry. The mullet of heraldry is not a fish but a charge, in the form of a five-pointed star, used as a mark of cadency.

The flying fish is also depicted in heraldry. Shellfish, such as the escallop (also called palmer shell), mussel, and whelk have a place in heraldry, but of these the escallop holds pre-eminence, and is a frequent charge in English heraldry.

Mussels occur in the arms of Musselburgh. The lobster, crab, crayfish and prawn are also borne in heraldry, and sea-urchins, although not, strictly speaking, fish, are used in emblazonment.

Of fossil erstwhile denizens of the deep three ammonites are borne on the arms of the town of Whitby, and a trilobite, the celebrated "Dudley locust," appears on the arms of Dudley, in Worcestershire.

Fish skeletons occur in heraldry, and even fishing implements, such as spears, weir-baskets, (sometimes called kiddles) used for taking eels.

The whale was erroneously considered by heralds to be a fish, and was used as such in emblazonment.

The dolphin, though not a fish, is regarded by heralds as the chief of fish, just as the eagle is of birds, and the lion of beasts, and a dolphin is sometimes used as signifying, in naval affairs, certain jurisdiction over harbours and territorial waters.

Corporations of those towns, and sometimes villages, which have risen into importance through a successful fishery established in the vicinity, bear a dolphin, to signify the same, on their arms, as, for instance, Brighton, Poole, Ramsgate, Dunkirk, Dungarvan, etc. The dolphin is also used as heraldic supporters. Fish appear in the arms of King's Lynn, Campbeltown, Hythe, Clonmel, Congleton, Anstruther Wester (Fife), Oban, Seascale (Cumberland), Nevin, New Quay (Cornwall), and Windermere, and there are many more instances that might be given illustrating the part that fish play in heraldry, but perhaps the foregoing are sufficient to show that they have not been overlooked in the choice of subjects for the emblazonment of arms.

The London Signs and their Associations.

By J. Holden MacMichael.

(*Continued from p.* 105.)

THE *Canister and Sugar-Loaf:*

"To be LETT

A Good-accustom'd Grocer's Shop; and the Utensils to be Sold.

Enquire at the Cannister and Sugar-Loaf, near the Union Brewhouse in Shoreditch." [*]

"Lost last Night from a Door in Devonshire-Square an Italian Greyhound, of a Deer Colour, with a black Nose, a white Breast, and answers to the Name of Juba. Whoever brings him to Mr. Underwood's, the Cannister in New Broad Street, shall have Half a Guinea Reward." [†]

At the *Cannister*, next door to the Dog and Bear Inn, at London Wall dwelt "the Person that makes the best Water in the World," which is described under the sign of the *Cable*. "N.B. It is not to be sold at Mr. Garway's," (Garraways) "at the Royal Exchange." [‡]

Another "'Chymical Liquor' whose remedial uses it is not necessary to rehearse was sold for 7s. the Bottle by the Author's Appointment, only by Mr. Priest at his House, the Sign of the *Tea Canister*, in Cock Lane, near Pye Corner." [*] *Cf.* the "Green Canister," the "Golden Canister," and the "Three Canisters."

The *Cannon*.—Opposite Spring Gardens is the Union Club, at the south-west corner of Trafalgar Square, occupying the site of the famous Cannon Coffee House and Tavern. The architect was Sir Robert Smirke, whose greatest structure is the British Museum, but who was also responsible for the Mint, the General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, the College of Physicians, Covent Garden Theatre (burnt down in 1856), the extension of King's Bench Walk, and King's College (London). In 1850 the club was chiefly composed of merchants, lawyers, Members of Parliament, and, as James Smith, who was a member, writes, "of gentlemen at large." The house is built on ground let by the Crown, for 99 years from October 16, 1822. [†]

As the "Cannon" Coffee House and Tavern it was a popular place of assembly for anniversary and other festivals. "The Independent Electors of the City and Liberty of Westminster, who have agreed to meet Monthly to commemorate the noble Struggle they have so successfully made, are desir'd to meet their Friends at the Cannon Tavern, Charing Cross, Tomorrow, being the 5th instant, at Six o'Clock." [‡] Here, among other similar resorts, tickets might in 1742 have been had for the "Annual Feast of the Antient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons at the Haberdashers' Hall" whither the Brethren were to proceed after Breakfast at the Right Hon. the Lord Ward's Grand Master elect, at his House in Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, but "No Hackney Coaches were allowed in the procession to the Hall." [§] The "Cannon" is described in the *Epicure's Almanack*, 1815, as having for its landlord one whose "larder and soups, his waiters and cooks, are, like our hearts of oak, always ready, the Cannon being charged with ammunition for the stomach. The fumes from the cooking stoves are as delightful to the nose of a military *affamé* as those of gunpowder itself, the incense offered to the god of war." Curran and Sir Jonah Barrington were in the habit of frequenting the Cannon Coffee House, Charing Cross, where they had a box every day at the end of the room.[*]

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[*] *Daily Advertiser*, No. 3612.

[†] *Ibid.*, June 30, 1742.

[‡] *London Journal*, July 29, 1721, and *Weekly Journal*, July 28, 1722.

[*] *London Evening Post*, April 20, 1739.

[†] Cunningham's *London*; see also Sergeant Ballantine's *Reminiscences*.

[‡] *Daily Advertiser*, February 4, 1742.

[§] *Ibid.*, April 10, 1742.

The Cannon, or Gun, as it is occasionally known, was the cognizance of King Edward VI., of Queen Mary, and of Queen Elizabeth, and it is doubtless to this circumstance that is owing the fact noted in the "Craftsmen" newspaper of the eighteenth century[†] that "Nothing is more common in England than the sign of a cannon." The former sign has now entirely disappeared in London, with the exception of the "Cannon" in Cannon Street, which has a different origin; but the "Gun" survives in numerous instances. The Cannon Brewery, whose site is now covered by Albert Gate, Knightsbridge, doubtless had its origin in a tavern-sign.

The *Cannoneer.*—Robert Cole in Hercules' Pillars' Alley issued a halfpenny token with a representation, on the obverse side, of a cannoneer about to give fire to a piece of ordnance.[‡] Hercules' Pillars' Alley, on the south side of Fleet Street, near St. Dunstan's Church, is described by Strype as being "narrow and altogether inhabited by such as keep public-houses for entertainment, for which it is of note."

The *Cannon Ball* appears to have been a sign in Drury Lane, over against which, at the *Surgeons' Arms*, dwelt a quack doctor who in a handbill sets forth his qualifications for curing "all diseases incident on man, women, or children":

"In Russell Court, over against the *Cannon Ball* at the *Surgeons' Arms* in Drury Lane, is lately come from his travels a surgeon who has practised surgery and physic both by sea and land these twenty-four years. He (by the blessing) cures the Yellow Jaundice, Green Sickness, Scurvey, Dropsy, Surfeits, Long sea voyages, Campaigns, and women's miscarriages, lyings in, etc., as some people that has been lamed these thirty years can testify; in short he cureth all diseases incident on man, women, or children."[§]

The *Canterbury Arms* in Lambeth Upper Marsh is remarkable for having been turned into the first respectable music-hall by Mr. Charles Morton at a time when the Coal Hole and the Cyder Cellars were notorious. The Canterbury Music Hall was opened on September 23, 1876. Mr. Morton found a "sing song" or harmonic meeting carried on in a room above the bar of the tavern. This, by securing the best and latest novelties in the way of performances, he gradually expanded into a more formal musical entertainment, in many cases paying what were then very high salaries.

The Canterbury arms, which one does not find displayed outside the music hall, are, Argent, three Cornish choughs proper, two and one, on a chevron gules, a lion passant guardant, or.

The *Cardinals' Hat.*—The Cardinals wear red, says Bayle, because Rome is the solar, or holy city, Sunday belonging to Christianity, and Cardinals, therefore, use the colour of the sun.[*] While Bishops of the Roman Church wear a green hat of the same shape,[†] that of the Cardinal is distinguished not only by its sanguine colour, but also by the number of its tassels, the former being adorned with three and the latter with five, heraldically blazoned argent, a Cardinal's hat with strings pendent and plaited in true love knots, the ends meeting in base gules. Such a distinction, however, is not, I think, shown in the stone carving in St. Saviour's, Southwark, of a coat of arms, believed to refer to Cardinal Beaufort, which exhibit a Cardinal's hat.[‡] Another symbolism is attributed to the colour of this head-gear. Stow says that the cap was first instituted in 1245, at the Council of Lyons, by Pope Innocent IV., and that the red colour is a symbol of the readiness which should characterize its wearer to shed his blood in the service of God, and for the defence of the Church. A panel-painting by Holbein, a bust in profile, of the Cardinal wearing his scarlet robes and biretta, with a shield of arms surmounted by the Cardinal's hat in the background, was lent for exhibition by T. L. Thurlow, Esq., at the Tudor Exhibition of 1890.* The actual hat of Wolsey was also exhibited, described as being "from the Strawberry Hill Collection," lent by Mrs. Logie.

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[*] Barrington's *Personal Sketches.*

[†] No. 638.

[‡] Akerman's *London Tokens*, No. 709.

[§] *Vide Spectator*, No. 444.

[*] *Pensées Diverses sur la Comète*, etc., in which there is much critical investigation of the mischiefs of atheism, compared with those arising from fanaticism and idolatry.

[†] This shape is seen in a gold seal, concerning which a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, February, 1792, plate 11, p. 113, communicates his belief that it once belonged to Cardinal Johannes Curzone (by the monogram beneath the hat, J. C.), a member probably of the ancient family of the Curzons of Derbyshire, who was at the Council of Constance.

[‡] Or, query, in Winchester Cathedral.

This hat, formerly the property of Horace Walpole, was purchased by Kean at the Strawberry Hill Sale, and was then in a glazed gilt and carved circular case on a pedestal. It was found in the great wardrobe by Bishop Burnet when he was Clerk of the Closet. It was left by his son, Judge Burnet, to his housekeeper, who gave it to the Countess of Albemarle's butler, who gave it to the Countess, and she gave it to Horace Walpole. This and the Cardinal's collar, apron, and silk gloves are numbered 531 and 532 in the catalogue of the library of Charles Kean, the actor, issued by Messrs. Sotheby in 1898.

Another tavern in this street (Old Fish Street) had the head of Cardinal Wolsey for its sign, says Cunningham, who, quoting Aubrey's Lives, further recalls that "he (Wolsey) had a very stately cellar for his wines, about Fish-street, called Cardinal Wolsey's cellar." †

There was a Cardinal's Cap close by the Guardian Office in Lombard Street, which was, before the Fire, of great repute; references to it are frequent in the Northumberland Expenses Book. It was bequeathed with a tenement annexed, by Simon Eyre, Mayor, 1445-46, towards the maintenance of a brotherhood of Our Lady in the adjacent Church of St. Mary Woolnooth.‡ The passage between 77 and 78, Lombard Street, leading into Cornhill, appears to have been known as Cardinal's Cap Alley, No. 78 occupying a portion of the site of the Cardinal's Cap Tavern. In 1841 this was the Colonial Coffee House. The Cardinal's Cap was afterwards known as the Cock.

No. 188, Cheapside, opposite Bow Church, was rebuilt after the Great Fire, upon the sites of three ancient houses, one of which was the "Cardinalle Hat," leased to Ann Stephens. In the library of the Corporation there are manuscripts from the Surveys of Wills, etc., after the Fire of London, giving a description of the property, as well as the names of the respective owners.* Mr. Hilton Price, in his valuable list of Cheapside signs, has "Cardenleshatte, Le., Westchepe, a tavern 1365-1405"; and "Cardinal's Cap, 1687. Thomas Taylor." †

Cardinal's Cap Alley at Bankside, between Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges, survived as a relic of the "Stews," and of the Cardinal-Bishop of Winchester's property there at least so late as 1831.‡

Another Cardinal's Hatte was that in Newgate, owned by a vintner named Bobyll, who sacrificed to Bacchus in the time of Henry VIII., and who seems to have adopted such a sign through having supplied the Cardinal with wine. An order for payment to Bobyll, which is said to be still extant, is signed by Wolsey, and refers to the house under this name.

Cardinal's Cap.—When the stews, or mediæval bagnios, were abolished in the City of London in the fifth year of Henry V., A.D. 1417, those in Southwark on the Bankside were allowed to remain. "These allowed stew-houses had signs on their fronts towards the Thames," says Stow; "not hanged out, but painted on the walls, as a Boar's Head, the Cross Keys, the Gun, the Castle, the Crane, the Cardinal's Hat," etc. Cardinal's Cap Alley, leading to the Cardinal's Cap river stairs, were still shown in the Ordnance Map of 1877, and even to-day Stew Lane survives between Nos. 49 and 50, Upper Thames Street, a passage leading down to the riverside opposite to Bankside.

The *Cardmarkers' Arms* was the sign of a house in Gray's Inn Passage, Red Lion Square, whence the loss of a silver watch, the maker's name Ray, is advertised. A guinea and a half reward would hardly be offered nowadays for the return of a silver watch. Was this Ray, the watchmaker, identical with the Ray who gave his name to Ray Street, Clerkenwell, formerly Hockley-in-the-Hole? The Cardmarkers' Arms are gules, on a cross argent between the four ace cards proper—viz., the ace of hearts and diamonds in chief, the ace of clubs and spades in base—a lion passant, of the first.

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* Another was lent by the late Queen Victoria from Hampton Court.

† iii. 588.

‡ Wheatley's *London*, and Burn's *Beaufoy Tokens* (No. 741).

* See, further, *Old and New London*, vol. i., p. 339.

† *London Topographical Record*, 1907, vol. iv., p. 36.

‡ See Elmes's *Topographical Dictionary* of that date.

At the *Carpenters' Arms* in Little Old Bailey, George Etchys issued a farthing token.

The *Carv'd Lyon* in Fleet Street was the sign of a Mr. Tinney, of whom might be purchased "The Youth's Instructor, Copy-Books, Black Lines, and Alphabets Explain'd." The Youth's Instructor was "written and engrav'd by the best Hands on twenty-six Copper-Plates; containing various Forms of Acquittances, Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, both Inland and Foreign, Bills of Parcels, Bills on Book Debts, An Account current, with an Abstract of Book-Keeping in the Italian Method, consisting of Waste-Book, Journal and Ledger. . . . A Book of this sort has been long wanted in Schools, and it accustoms young Gentlemen to the Forms of Business, etc." R. Forrest, the "inventor," advertises at the same time that he gives attendance at the Plume of Feathers in Windmill Street, near Piccadilly, where he explains and sells "The Royal Amusement: Being a new-invented Machine to teach Children to spell, read, and compose any Sentence with proper Stops, without either Task or Book. Price from One Guinea to Ten." What this wonderfully high-priced abcedarian "machine" was does not appear.

The Case is Altered.—Whatever may be the origin of this sign, one cannot help thinking that in some cases its adoption later had some connection with a legend which the observant wayfarer must often have noticed in a tavern window, to the effect that "this establishment is under entirely new management; the best, etc., sold here"—a reflection which strikes one as not very kind to the memory of the departed Boniface.

It may be desirable to give what appears to be the real origin, an origin founded, if we may trust the learned and wise old Ray, upon the proverbial saying: "The case is alter'd, quoth Plowden." Edmund Plowden, like his witty Shropshire descendant of to-day, was an eminent common lawyer in Queen Elizabeth's time, born at Plowden, in Shropshire, of whom Camden gives the character: "*Vitæ integritate inter homines suæ professionis nulli secundus.*" And Sir Edward Cooke calls him the oracle of the common law. The proverb, says Ray, "was usually applied to such lawyers, or others, as being corrupted with large fees, shift sides, and pretend the case is altered; such as have *bovem in lingua*. . . . Plowden, being asked by a neighbour what remedy there was in law against his neighbour for some hogs that had trespassed on his ground, answered that he might have very good remedy; but the other replying that they were his (Plowden's) hogs. 'Nay then, neighbour,' quoth he, 'the case is altered.' Others say that Plowden, a Roman Catholic, suffered from the ill-will of some neighbours, who, intending to entrap him, and bring him under the lash of the law, had taken care to dress up an altar in a certain place, and to provide a layman in a priest's habit, who should say mass there at such a time. Notice being given privately of this to Mr. Plowden, the latter went and was present at the mass. Accused and indicted, he at first stood upon his defence, and would not acknowledge the thing. Whereupon witnesses were produced, among whom was one who deposed that he himself performed the mass, and saw Mr. Plowden there. Saith Plowden to him, 'Art thou a priest, then?' The fellow replied, 'No.' 'Why then, gentlemen,' quoth he, 'the case is altered; No priest, no mass'; which came to be a proverb, and so continues in Shropshire, with the addition: 'The case is altered,' quoth Plowden, 'No priest, no mass.'"*

Case is Altered.—"Mock him not with horns the case is altered," 1602, Campion, *English Poesy* (Bullen, *Works*, 1889, p. 248).

The saying is also attributed to Judge Jeffreys, who, finding that a judgment which he had pronounced would affect his own private interests, exclaimed: "Then the case is altered," and at once decided in the opposite direction.

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* Ray's *Proverbs* (Bohn, 1893), p. 147.

(*To be continued.*)

Batheaston Churches and Parish.

By the Rev. J. B. McGovern.

(*Concluded from p.* 268.)

Vicars of Batheaston.

THE list submitted is admittedly meagre, but it is the only one possible with limited sources at command. It could, of course, easily be perfected by references to the Wells Diocesan Archives, which are not, however, at my disposal. In vol. x. of the Somerset Record Society, 1896, the Register of Ralph, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1329-1363, contains two entries:

"A.D. 1348, VI. Id. Jan., at Wyvelescombe. The Lord [Bishop] instituted—

1. "Ralph Boye, of Bath, priest, to the Vicarage of Batheneston juxta Bath at the presentation of the Prior and Chapter of Bath."

2. "A.D. 1348, XV. Kal. Feb., at Wyvelscombe. The Lord [Bishop] instituted John Savery, priest, to the Vicarage of Batheneston juxta Bath at the presentation of the Prior and Chapter of Bath."

3. George Lee. *Obiit* 1653, *æt.* 35. Brass in chancel.

4. John Dresser, Vicar in 1683. Reference to him in registers *ut infra.*

5. John Hellier. *Obiit* 1716. Monument on outside wall of chancel.

Of this Vicar Mr. Inman records that—

"By his will, dated the 14th January, 1712, he left interest of £120 for teaching poor children of the parish to 'read, write, and cast accounts, and for instructing them in the knowledge and practice of the Christian religion as professed and taught in the Church of England.' This bequest, which has been augmented by some subsequent gifts, is now represented by the sum of £266 13s. 4d. consols."

6. Mark Hall. Referred to in registers *ut infra.* Fifty years Vicar, 1716-1766. *Obiit* 1766, *æt.* 75. Buried October 9. Of him Mr. Inman wrote (July, 1889):

"At the end of the small ledger containing the account of the family Expenses of the Rev. Mark Hall, there is a catalogue of the books forming his library. The books are about 85 in number and are catalogued in a peculiar manner according to their sizes. First in the list come some rather heavy volumes of divinity such as *Principles of Christian Religion*, by James Usher, late Archbishop of Armagh; folio. *Sanderson's Sermons;* folio. Bishop Tillotson; 3 vols., folio. Burnet's *Thirty-Nine Articles;* folio. Turner's *History of Judgment and Mercy;* 1 vol., folio. *Cowley's Poems* and *Evelyn's Silva* are amongst the folios. Then comes a list of the quartos: *Counsels of Wisdom*, 1 vol. *Smith's Select Sermons*, 2 vols.; etc. Next to them come the octavos, and finally duodecimos. There are several classics: Sophocles, *Orations* of Cicero, Juvenal, Ovid, and Horace, and two volumes of Plato's Works. The light reading consists of a few volumes of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, *Martin's* and *Cosham's Magazines*, and a volume of *The Lady's Library.*"

7. John Higson, M.A., 1766-1787. Reference in registers. Formerly Vice-Principal of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford. Twenty years vicar. *Obiit* February 15, 1787, *æt.* 66. Collinson says in his *History:* "The Rev. Mr. Higson is the present incumbent." As the book bears the date 1791 this sentence must belong to the period of its composition and remained uncorrected.

8. Thomas Herbert Noyes, 1787-1812. Reference in registers. Twenty-five years vicar. *Obiit* August 6, buried at Horsepath, near Oxford.

9. John Josias Conybeare, M.A. 1812-1824. *Cf.* tablet *ut supra.*

10. Spencer Madan, M.A. 1824-1851. *Cf.* tablet *ut supra.*

11. Thomas Percival Rogers, M.A. 1852-1888. *Cf.* tablet *ut supra.*

12. Arthur M. Downes, M.A. Instituted July, 1888.

The Parish Registers.

To Mr. Inman I am again indebted for the subjoined succinct synopsis of these. "The Parish Registers of Batheaston," he wrote in July, 1888, "commence in 1634, in the reign of Charles I. The first Register Book, commencing 1634, is very regularly kept down to the year 1642, when the Civil War began. Then, no doubt, in consequence of the disordered state of the country, and of all Rectors and Vicars being soon after expelled from their Parsonage houses, the Registers were neglected. For the twelve years following the entries are very few, and often without any order. For instance, the years 1652 and 1653 are followed by entries for 1651, 1643 and 1647. . . . In the year 1654 there is the following memorandum : 'William Jefferies, of Bath-Easton in the County of Somerset, being chosen Register by the inhabitants of the sayd parish was upon the twenty-sixth daye of Aprill, 1654, sworne and took his oath to execute the sayd office of Register for the parish of Bath-Easton and Katherine, before John Ashe, Esq., one of the Justices of Peace of the sayd County. John Ashe.' Mr. Jefferies appears to have executed his office fairly well, as the entries were again regularly made. . . . After the Restoration the old Rectors and Vicars were generally reinstated, or new ones appointed, and in the year 1683 there is the following entry : 'A true and perfect register of all ye baptisms, weddings and Burials in the parish of Bath-Easton, Commencing April the Tenth, 1683. By me, Joseph Dresser. Vicar.' The entries made by Mr. Dresser are in Latin, but as he appears not to have been a very accurate scholar, he wrote after the names of the parties the words 'baptizatus erat,' 'sepultus erat' (buried), and 'nupti erant' (married), as the case might be.

"The words 'erat' and 'erant' appear to have offended the eye of some subsequent Vicar, who has altered them to 'fuit' and 'fuere.' There are slight inaccuracies in some of the entries; for instance, Sarah Legge is entered as having been 'baptizatus' (*sic*) on the 10th day of January, 1684, but by a subsequent correction it appears that she was buried and not baptized on that day. And Alicia Horsman is entered as having been 'sepulta' (buried) on the 2nd February in the same year instead of having been baptized. There is an entry of the burial of Letticia, a daughter of the Vicar, Mr. Dresser, on the 21st February, 1684."

Subsequently to this brief summary the Rev. C. W. Shickle, F.S.A., present Master of St. John's Hospital, Bath, had these interesting volumes typed, indexed, and neatly bound, as he had some others of surrounding parishes. I quote only his synopsis and a few details of note.

"The earliest existing Register of Bath-Easton and St. Katherine Parish is contained in a thin white parchment-covered book, 14 inches by 6 inches, A.D. 1634-1700. William Jefferis was appointed Register, 26th April, 1654, and posterity did not gain much by the change. [This verdict does not quite square with that of Mr. Inman, *ut supra*.] The Second Book begins in A.D. 1692, the entries in the First Book being copied into it, and it extends to March 23rd, A.D. 1736, births, deaths, and marriages being all together. No. 3 is a brown leather book, and the burials extend to A.D. 1773, the baptisms to January 5th, A.D. 1783. In this book is a copy of the Register from 1737-1771. It contains many mistakes, and there is no name attached, but it must have been written by someone belonging to the parish, as the spelling of the old names is, in many instances, altered to agree with that then in vogue."

Here I append some curious entries illustrative of their respective epochs.

Book I. 1681.—"Medad, the son of Eldad Walters and Mary his wife, was borne the 23rd of January and baptised the 10th of February following."

"1716. Memorandum quod Marcus Hall Clericus septimo die Martii Anno Domini 1716, inductus fuit in realem, actualem, et corporalem possessionem hujus Ecclesiæ de Batheaston per me Gulielmum Heath, Vicarium de Bathford. Testes: William Panton, Joseph Parry."

"1726. Nov. 11th. Received ye Brief for Louth and Newport in the Counties of Lincoln and Salop one shilling with it per me, Richard Newman."

"1726. William Ring, Archdeacon of Bath [married] to Catherine Randall, widow, whose maiden name was Farewell, from 1700 to 1744, he died."

Book II. "1726. Dec. 8. James Jones and John Pritchet of Tobury, which was found dead in ye snow in ye Fos road near Hangman Ash, was buried."

"1731. June 7. Thomas Davis of Busselton, that was killed in ye well at ye New Inn, was buried."

Book III. "1741. Nov. 22. A wooman

known by the name of Cannings found in a pool of water."

"1766. Oct. 9. Hall, Rev. Mr. Mark, Vicar of this Parish. A gentleman well beloved by his Parishioners and acquaintances. Buried."

"1779. June 5. More (Simmons) Elizabeth, illegit. da. of Anne. N.B. This child was baptised by a Popish Priest."

Book IV. "The Book contains a loose page, on which is written: 'The Register Book of the Parish of Bath-Easton, Somerset. Baptisms, A.D. 1796. June 11. Maggs. Elizabeth, George and Elizabeth. I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the Register of the Baptism of the above named Elizabeth Maggs, extracted this 27th day of September, 1836. Witness my hand, John Massy, Curate of Bath-easton.' (But Elizabeth Maggs was baptised on June 11th 1797, not 1796.)"

"1787. The Rev. John Higson, A.M., late Vice Principal in St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and twenty years Vicar of this Parish, died 15th February, 1787, aged 66 years, and was buried on 24th February, 1787."

"1792. April 21. William Smith, B, [married to] Hannah Sheppherd. Witnesses: Charlotte Sheppherd, William Catholick."

"1812. Aug. 16. The Rev. Thomas Herbert Noyes, Vicar of the Parish died August 6th, and was buried August 16th at Horsepath, near Oxford."

The surname or patronymic "Catholick" will be noted with unusual interest.

ST. KATHARINE'S CHAPELRY.

This is the pearl of Batheaston parish, lying about one mile and a quarter north-east of it, and four miles from Bath. The lane thither from Upper Batheaston is as charming a bit of Somerset scenery as can be found anywhere in that lovely county. It is tortuous—that is, wriggles like a serpent, which is exasperating, leading a tired wayfarer to expect the pearl is within grasp at each turn of the lane, only to find it as elusive and illusive as the "Scarlet Pimpernel." And the exasperation is further heightened by the curious notions the natives possess and ventilate on mileage and chronology. "How far is it to St. Katharine's?" was asked at three successive stages of the stroll thither—about thirty yards from the start, midway, and close upon the end—and each separate time the answer was returned, "About ten minutes' walk." The Irish carman is not "in it" in the matter of judging distance. But exasperation, whatever its source, evaporates gradually before the expanding loveliness of the valley beneath the roadway to the right, and vanishes entirely an actual "ten minutes" before the pearl lay, so to speak, within the palm of the hand. The lane near to this point is alternately steep and level as well as winding, but the last stretch is a dead level, from which a wooded hill shelves leftwards and a low valley drops grandly rightwards, the lane itself being flanked by tall trees whose intertwining branches form a leafy dome overhead. On the hillside near the road, nestling cosily in the wood, stands, or rather crouches, the tiny village school where some thirty or forty children learn their ABC, the head-mistress of which lodges in a farm hard by. On this same lift in the lane, some fifty yards farther on, the eye of the roadster catches the first glimpse of St. Katharine's Court, a noble Elizabethan Manor, gabled, bay-windowed, and grey with age, also tree-embowered, separated only by a terrace from the still older church. Both owe their existence to the Priors of Bath Abbey, who, like the genus monastic generally, had an eye for the *dulce* as well as the *utile;* and a tradition still lingers in the locality that, in consequence of the (so-called) "Church Curse" lying upon them, neither the Court nor its lands passes to a second (male) generation. This latter may have been a fact during the last century or so, but surely the superstition is ill-founded, seeing that (as instanced below) the succession must have passed from father to son in the case of Captain William and William Blanchard, who died respectively in 1631 and 1686. The sooner this fable is scotched the better for the present and posterity. Another and more uncanny story affects the interior of this venerable mansion, to the effect that Katherine of Arragon was imprisoned there, a mural aperture in one of the numerous bedrooms being shown as the hole through which food was passed to the royal captive. The legend is probably on a par both in audacity and falsity with that which states that Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, was immured for fourteen years in the Manx Peel Castle. Such traditions die hard. But to turn to sober history in connection with this picturesque spot. Collinson says of it:

"This parish is denominated from the patron saint, to which the church or chapel here, built by the Abbots of Bath, was dedicated. It is situated at the N.E. extremity of the hundred, four miles from the city of Bath. The village stands on the declivity of a steep hill, called Holt Down, facing east. The monks of Bath possessed this manor from very early times, and had a Grange, Gardens, and a Vineyard. In a lease, granted by the Prior and Convent to Thomas Lyewalyn, about 15 Hen. VIII. it is set forth, that the capital messuage called Katherine's Court, stands near the Church, 'the Court of the same betweene the Church-hey and the house, and coming in a entrey, and on the ryght hand a hall, and behinde the hall a whitehouse (dairy), and on the syde of that a parlor and a butterye on thone side; with a chimney bothe in the hall and in the parlor; and betwene the said white-house and the parlor, a steyres of ston going into a chamber, celed over the parlor with a chimney in hit; and over the hall a wol loft; over the entrye coming into the house a chambar, and by the entrye a Vacant Grounde, and over and under chambers, and also a other hall called the lower hall, with a vaute underneathe, and over a malt lofte, and adjoining to the same two chambers, on above, and the other benethe, and at thende of the same hall on other malt loft, with a myll called quyver, and a place undernethe to wynow malt—all this under on roffe.'

ST. KATHARINE'S CHURCH, BATHEASTON.

"After the dissolution of the Abbey of Bath, this Manor was granted by Henry VIII to John Malte and Etheldred Malte, alias Dyngley, who was afterwards married to John Harrington, Esq. It was subsequently alienated from the family to that of Blanchard, in whom it continued for many descents, till Elizabeth, the daughter and sole heiress of Henry and Quirina Blanchard, brought it by marriage to James Walters, Esq., of Bath-Easton; by whom she had issue one daughter Quirina, the wife of Thomas Parry, Esq., the present [1791] Lord of the Manor. He resideth in the old Mansion House near the Church. The living of Katharine is a Vicarage, and is annexed to Bath-Easton, to which it was anciently a chapel only."

As an accurate though scant description of this venerable church I quote the following from Wade's *Somerset:*

"St. Katherine, a parish four miles N.E. of Bath, has much that is interesting. Portions of the church are late Norman (1190) or Early English (1190-1280)—note the tower and chancel arches, and the fine font, with its variety of mouldings; but it was rebuilt by Prior Cantlow of Bath in the 15th century. The beautiful east window, with its stained glass, bearing a Latin inscription, is of that date, and so is the carved pulpit, the colours of which are believed to reproduce the original. There is a monument, with figures, to William Blanchard and his wife north of the chancel. Note too the roof of the choir, and the ancient glass in the south windows. Near the church is a cruciform tithe barn. The Grange, close by, is also the work of Prior Cantlow; but the porch is a later addition, of Jacobean times."

Mr. Inman gave further particulars thus in the *Batheaston Parish Magazine*, September, 1888:

"The Chapelry of St. Katherine has for many hundred years been annexed to the Vicarage of Batheaston. In an arrangement* made in the year 1262 between the then Vicar of Batheaston and the Prior of Bath, it was agreed that the Vicar should provide for a daily service at St. Katherine's on all days except Sundays and Saints' Days. Probably on these days a priest from the Abbey at Bath officiated. It seems somewhat strange to us now that even in such small and remote villages as St. Katherine's, provision should have been made for daily service. The church is late Perpendicular, and was rebuilt by Prior Cantlow in the year 1489, as appears from the following inscription in the glass of the east window:

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* Collinson gives the terms of this "arrangement" thus: "That the said Vicar [of Batheaston] should sustain all ordinary Vicarial burdens, together with

> 'Orate pro anima D^{ni} Johis Cantlow quondā Prioris. Hanc cācellā fieri fecit A°. D$^{\bar{n}i}$. MCCCCLXXXXIX.'[*]

"Prior Cantlow was the last Prior but two of the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, Bath, and he also rebuilt the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen at Holloway. The capitals of the tower and chancel arches are Norman remains of an older building. The font is also Norman, of large size, and lined with lead. The upper part is ornamented with curious interlacing arches. Against the north wall of the chancel is a large and very interesting monument, consisting of a pediment and cornice supported by two figures of a man and woman kneeling, the man in half armour. Below are the figures of four children—three daughters and one son—the latter kneeling at a *prie-Dieu*. On a small brass tablet is the following inscription:

"'Heere lyeth the body of Captaine William Blanchard who deceased the 7th daie of April Anno D^{ni} 1631.

'Blanchard thou art not heere compriz'd
Nor is thy worth characteriz'd
Thy Justice, Charitie, Virtue, Grace
Doe nowe possess a highere place
For unto Heaven (as we reade)
Good Workes accompanie the Dead.'

"The son, William Blanchard, who died November 7, 1686, and was buried in his father's grave, has a small black marble tablet to his memory with the following:

'Prisca fides Angli, generosa et nescia fraudis
Mens, vivum ornalunt[*] [*sic*], sint monumenta tibi.'

"The tower contains a peal of four bells—one of which was recast in 1616. The other three are pre-Reformation bells, and bear the following inscriptions:

"No. 2. '✠ Sancta Maria ora pro nobis.'

"No. 3. '✠ Sancte Nicollae ora pro nobis.'

"These inscriptions have a lion's head at the end of each, and there are also the founder's initials, 'R. L.' (possibly Robert Lett), and a bell with a 'W' underneath.

"No. 4. '✠ Sancte Johannes Baptiste ora pro nobis,'

with the founder's initials, 'T. G.'"

I may add the following items to those given above in connection with St. Katherine's:

The arms on the Blanchard monuments: Gules, a chevron or, in chief two bezants, in

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the Chantry of the Chapel of St. Katherine within the said parish, the Vicar for the time being to provide at his own expense a Chaplain for the daily service thereof, who shall every day, except the Lord's day and solemn festivals, celebrate Mass, with the full service for the deceased, viz., the Dirige and Placebo, and especial commendations for the souls of all the bishops that have filled the Cathedral See of Bath and Wells; and for the souls of the father and mother of Lady Maud [Durborough] of Bath-Easton, a lady of the said Vill, their ancestors and successors; and for the souls of all the Priors and Monks of Bath, and Canons and Vicars of Wells; and also for the souls of all the parishioners of Bath-Easton, and all the faithful deceased throughout the realm. And for the better support of the said Chantry, the Prior and Convent of Bath agree to give up a certain area with curtilege to the Vicar of the said Church of Bath-Easton, to be built on at his expense for the residence of the said Chaplain," etc.

[*] There is a double error in the dates given: "1489" should be "1498," and "MCCCCLXXXXIX" should be "MCCCCLXXXXVIII." But a more reprehensible misreading of this inscription was published in *Notes and Queries* of September 14, 1901 (Ninth Series, vol. viii., p. 221), by Mr. Arthur J. Jewers, who transcribes it thus:

> ORATE PRO ANIMA D'NI JOH'IS CANTELOW QVANDA PRIORIS HANC CANCELLA FIERI FECIT AN: D: MCCCCLXXXXVIII.

Here the lines of contraction or omission are omitted. "Cantelow" is wrongly spelled, and "cancella" is rendered inaccurately. These are blunders enough and to spare, but their guiltiness is doubled when used as a lash to scourge other transcribers for theirs.

"Nor," says Mr. Jewers, "is he [Collinson] quite correct in his copy of the inscription in the window: it should be," etc.

Collinson's version did not catch my eye when consulting his pages, but it could hardly have compressed within its compass more flagrant mistransferences than the foregoing. They who castigate others for their misdeeds should, at least, be immune from such themselves.

[*] A mistake for ornarunt.

base a griffin's head, erased, of the second *Blanchard*, impaling, *or*, on a cross sable five lions rampant.

Four windows in the chancel and one in the south nave contain some old painted glass. The present service-books were a gift in memory of Vicar Madan, and the parish, although joined to that of Batheaston, claims to exist separately as such with one churchwarden, the Lady of the Manor being the Lady Rector.

The Ledger Book of Newport, I.W., 1567-1799.

By Percy G. Stone, F.S.A.

(*Concluded from p.* 218.)

THE collection of Ship-money was as difficult in the Island as elsewhere, as the Sheriff, Sir John Oglander, found out. The contumacy of Winchester was followed by that of Newport, and in January, 1640, we find the Corporation "enforming the Parliament House of the abuse of the Sherive's Bailiff in taking away the Maior's goune for Shipp money." In March of the same year Lucius Cary Viscount Falkland, and Sir Henry Worsley, Bart., were elected the town's representatives to sit in what became known as the Long Parliament (folio 68*d*). Three years later their elder member, Charles's Secretary of State, an even-minded man, with whom the times were out of joint, threw himself into the thick of Newbury fight, and found the death he sought at that fatal hedge-gap by the Kennet. On folio 69 this tragic event is noticed in the following unsympathetic manner: "Whereas Lucy Viscount Faulkland formerly chosen by you to be one of the Burgesses of yo^{r} Burrowe for this Parliament was sithence by the Judgement of the Commons of the Lower house of Parliament judged incapable longer to sitt as a member therof and since, as is reported, is deade." So runs the precept of Thomas Bettesworth, the High Sheriff, who bids them choose "another fitt and able man . . . in the place of the said Lucy." The warrant came down November 18, 1645, and William Stephens[*] was returned by an overwhelming majority. In 1651 there appears to have been a petty schism in the Corporation, and a Mr. Edward Rawlins, one of the Chief Burgesses, set himself up as "Mayor of Crocker Street," and addressed the following insulting letter to two of the principal members of the Council: "Crocker Streete. Uppon complaint to me made by the Recorder of the same streete against yo^{u}. Theis are to order your appearance before mee at the Townehall of the saide streete on sight of this my warrant. Given under the Seale of my Mayoralty and dated the sixth of October 1651. Edward Rawlins Mayer.

To Phillipp March Esq^{r} and Robert Gother Inneholder theis."

The only notice taken of this was the resolution passed at the next Council meeting "that the said Edward Rawlins bee from henceforth and is nowe absolutely dismissed from being a Cheife Burgesse of this Burrough" (folio 70*d*). The same year the burgesses seem to have arrived at the conclusion that the Mayor had quite enough to do with the civil business of the town without being called on to captain the militia, so a resolution was passed: "It is thought fitt and agreed by the Mayor & Burgesses nowe assembled that M^{r} George Searle shalbe constantly[†] Captaine of the Company w^{ch} have heertofore ben commanded by the Mayor of this Burrough. . . ."

The difficulty of maintaining an incumbent to serve the Church of St. Thomas was met by a resolution in 1652 "to sett a tax upon all the lands & Inhabitants of this Burrough towards the yearly maintenance of a Godly minister to bee settled in this Burrough," but seems to have met with some opposition (folio 72). The estates of suicides were evidently a perquisite of the Corporation, as in the same year the Mayor "delivered in an accompt of 24^{li} 2^{s} 2^{d} by him receaved of the goodes and chattells of Downer whoe lately murthered himselfe wthin this Toune," which money had been laid out in repaving the Corn Market (folio 73). At this time the maces were ordered to be "newe made both of one biginesse and five pounds, or thereabouts, is to be added for the making them bigger, to be paid by the Toune Warden"; and thus disappeared the ancient borough maces which, by the drawing of the swearing-in of the bailiffs, were similar to those of Newtown and Yarmouth, still happily in existence. The Cistern-house in Quay Street, erected probably in 1623, had evidently become useless, as it was ordered to be demolished, and the proceeds of the materials applied to the repair of the street, "broken upp by the water worke from the stoppcocke at the fish shambles to M^{r} Denyes dore"; so the supply was still in working order. Every street appears to have had its two Vintoners, or petty Constables, and as this became a burden, usually falling "on poore labouring men who are not able to properly discharge it," it was ordered in 1653 that in future "there shalbe onely eight vintners . . . for the whole Burrough elected and chosen," half for the east and half for the west division of the town, the divisions being subdivided into north and south.

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[*] Receiver under the Parliament for forfeited lands of bishops, deans, and chapters. Appointed steward and bailiff of Isle of Wight 1642; died 1659.

[†] From this expression Mr. Searle was probably the Mayor's deputy, and did most of the work.

The question of the spiritual needs of the borough and the support of an incumbent seems still to have been a serious one, and at a meeting held March 17, 1653, it was decreed: "Wheras this toune and Burrough is become very Populous consisting of 2500 soules and upwards, and the Church or Chapell therof is not endowed wth any meanes or maintenance for the subsistance or livelyhood of any minister or ministers to preach the word of God, or officiate therein as a minister or ministers. By meanes wherof all Godly ministers are utterly discouraged to take the care and burthen of the said place and people upon themselves, to the great damage and eternall hazard of the soules of the poore Inhabitants of this same toune . . . a tax, not exceeding the some of one shilling & sixpence upon every pound for one whole yeare, bee made uppon all the lands and tenements lying w^{t}hin the same Burrough & also on all the rents and personall estates of all the Inhabitants residing wthin the aforesaid Burrough." This passed without dissentients, and Robert Tutchin was appointed minister at the modest stipend of "Three score and Fifteene poundes by the yeare." The ministry in Newport certainly did not prosper under the Puritan régime, and this rate does not appear to have been popular, as the collectors were bidden to levy distress on the goods of those refusing to pay (folio 79*d*). It is evident they couldn't raise the £75 of the minister's salary, as Robert Tutchin, having received an offer of another living, said he would stay if the Corporation would give him £50 a year and a house,* which they promised to do (folio 84*d*).

In respect of new buildings, drawings seem to have been first submitted to the Corporation, as was the case in 1656, when a Mr. Richard Rudyard, having purchased the leases of a house next the shambles, and four of the butchers' shops adjoining, "at neere 200li charge, w^{ch} is a very deere rate," proposed to pull them down, and "builde a hansome structure, according to the modell now by him presented to this assembly . . . w^{ch} will cost him neere foure hundred pounds" (folio 79). In 1661 a new charter was obtained, which is the one by which the Corporation is now governed. This was produced at the Council meeting held January 10, 1661, when "all took the oaths of Supremacy & Allegiance except John Chatfield and Henry Ringwood," the latter withdrawing from "the Toun Hall . . . in a passionate maner."† The two dissentients were in due course dismissed the office of Chief Burgess. Curious it is that this loyal assembly was presided over by Moses Read, the leader of the Puritan attack on the Castle in 1642.

In 1662 the master of the Grammar School, Thomas Thactham, was given "warning to depart this said schoole at the end of twelve moneths now next ensueing" by reason "he doth undertake a Cure of Soules at Carisbrooke, doth often marry and baptize"—which must rather have interfered with his scholastic duties—"& hath given unto severall of his schollars unreasonable correction and doth otherwise neglect his said schoole, whereby the same is very much decayed." Altogether a somewhat unsatisfactory schoolmaster it was well to get rid of. The abuse by strangers of the privilege of "freeman" trading seems to have been a constant source of complaint, and in 1662 not only were such warned not to exercise any art, mystery, trade, or occupation, "without the special license & consent" of the Corporation, but also that they must be severally "registered by the Common Clerk . . . in a book by him to be kept for that purpose" (folio 94). In the following year four more burgesses, Messrs. Ridge, Jolliffe, Dore, and Reynolds, refusing to take the oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, were ordered to be dismissed their offices. On folios 103-118 is a copy of the extended charter of Charles II. Under this the Corporation officers consisted of the Mayor, eleven Chief Burgesses, ten Aldermen, two Chief and eight Petty Constables, a searcher, a sealer and a registrar of leather, two viewers of the Corn Market, two viewers of the Butchers Shambles, and two viewers of the gashing of hides, four measurers, two viewers of the Cheese Cross;* an ale-taster, a gauger, a piggard, a pounder, and a whipper. There seems to have been some sort of Public Library in Newport, as at a Court, held August 12, 1680, "was produced a parchm^t Roll conteyning the subscriptions of those Gent^s who gave moneys towards a Library," which, amounting to £48, was ordered to be paid to "Sir Benjamin Newland in London . . . for the books that shall be bought . . ." (folio 129). The next folio, 130, is cut out, the only mutilation in the book.

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* November 5, 1652, it was agreed "That the lease formerly graunted unto M^{r} Nicholas Serle of a Tēnement called Coppid hall wth the backside outhouses and garden plott, conteyning by estimacon a place of ground, togeather with a close called But close, conteyning by estimacon one acar, be not renewed but be lett runn out untill it comes into the hands of the Toune, it being intended then to be for the use of the Minister of the Toune, he paying the quitt rent for the same" (folio 73*d*).

† Nine years after this show of temper he repented of his contumacy, took the oaths, and was re-admitted to the Council (folio 125).

After a Council meeting, held September, 26, 1684, is the following memorandum at the end of the minutes: "Att which time all the company aforesaid went from the Guildhall of the said Burrough and accompanied M^r Mayor and M^r W^m Lyne the Mayor ellected to his Maties Castle of Carisbrooke where he the said Mr. Lyne was in due manner and forme" sworn in "in the Chappell of the said Castle before the Governour's steward of the Island" in the Governor's absence, the first mention of this ceremony being performed in the Chapel of St. Nicholas, and which continued till the end of the eighteenth century. Seats in the choir of the parish church seem to have been early allotted to the Corporation, and in a copy of the Faculty, dated September 27, 1616 (folio 132*d*), mention is made of ten seats, five on either side, into which "some thinking better of themselves than there is cause why, have by their private authority thrust themselves without all good order into the same seates, whereby the dignitie and creditt of the said place is much impeached." The document goes on to state that the Mayor and Corporation are to occupy the seats quietly and peaceably, and that any persons opposing them are to be excommunicated. They must have got somewhat out of use, as in 1684 it was agreed that any persons paying half a crown should "have the Priveledge of sitting in the two Burgesses seates next to the Communion table," the money being spent on the repair of the Corporation seats (folio 132). In 1685 occurs the first entry of a medical officer, one Thomas Stockwell, to whom "Freedom of this toune is granted . . . to use & exercise the Art mystery or trade of a Barber Chirurgeon w^{t}hin the Burrough and to keepe a shopp" (folio 135). The four town watchmen were in 1686 reduced to three, "one of which shall be Flower who is to walke the rounde with his Bell* twice every night, & while he attends in the markett the other two watchmen are to walke the rounde once every night," so Mr. Flower evidently had to do the work of the other two. A town fire-engine seems to have also been an institution, and was kept in the west end of the north aisle of the church, and looked after by the overseers of the poor, it being agreed and ordered in 1687, "that for the time to come the engine standinge in the Church to be used in time of Fire in this towne shall from time to time be repaired and kept in good order for that purpose by the overseer of the poore of this town for the time beinge, it beinge a publiq^k instrument provided for the benefitt & advantage of all the inhabitants of this Toune in Case of Fire" (folio 137). In January, 1689, Sir Robert Dillington, Bart., and Sir William Stephens, Kt., were selected by the burgesses, in answer to the Prince of Orange's letter to the Corporation, to represent the borough in the Convention summoned for January 22, which declared the Throne Vacant. The candidates' names were underwritten, and the election over, "the S^d paper was imediately burned"—a just precaution in those topsy-turvy times (folio 142). An entry of July 7, 1703, exposes the conduct of a Chief Burgess, who one would have thought ought to have known better: "Whereas M^r John How one of the Chief Burgesses of this Burrough doth keep a publiq Ale house in this Toune wthout a license of the Justices . . . & having been required to leave off keeping the said Ale house hath in a scornfull manner refused so to doe in contempt of the law in that behalfe, and hath also suffered his gowne in a scandalous manner to be worne by a common bayliffs wife in contempt of the Queen's authority & the government of this towne. Therefore by the unanimous consent & agreem^t of all this Company now assembled he the s^d John How is dismissed of and discharged from his s^d office & from the fellowship & society of this Corporacon." What Mr. How thought of this fulmination does not appear, but six months elapsed before he came in his own "propper person and freely and voluntarily surrendered and yeilded up his office of a cheif Burgess"—note the freely and voluntarily—which "same surrender is accordingly accepted" (folio 161). In 1709 a burgess, Mr. John Foquett, "who died in the East Indies gave to the poore of this towne two hundred pagodas w^{ch} amount in English money to 95^{li}." His executor, however, one "Thomas Alleyne of London Salter," refused to pay this unless £15 was allowed him for expenses, "w^{ch} being complied wth after many delays," he disbursed the money (folio 164 *d*).

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* This stood at the end of the shambles, to the north-east of the church.

* In the accounts of 1680 occurs the item, "a coate for the Bellman £1 5*s*. 7*d*."

On August 9, 1714, "all members of this Corporation above named being assembled in the Toune Hall went thence in their formalities attended with the Cheif Constables Petty Constables wth their Staves and the two Serjeants wth the Toune Maces, all in due order, into the most publiq place in the High Street when in due and Solempne manner in the presence of abundance of people was publickly proclaymed his most excellent May^{ty} George by the Grace of God King of Great Britaine France and Ireland Defender of the Faith etc wth great acclamation rejoicings etc God save the King."

Thus was the first representative of the House of Hanover proclaimed at Newport. There was a contention at the Mayor's election in the Church in 1715, when "there were eight White Bulletts in the Box on w^{ch} M^r Thomas Ridge's name was sett and none in the Box on w^{ch} M^r Henry Woodford's name was sett." So Mr. Ridge was declared duly elected by his supporters, but "there were eleven of y^e Corporation who voted seperately in an hatt . . . for M^r James Grant . . . & there uppon the said James Grant is by those eleaven voters declared Mayor." Neither side would give way, so the two candidates attended at the Castle to be sworn in. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, "refused to sweare the said M^r Thomas Ridge who thereuppon withdrew," and Mr. Grant was duly sworn in Mayor (folio 169). But this unconstitutional method of voting was not to end here, and Mr. Grant's legal status was challenged the following year, when a protest* was lodged against the return of his successor, John Redstone, "because that supposed election was made under M^r James Grant who then acted as Mayor tho' he was not legally so." Mr. Redstone, however, was sworn in at the Castle, and subscribed the "three oaths menconed and enjoyned in the Act of Parliament for the further security of his Maj^{ties} person and Government and the Succession of the Crowne in the Heires of the late Princess Sophia and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales and his open & secret abettors, and also making and subscribing the Declaration against Transubstantiation and the Covenant" (fol. 171).

The Ledger Book now draws to a close with long lists of Mayors, Constables, and

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* Newport MSS., Convocation Books, vol. ii., p. 561.

Free Burgesses from 1555 to 1799, and the whole concludes with a copy of the agreement between the bailiffs and the Somerset Clothiers or Woolmen in 1578 concerning the payment of petty Custom—*i.e.*, "for any lode of Wool conteyning two sackes and a Ryder ij^{s} vj^{d} that is to saye xij^{d} for every sacke & vj^{d} for the ryder." And the clothiers are to "receive of the handes of the baylives for the tyme being there cockatts for the transporting of there sackes of woll," paying a fixed fee of fourpence. In consideration of which payment the bailiffs agree "henceforth to not demand or receive the petite customes for wolles according to there customarye of ob. q^{r}* the tode nor to vex or trouble any of them." The document is signed by Sir Edward Horsey, Captain of the Island, the two bailiffs, Newnam and Serle, and five clothiers who subscribe their marks.

Such is the old Ledger Book of Newport, which I have endeavoured to make tell its own tale by extracts—a tale not without interest, describing the conduct and organization during three centuries of one of the oldest boroughs in England. Curiously enough, there is no mention, beyond an item of cost in a yearly account, of the Spanish Armada, whose first encounter was off the Wight, and none at all of the unfortunate Charles I., who spent three months of his years' detention in the Island within the very town itself during the historical Treaty of Newport.

At the Sign of the Owl.

I HAVE received a very interesting catalogue of "Service Books, Books of Liturgical Interest, and Bookbindings" (No. 58), issued by Mr. P. M. Barnard, M.A., the well-known antiquarian bookseller, of 10, Dudley Road, Tunbridge Wells. Mr. Barnard has a *flair* for unknown copies of fifteenth-century books, and, indeed, for all old books of value, and, as his bibliographical knowledge is also extensive and accurate, his catalogues are usually worthy of preservation as well as of perusal. The special list before me contains many rarities—liturgical books of the Greek, Armenian, Maronite, East Syrian, and Western rites. Under the English Church are various editions of the Book of Common Prayer, Forms of Prayer for Special Occasions, Articles, Canons, etc. Mediæval books include Missals, manuscript and printed. Among the latter are Roman, Lyons, Constanz, and Mozarabic Missals. But the most attractive pages, perhaps, are those devoted to early sixteenth-century Horæ, with one manuscript of *circa* 1470. These books of Hours are very fully described, with sundry illustrations. I am courteously permitted to reproduce on pp. 309 and 310 two of these beautiful old cuts. Fig. 1, the Annunciation, is one of fifteen exceptionally fine Gothic cuts, dating from 1498, which illustrate an edition of *Horæ ad usum Romanum*, printed at Paris by Thielman Kerver, April 10, 1500. The reproduction is of the original size. Fig. 2, also original size (David and Uriah), is one of sixteen very beautiful cuts adorning a very rare copy of *Heures à l' Usage d'Auxerre*, printed at Paris by P. Pigouchat for S. Vostre about 1509. Mr. Barnard says: "I have been unable to find a record of the present locality of another copy; there is none in any of the public libraries of Paris." No other edition of the Auxerre Hours is known. The section of the catalogue devoted to Bookbindings contains many examples of English, French, German, and Low Country work of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

* * *

The exhibition illustrative of the art of printing in England from 1477 to 1800, organized by the International Association of Antiquarian Booksellers, was opened by Lord Balcarres, M.P., on June 25, and remained open for a week. It included some 1,200 specimens, including many rare and interesting items. Fifteen Caxtons were shown. Wynkyn de Worde and Richard Pynson were also represented. The first four folio Shakespeares, with some of the quartos, were shown.

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A very interesting feature of the exhibition was the series of thirty broadsides and

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* Three-farthings.

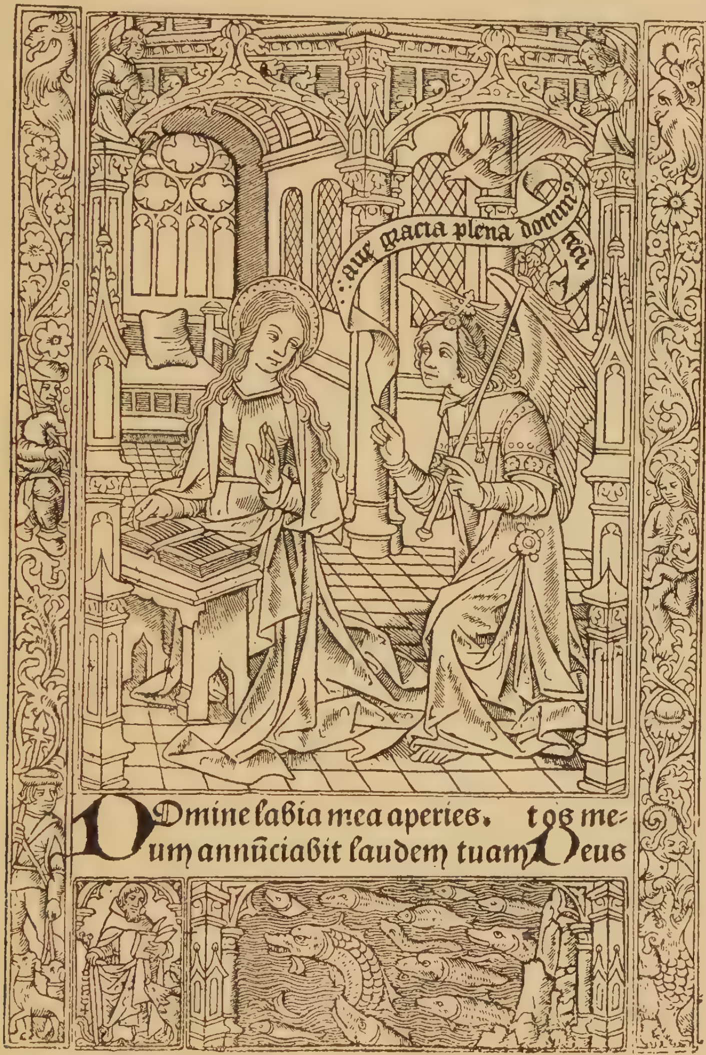
aue gracia plena dominus tecu
Domine labia mea aperies. et os me-
um annũciabit laudem tuam Deus

FIG. I.

proclamations from the Earl of Crawford's fine library at Haigh Hall. In one issued by Edmund Grindal, Bishop of London in 1563, on the Order in Council of Queen Elizabeth, the public are exhorted to follow out the orders issued by the Lord Mayor for the avoidance of the plague, and those who are convalescent "to forbeare to company with the hole." This admonition was first "redde in the churches of the citie and subburbes of London, by the pastoures and ministers of the same." There was a Papal Bull, "Regnans in Excelsis," issued by Pius V., February 25, 1569-70, excommunicating Queen Elizabeth, and absolving her subjects from any oath of allegiance made to her at a previous time. Literary piracy was evidently rampaut in the seventeenth century, for on May 1, 1636, a proclamation was published prohibiting the import of "Bookes first Printed here, and after reprinted Beyond the Seas and imported hither." One proclamation bears on the supply of food. It is dated September 6, 1666, and decrees the "Keeping of markets to supply the City of London with provisions," and for "the prevention of tumults." There were proclamations showing the extent of the Great Fire, and ordering a general fast throughout the country; the naming of the High Streets and "Streets of Note" in London, in view of the rebuilding of London; against disorderly conduct in theatres, and the Popish plot to set fire to London in 1679; proclamations forbidding the sale of books not bearing the printer's or publisher's name (1679), and forbidding pedlars to sell books or pamphlets (1687-88).

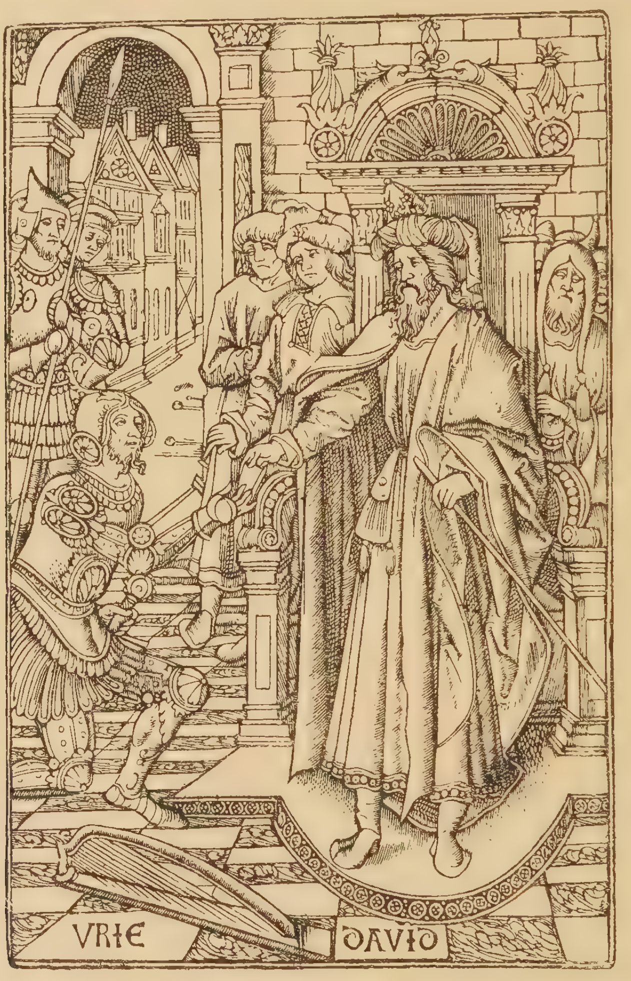

FIG. 2.

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The exhibition also included autographs, portraits, and views in considerable abundance. Among those whose loans helped to make the exhibition a complete success were the well-known names of Messrs. Leighton, Quaritch, Tregaskis, Sabin, F. Edwards, Maggs, and Pickering.

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A book on the ecclesiastical history of *The Diocese of Emly*, by the Rev. St. John D. Seymour, B.D., is to be issued shortly by subscription. The author has been collecting materials for the history of this Irish diocese for some years past, and promises much matter from hitherto unpublished manuscript sources in Trinity College, Dublin, the Record Office, and elsewhere. Subscribers' names should be sent to the author at Donohil Rectory, Cappawhite, Tipperary.

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Musical antiquaries will find some articles to interest them in the *Musical News* of June 22 last on "William Young, Composer of the First English Sonatas Published." These are written by Dr. C. F. Hennerberg, Sir Frederick Bridge, and Dr. T. Lea Southgate, and deal with the new-found viol sonatas discovered recently at Upsala, and printed so long ago as 1653, a remarkably early date for anything in the form of a sonata. A facsimile illustration is given.

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The Beaufoy set of the first four Shakespeare folios was knocked down at Christie's on July 16 to Mr. Quaritch for £3,500. The copy of the first folio, though generally fine, was described as having six leaves supplied from another and shorter copy.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*June* 13.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. George Jeffery, the Society's local secretary for Cyprus, where he is Inspector of Ancient Monuments, communicated a paper on the Franciscan church at Famagusta in that island. This church was built by Henry II. de Lusignan in the year 1300, and it appears to have been connected with the royal palace by a gallery. The plan of the church is somewhat peculiar, the apse being formed by three sides of a pentagon. The nave, 30 feet wide, is aisleless, consists of three bays, and is covered with a quadripartite vault. In each bay was a tall narrow window of two lights. Two transeptal chapels were added at a later date. The building is now a complete ruin, and most of the walls are reduced to a few feet above the ground level, but sufficient remains to make it possible to produce a complete restoration on paper. There are some slight remains of the conventual buildings.

Mr. Jeffery also communicated a paper on a Latin Bishop's tomb in the great mosque (formerly the Cathedral of St. Nicholas) at Famagusta. The tomb commemorates Leonegarius de Nabinalis, Bishop of Famagusta and Tortosa, and is dated 1365. It consists of an incised slab, with a representation of the Bishop in pontificals, with his pastoral staff, under a canopy. The inscription is in Lombardic capitals.

Mr. Worthington Smith drew attention to a find of eleven British gold coins in a hollow flint near Rochester. The designs on the coins are from different dies, but are of the same type that evolved from the gold stater of Philip of Macedon.

June 20.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.—The President exhibited some Anglo-Saxon objects from a burial at Twickenham, including portions of two urns, an iron sword and shield boss, and a circular gold pendant.

The President also exhibited a Sassanian silver bowl of the fifth century A.D. It is ornamented with figures of four men on horseback, hunting the boar, ibex, and lion. The figures are armed with a sword, with very long grip or bow, which is clearly of the composite form. At the bottom of the bowl is a bust surrounded by conventional birds. The bowl is a peculiarly fine example of Sassanian art.

Dr. P. Norman, Treasurer, and Mr. F. W. Reader read a paper on "Recent Discoveries of Roman Remains in London," which was a sequel to one read before the Society in 1906. The main points of the paper are as follows: First, an account was given of four bastions of the city wall, two of which had been partly excavated at the expense of the Society. Of these two, one on the site of Christ's Hospital has been preserved by the Post Office authorities; while the other, under the vestry of All Hallows-on-the-Wall, though still in existence, has had to be covered up. A notable discovery is that of a narrow Roman ditch outside the city wall. This was observed in America Square, at All Hallows, and at Christ's Hospital. An addition to the Roman gate at Newgate was found, which proved the width from east to west to have been about 31 feet.

A tower at the Old Bailey, believed by John Wykeham Archer to be mediæval, was rediscovered and carefully examined, and proved to be comparatively modern. The authors also described a piece of the south wall of the City found last year. This is quite different in construction from the Roman wall on the east, north, and west, and was probably of later date.—*Athenæum*, June 29.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*June* 27.—Sir H. M. Lyte, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. R. R. Marett, Reader in Social Anthropology, Oxford, described recent archæological investigations in which he had taken part in Jersey.

1. The cave known as "La Cotte de St. Brelade" underwent further excavation in August of last year. A Palæolithic floor, comprising a hearth, had been uncovered in 1910, but only to an extent of about 11 feet square. In 1911 the exploration, conducted as before by the Société Jersiaise, was carried farther to a distance of 26 feet, the breadth now exposed being 18 feet across the mouth, and gradually narrowing to about 8 feet at the extreme end. Some 500 tons of the superincumbent débris have now been removed, but perhaps twice as much remains *in situ*, forming an almost vertical *talus* of loose rock-rubbish, at the foot of which research is carried on at some risk. The fresh discoveries confirm the view that there is here a single homogeneous occupation of the Mid-Palæolithic period. The implements, abundant near the entrance, but rare beyond 20 feet (where the light would be bad for manufacturing purposes), were of uniform Mousterian facies. The animal remains were those of woolly rhinoceros, reindeer, horse, ox, sheep or goat, and a large deer, all but the last having being found in 1910. Four human teeth, found near the spot where nine were obtained the year before, are pronounced by Dr. Keith to belong to the same set, and include three third molars which present interesting features. Excavation, when systematically pursued to 5 feet below the level of Mousterian occupation, yielded no further trace of man, and failed to reach the rock-bottom of the cave, but disclosed about half-way down a stratum of dark mould, in which were remains of what appeared to be the branches of trees.

2. The islet of La Motte, situated about 200 yards from the shore of St. Clement's Bay, was the scene of considerable excavations in October, 1911, and April, 1912, having been generously given to the Société Jersiaise for that purpose by Mr. Gervaise Le Gros. The vertical sides of the island reveal about 12 feet of stiff loess, capped by another 12 feet of sandy soil, the whole supported on a rocky basis of diorite, and standing 43 feet above O.D. Along the base of the upper or sandy layer ran a line of stones which were formerly taken to be a raised beach, though Neolithic implements had been found amongst or just beneath them. Exploration now showed them to form, at the eastern end of the island, the base of a large cairn, with copious traces of decalcified bone underneath; and on the south-western side to belong in certain cases to rough graves made by placing stones on edge for the walls, and roofing over with slabs in the style of a miniature *allée couverte*. Fifteen of these graves were discovered, three being small cists, perhaps the graves of children. Of the only three crania that were sufficiently preserved to be measurable, the index was severally 69·6, 72·6, 73·9, showing the dolichocephalic type of the Long Barrows. A kitchen midden, found at the east end of the island, contained numerous sherds of Late Neolithic style, but may be later than the graves. The latter may provisionally be compared with those of Thinic in Finistère (see J. Déchelette, *Manuel d'Archéologie*, 1908, p. 461).

Mr. C. J. Jackson exhibited a silver-gilt monstrance of Spanish workmanship, dating from about the first quarter of the sixteenth century; and Dr. Nelson showed the foot of a latten eagle desk found in Canterbury.—*Athenæum*, July 6.

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The Congress of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held at Gloucester from June 24 to 29. On June 24 the members met in the presbytery of the Cathedral, where the Dean (Dr. Spence-Jones) described the fabric. In the evening there was a mayoral reception, and the President (Mr. C. E. Keyser) delivered his address, in which he reviewed the history of the Association and the archæological remains of the district in which the Congress were meeting. Mr. Hyett also spoke on "Historic Gloucester." The morning of June 25 was devoted to the inspection of some of Gloucester's old churches, in addition to other objects of archæological interest in which the city abounds. Early in the afternoon members went by brake to Elkstone via Crickley and Birdlip, the church being inspected under the guidance of the President and Canon Bazeley. They afterwards drove, by way of Birdlip and Cranham Woods, to Prinknash Park, which was visited by invitation of Mr. T. Dyer Edwardes (President-elect of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society) and Mrs. Dyer Edwardes, who entertained the company to tea. The evening engagement was an "at home," given by the Bishop of Gloucester and Mrs. Gibson at the Palace to members of the Association and their friends. Heavy rainstorms marred the day, but in the afternoon there was a great improvement in the weather.

On Wednesday morning, June 26, members proceeded by train to Berkeley, where they were met by the Rev. B. Williams, in the absence of the Vicar (the Rev. H. C. Armour), and Mr. Charles Scott, and were driven to the famous Castle, which was visited by permission of Lord Fitzhardinge. Canon Bazeley gave a most interesting description of the principal features of the Castle, which Mr. Scott kindly assisted in conducting the party over, and also took them over the church, which was next visited. Lunch at the Berkeley Arms Hotel followed.

In the afternoon the party left Berkeley for Thornbury, the journey being made by brakes via Hill and Rockhampton. At Thornbury Church they were received by the Rev. C. Wright, in the unavoidable absence of the Vicar (Canon A. W. Cornwall). By invitation of Sir Stafford Howard, K.C.B., and Lady Howard, a visit was next paid to Thornbury Castle. In the regretted absence from home of Sir Stafford and Lady Howard, the visitors were received by Miss Alianore Howard and Mr. Algar Howard, and entertained to tea. The President read some notes on the history of Thornbury Castle. The weather was a very agreeable contrast to that of Tuesday, and a most enjoyable day was spent. At the evening meeting Mr. F. W. Waller read a paper on "The Tower of Gloucester Cathedral."

On the 27th Deerhurst and Tewkesbury were visited. The ancient church at Deerhurst, next to that at Bradford-on-Avon perhaps the most important specimen of Saxon architecture in the country; the Saxon Chapel of Odda, discovered in 1885; and the Abbey of Tewkesbury, are all familiar to antiquaries. At the evening meeting Canon Bazeley lectured on some Roman inscribed tiles found during the excavations at Hucclecote, which disclosed the civilian character of Roman rule at Gloucester, and clearly established what was never surely known before. Mr. Payne exhibited some remains found in the Bown Hill Long Barrow and in the Bisley Long Barrow; and the President (Mr. Keyser) gave a short address on "The Mural Paintings in Gloucestershire," on which subject he is one of our chief authorities.

Friday, June 28, was devoted to Bishop's Cleeve, with its beautiful church; Hayles Abbey, of which Canon Bazeley gave an account; and Winchcombe, the party lunching in the old pilgrims' inn, the George, which has a galleried yard. The splendid Perpendicular church at Winchcombe, and the near-by Sudeley Castle, with its memories of Queen Catherine Parr and the young Princess Elizabeth, are well known to all lovers of the Cotswold country. In the evening Mr. W. H. Bruton gave a reception at Bewick House, and exhibited his fine collection of mezzotint engravings after Rembrandt. On Saturday, June 29, the Congress wound up its proceedings with visits to the Churches of Bredon, Overbury, and Beckford, described by the President, Mr. Keyser. The Congress was a decided success, and we congratulate the Association on its revived activities.

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Sir C. H. Read, President of the Society of Antiquaries, took the chair at the twenty-third CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES, in union with the Society of Antiquaries of London, at Burlington House yesterday.

Mr. Albany F. Major, honorary secretary of the Earthworks Committee, presented a report which stated that there were more cases than usual of damage or destruction, actual or threatened. The causes were various, but attention was again called to the increasing number of cases due to the use as golf-links of land on which earthworks were situated. A letter appealing to committees of golf clubs to prevent the injury of ancient earthworks on courses under their charge had been sent to various papers which deal with golfing matters. It would be observed, on the other hand, that the reports received testified to an increasing interest in earthworks. A report had been received from the Rev. C. W. H. Dicker that three flattened barrows on the Came Golf Links, close to Dorchester, had been partly destroyed by conversion into sand-bunkers. There were sixteen barrows on the links, and representations would be made to the golf-links committee. According to reports, a new golf course was being laid out at Brandon, Suffolk. It was stated that there were some fine old "Roman" camps on the course, which would form splendid natural hazards. No confirmation of this had been received, but the attention of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History had been called to the matter, in view of the possible risk of earthworks being damaged. Two round barrows, reported to be of the Bronze Age, on the links of the West Wilts Golf Club had been destroyed in order to make a teeing-ground. The smaller of the two was removed bodily, and its material heaped up over the other, completely obliterating it. Local archæologists, unfortunately, received no warning before the destruction was accomplished.

Major Freer referred to the three Bills before Parliament at the present time on the subject of the protection of ancient monuments. This, he thought, said a great deal for the interest that was being taken in archæology. He suggested that certain sections of the Ancient Monuments Protection (No. 2) Bill in the House of Commons should be incorporated in the Government Bill, so that owners of ancient monuments would be compelled to give two months' notice to the Commissioners of an intention to destroy or alter a monument, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld, and, where the owner neglected to repair, the Commissioners might assume guardianship.

After a lengthy discussion, the Chairman said the legislation was very much in advance of anything they had ever had before. Archæologists should be most grateful, and do all they could to strengthen the hands of those who were in charge of the Bill.

Eventually it was decided that Lord Beauchamp's Bill be generally approved, with Mr. Paley Baildon's suggestions, and that it be further amended as follows: "That the County Council in whose jurisdiction the monument is situated shall have power to nominate a representative to such Advisory Board, and that the principle underlying Clauses 5, 6, and 7 of the Protection of Ancient Monuments (No. 2) Bill should be incorporated in the Government measure."

With regard to the proposed excavation of Verulamium, Dr. Martin said Sir David Gill, the President of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies, was empowered to write to Lord Verulam intimating the result of his interview with the solicitors to the Treasury, and he accordingly did so. The matter was still progressing.—*Morning Post*, June 28.

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A field-meeting in connection with the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA was held on July 6 in North-West Suffolk. The party drove over Thetford Warren, through Santon Downham Park to Santon Downham Church, the many interesting features of which were pointed out by the Rector, the Rev. M. A. Gathercole. These included Transitional Norman doorways, Early English windows, a curious carved figure over the south doorway, a good screen with a small decorated window cut in one of the panels, portions of a mural painting, an exterior piscina, and various devices in stone just above the base moulding of the tower. These mention the names of William Toller and Margaret, his wife; the former was the owner of the estate, and died in 1500. The journey was continued through Brandon to Wangford Hall, where a halt was made for lunch beneath the shade of the black poplars. On Wangford Warren the members examined a "floor" of Magdalenian Age, found by Dr. W. Allen Sturge, M.V.O., and the important discoveries recently made by him in collating East Anglian surface finds, with some of the Late Palæolithic implements from the French caves, were briefly described by the honorary secretary (Mr. W. G. Clarke), who stated that specimens of the Mousterian, Aurignacian, Solutrean, and Magdalenian periods had been identified in Suffolk, and that there was a probability of further important discoveries in the near future. Most of the members secured specimens from the floor, including several "dos rabattu" knives, and a remarkable chalcedonic flake (like moss agate), found by Mr. H. Miller, of Ipswich, and corresponding in every respect to certain specimens from the Italian caves, subsequently exhibited by Dr. Sturge. On the resumption of the journey, Lakenheath Warren was crossed, a brief stay was made at Eriswell, and Icklingham Hall was reached in the middle of the afternoon. Here Dr. Sturge had on view in the museum a huge series of Palæolithic implements from the gravels of the district, others showing the analogies between French "cave" implements and surface or "floor" specimens found in East Anglia, while the series of arrowheads and other Neolithic implements were amazing in number and variety. Tea was kindly provided by Dr. and and Mrs. Sturge.

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At the meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute on July 3, Mr. G. C. Druce read a paper, with lantern illustrations, on "The Caladrius and its Legend, sculptured on the Twelfth-Century Doorway at Alne Church, Yorks."

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The annual excursion of the Chester Archæological Society took place on July 10, when Knutsford and district were visited. From Plumbley Station the party drove to Lower Peover to visit the ancient timber Church of St. Oswald, with its Cholmondeley and Shakerley monuments, and massive oak chest. The drive was resumed to Higher Peover Church (St. Lawrence) to see the remarkable series of Mainwaring monuments in the chapels and chancel, covering a period of 200 years, and comprising both effigies and incised slabs, as well as heraldic and figured glass. Through the kind permission of Sir Harry Mainwaring, Bart., the party had an opportunity of seeing Peover Hall, its garden, and the old stables, which are of considerable interest. Knutsford was next reached, where, after lunch, St. Cross Church, with its Burne-Jones windows, and the Unitarian graveyard, with memorial of the Gaskells, were visited. The afternoon drive was to Mobberley Church (St. Wilfrid's), which was described by the Rector, Rev. G. Campbell Dicker, M.A. The tower is dated 1533, and inscribed with the names of the then patrons of the living, Sir John Talbot, Kt., and Lady Margaret, his wife; and also with the name of the master-mason, Richard Plat. The coved and beautifully groined rood-screen (one of the finest in Cheshire) is carved with the Talbot Arms and other devices. It has an inscription dated May 28, 1500. From Mobberley the members returned to Chester by rail.

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The annual excursion of the Surrey Archæological Society was held on July 18, when Chertsey, Thorpe, and Egham were visited. Chertsey Church was described by Mr. P. M. Johnston. Visiting on its way the remains of the Abbey Mill the party proceeded to the very interesting old fishponds of the Abbey, which were inspected by kind permission of the owner of the site, and were described by Mr. H. E. Malden. After lunch Thorpe Church, described by Mr. Johnston, was inspected, and a short visit paid to Thorpe Manor House. The party next arrived at Great Fosters. The magnificent Tudor House, one of the finest in this part of England, was inspected by the kind permission of the owner, the Right Honourable Lord Dudley. An historical account was given by Mr. Frederic Turner, and notes upon the architecture by Mr. Ralph Nevill. The carriages then left for Milton Park, Egham, the residence of the Baron de Worms, F.S.A., by whose kindness the party were permitted to inspect some curious stone doorways in the garden. Tea at Egham concluded the proceedings.

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A meeting of the Dorset Field Club was held at Beaulieu Abbey on June 18. In the Cloister Garth Captain Elwes gave an account of the plan and life of a Cistercian monastery, and conducted the visitors over the ruins. Lord Montagu's house, portions of which were parts of the Abbey, was also visited. Later, at Brockenhurst, a business meeting was held. Mr. W. de C. Prideaux mentioned the successful completion of the interesting archæological find at Tolpuddle Church, the getting out of the lower part of the grave slab embedded in the wall, bearing the figure of a priest with hands pressed together, while round the border of the slab runs in Lombardic letters the following inscription, as far as can be made out:

> "*Si qjis amat —pm qui sarcophagum istum—dicat presbitero requiem da Criste Philippo.*"

Apparently the inscription thus transliterated has a mising word and a missing letter, which makes it rather puzzling.

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On Friday, June 14, the Berks Archæological Society made an excursion to Gloucester and Tewkesbury, which was made the occasion of a presentation to the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield in recognition of his twenty-five years' honorary secretaryship of the Society, and to Mrs. Ditchfield. This took the form of a silver centrepiece and illuminated address recording Mr. Ditchfield's long and ungrudging devotion to the work of the Society, with a diamond pendant for Mrs. Ditchfield. Few presentations have been so thoroughly well deserved.

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Sir Arthur Evans presided at the annual meeting of the Hellenic Society on June 25, and took as the subject of his inaugural address "The Persistence of Minoan and Mycenæan Elements in Hellenic Life." Greek civilization, he said, could no longer be regarded as an *enfant de miracle.* Its roots lay in the older indigenous culture, the Minoan, or its later, Mycenæan, offshoot. Discovery after discovery, which the Greeks attributed to themselves, could be traced back to their prehistoric predecessors. Summing up the most recent results in the field of Minoan archæology, the evidence was now clear that, from the earliest Minoan period to the latest, there was no break in continuity, and the same must be said of the course of Mycenæan civilization in Greece, in its origin a purely Minoan creation. Thanks to the recent discoveries made by the German archæologists at Tiryns of a series of Mycenæan wall-paintings, the record of the old Ægean type could be carried down throughout the whole course of the earlier and later palaces. It was the same at Mycenæ itself. Till the break up of the Mycenæan dominion in the twelfth century B.C., there was no place for an independent Greek population. Yet the influence of this earlier civilization on Hellenism could hardly be overrated. Among the striking survivals in religious art, the newly-discovered pediment sculptures of the Early Doric temple in Corfu afforded an interesting example. In Crete the instances of religious survival were still more remarkable, and the cult of the Cretan Zeus had finally been transferred to "Christ the Lord." The intensive absorption of Minoan elements had, no doubt, been facilitated by the juxtaposition of Greeks with the older stock for considerable periods, and by the bilingual conditions thus resulting. It seemed probable that the primitive Arcadian Greeks had lived in a subject position in the Peloponnese, through, at any rate, a large part of the period of Mycenæan domination. When, on the break up of this dominion, the Arcadians, then in possession of Laconia, sent out, not later than the eleventh century B.C., a colony to Cyprus, they found them already thoroughly penetrated with the old Minoan religion, and carrying with them the cult of the Dove Goddess. That fact alone pointed to long anterior influences. The poems of Homer belonged to a time when iron was beginning to supersede bronze for cutting purposes. Mycenæ itself had long been overthrown, and its civilization was already decayed. How, then, was it that in the Homeric poems they found traces of an acquaintance with the courts and palaces of Mycenæan dynasts and with the masterpieces of Minoan art? The explanation, in his opinion, lay in the bilingual conditions that preceded the Homeric Age. The traditions of an earlier epic—of which illustrations were actually found in Minoan paintings and reliefs—had been, in part at least, taken over in a translated form, and adapted and reset to the honour and glory of the Achæan race. The personality of Homer himself was only enhanced by this view of his work. Certain epic passages and incidents had been illustrated by Minoan artists some five centuries before Homer's time. In conclusion, the President pointed out that, over and above the direct survival of Minoan and Mycenæan elements in Hellenic life, there were at least some traces of a process of revival in the domain of art akin to that observable in Renaissance Italy. A series of Early Greek coin-types, notably those of Eretria, seemed to have been directly taken from Minoan gems, and the types of an ivory signet of about 400 B.C., found in Western Crete, seemed to have been literally borrowed from the signet of some Minoan personage, and represented the costume and armour in vogue a thousand years earlier.

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On June 20 members of the East Herts Archæological Society made an excursion to Codicote and Kimpton. Sissiferns, Codicote, was viewed by kind permission of Mr. Stanhope Ball, and Mr. E. E. Squires gave a short account of the manor and house. Part of a seventeenth-century building is incorporated in the present house, while a bay of the barn was once used as a chapel, and the remains of an inscription are still visible. At Codicote Church the Rev. W. d'A. Crofton described the fabric and monuments. The chief features are traces of screen and loft, a carving known as "the old dog," oak chest, Jacobean pulpit, and pewter alms dishes. Next came The Bury, a Jacobean house, refaced in the eighteenth century, and possessing much good panelling and carved overmantels, open fire-places, and a fine staircase, which was inspected by the kind permission of Mr. J. L. Hunter Mr. H. C. Andrews read some notes upon the house. After lunch and some business proceedings, the party proceeded to Codicote Heath. Upon the brink of the "hanger," which overlooks the Kime Valley, is what seems to be a large tumulus, a description of which was furnished by Mr. A. Mayes. Tradition points to a Roman camp on the Heath, but all traces of this have vanished. Passing next the seventeenth-century house, known as "Kimpton Mill Farm," the party visited Stoneheaps Farm, a late sixteenth-century building, having three bays on overhanging gables, supported by carved brackets, and possessing a central chimney; and Kimpton Church, which is chiefly Norman and Early English, but contains original work from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, and remains of thirteenth-century windows and decoration. Interesting features are the fifteenth-century south chapel, with thirteenth-century piscina reset, and fifteenth-century parclose screens, old bench ends in chancel, south porch with parvise chamber containing window originally looking into south aisle, and an early fifteenth-century brass.

Mr. Geoffry Lucas exhibited a plan and read a paper upon the fabric.

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Other meetings have been the Munster gathering of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland at Waterford, July 15 to 20; the two days' meeting of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society in the Carlisle and Maryport district on June 27 and 28; the East Riding Antiquarian Society at Malton on June 20; the summer meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society in Horsham and district on July 8; the visit of the Brighton Archæological Club to Ringmer Church on July 6, when Mr. J. Patching read a paper on the church, which we hope to print by-and-by; the visit of the Norfolk Archæological Society to St. Benet's Abbey, Ludham, and Ranworth on July 9; the annual summer meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society at Ross and neighbourhood on July 9 and 10; the three days' meeting of the Wiltshire Archæological Society at Devizes, July 10 to 12; the visit of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society to Thornhill on June 22; the two days' excursion of the Birmingham Archæological Society to Shaftesbury, Tollard Royal, and the Pitt-Rivers Museum, June 26 and 27; the excursions of the Yorkshire Archæological Society to Harewood, June 27; the Sunderland Antiquarian Society to Wensleydale, July 6; and the Halifax Antiquarian Society to Pontefract on the same date.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

CATALOGUE OF OXFORD PORTRAITS. Compiled by Mrs. Reginald Lane Poole. Vol. I. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xxxii + 278 + 79 portraits. Price 12s. 6d. net.

In 1904, 1905, and 1906, Exhibitions of 570 portraits in all—portraits in the possession of the University, the Colleges, and the City of Oxford—were held at Oxford, and illustrated catalogues, with much descriptive, historical, technical, and biographical matter, were issued. These were noticed, as published, in the *Antiquary*, vols. xl., p. 286, xli., p. 398, and xlii., p. 436. Mrs. Poole's volume, now before us, is based and modelled upon these catalogues; but as the present object is to form a complete catalogue of the whole of the portraits in the possession of the University, Colleges, and City, and not merely a selection, as was the case for the exhibitions, the biographical notes, especially of the better known subjects, have been shortened, and attention has been directed chiefly to "confirming the identity, or helping to settle the date, of a portrait, or to bring out the connection of the subject with Oxford." The catalogue also includes busts, miniatures, and some monumental effigies. The scheme, it will be seen by anyone in the least acquainted with the wealth of portraiture possessed by Oxford, is very large and comprehensive. Its execution calls for wide knowledge of both local and general history, as well as for much technical and artistic taste and judgment. Mrs. Poole acknowledges much generous assistance from various helpers, but it is clear that without her own exceptional qualifications, so satisfactory a result could not have been obtained as is enshrined in the volume before us. The Introduction is an able survey of the whole subject, particularly interesting as tracing the history of some well-known Oxford groups of portraits, and pointing out some of the difficulties of identification. Mrs. Poole naturally starts with Sir Thomas Bodley and the Bodleian. The following short extract from her Introduction will assuredly whet the reader's appetite: "The upper floor of Sir Thomas Bodley's great library was originally intended as a storehouse for books when the rest of the building should be full. It was decorated, partly through Bodley's bequest and partly through the munificence of the University. with a row of some 222 heads, painted high up on the wall close under the ceiling, and grouped together as philosophers, poets, divines, or physicians, according to the subjects for which their prototypes were famous. These rude paintings, which had been renovated in 1714 and 1793, were removed when the roof of the gallery was found to be in a decaying state in 1830, but they may be remembered as having perhaps suggested the beginning of the University Collection, and as one of the causes of its growth. The Library was opened in 1602, and three years later the first portrait to be housed within its walls was presented by Thomas, Earl of Dorset, Chancellor of the University, and was put up where it now stands. The bust of the founder, which was 'carved to the life by an excellent hand in London,' and intended for the 'perpetual memory of him and his bounty to the public,' has scarcely received the attention it deserves. It is a good and faithful piece of work, and the only portrait of Sir Thomas Bodley we possess which was given in his lifetime." A very fine reproduction of this bust forms the frontispiece to the volume. The other illustrations, the subjects of which range from Scaliger and Galileo, Paolo Sarpi and Hevelius, to the happily still living Dr. Macray, are produced after the usual excellent Oxford manner. There are 79 portraits in 38 plates, while the letterpress includes notices of no fewer than 770 portraits, classified as in the precinct of the Schools, in the Examination Schools, in the Ashmolean Museum, in the Taylor Institution, in the Library of the Botanic Garden, belonging to the Radcliffe Trustees, in the University Museum, Indian Institute, Town Hall, and County Hall. There are indexes of portraits, artists, and donors. The second volume of this great Catalogue, so worthily conceived and so finely and capably executed, will be eagerly looked for.

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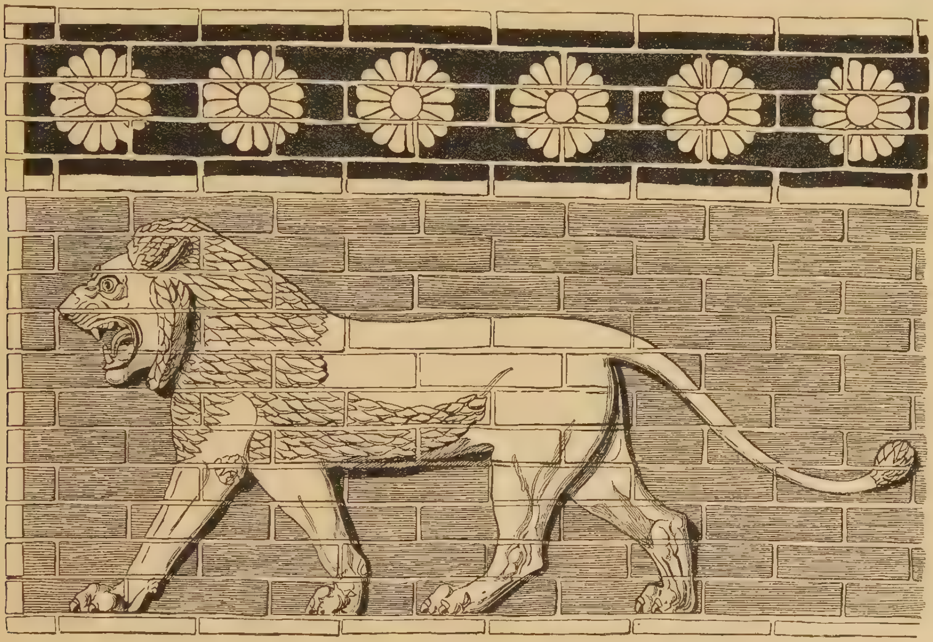
MESOPOTAMIAN ARCHÆOLOGY. By Percy S. P. Handcock, M.A. With 33 plates, 115 figures in the text, and 2 maps. London: *Macmillan and Co., Ltd.*, and *Philip Lee Warner*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi + 423. Price 12s. 6d. net.

The sub-title of this substantial volume describes it modestly as "An Introduction to the Archæology of Babylonia and Assyria." It is really a good deal more than this would indicate. It is such a work as for some time past has been much wanted. Actual excavation in the Mesopotamian region was first begun by Botta, the French Consul of Mosul, just seventy years ago. In 1845 Layard began work, and astonished the world with the marvellous remains and monuments of ancient Assyrian life and art which his spades and pickaxes brought to light. The successors of Botta and Layard have been too numerous to mention, and during the last thirty years in particular the volume of discovery has been extraordinary. The revelations by explorers of the art and craftsmanship, of the history and laws and customs of Babylonia and Assyria, have been the work of no one nation. Britons and Germans, Americans and Frenchmen, and even Turks, have all done their share. The results are to be found (by those who know where to look) in books and reports, transactions and proceedings of societies, in publications of all sorts and sizes, and in all the languages of the various nationalities of the explorers. What the English student has badly needed for some time past is a volume which should collect and select materials from these varied sources, and should co-ordinate them and frame at least an outline of the history and development of Mesopotamian culture and civilization. That much-needed work has been accomplished with no small measure of success in the volume before us. Mr. Handcock sets the scene, so to speak, by his introductory description of the land, especially of its fauna and flora, and of the racial history of its earliest inhabitants. This is followed by an outline history of the excavations from the time of Botta and Layard to the present day, in which justice is impartially done to explorers of all nationalities, a brief account of the decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions — an archæological romance to which Professor Sayce has already devoted an able monograph—and a detailed explanation of the cuneiform characters and inscriptions themselves. All this occupies a little over 100 pages. The rest of the volume presents the results of the explorers' work, collected, described, and discussed under the heads of Architecture, Sculpture, Metallurgy, Painting, Cylinder-Seals, Shell-Engraving and Ivory-work, Terra-cotta Figures and Reliefs, Stoneware and Pottery, Dress, Military Accoutrements, etc., and Life, Manners, Customs, Law, Religion. It is impossible to notice these in detail. We can only express our own gratitude to Mr. Handcock for the splendid way in which he has performed a most useful piece of work—gratitude which we feel sure every archæologist who uses the book will share. A short bibliography and some chronological tables, with a fairly full index, complete this fine volume. The very numerous illustrations, which include many plates of finely reproduced photographs and a frontispiece in colour, form invaluable aids to the elucidation of the text. We are courteously permitted to reproduce one of the many excellent text illustrations on this page. It represents an admirable example of the Babylonian brick-enameller's art—a clay bas-relief lion. "The ground," says the author, "is dark blue, the monotony of which is varied by the introduction of yellow stripes and the white rosettes already so familiar from the enamelled bricks of Khorsabad. The lion itself, the proportions of which are excellent, stands out in white alabaster clay, and the whole work is more perfect in technique than the Persian lion frieze at the Louvre, which it in some ways resembles. What detracts from the artistic merit of the latter is the disproportion which the body bears to the forepart and head, both of them being too small; but the Babylonian lion is almost entirely free from this defect."



ENAMELLED BRICK RELIEF FROM BABYLON (AFTER ANDRÆ).

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THE CHARTERHOUSE OF LONDON. By William F. Taylor. Thirty-eight photographic plates and maps. London: *J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd.*, 1912. Square demy 8vo., pp. xiv+283. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The Charterhouse has for generations past attracted the interest and attention of antiquaries and of all students of history; but the continued destruction of the older parts and features of the City which recent years have witnessed have rendered this beautiful oasis dearer than ever to the lovers of things old and steeped in historical and personal associations. Whether as monastery—many of whose inmates were faithful unto deaths of ghastly barbarity—as palace for Tudor nobles, or as charitable foundation, the Charterhouse is a place of inexhaustible interest. Much has been written about it and much has been discovered, and we cannot doubt that not a little remains to be discovered. Notwithstanding all that has previously been published, there is ample room for such a scholarly and skilfully compiled book as Mr. Taylor has here given us. There is not, perhaps, much in it which is absolutely new, but the author has well digested all available materials. He has also carefully examined the documentary evidence for himself, and is able to correct some of the mistakes of his predecessors. Moreover, some of the relevant letters and papers which are summarized in the volumes of the *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII.* are here for the first time printed in full. A particularly interesting example is the letter from Nicholas Rawlins to Thomas Cromwell on pp. 143-145, noteworthy, as Mr. Taylor well remarks, "because of the intimate picture it gives of the emotion of the times, and also into the inner life and stern purposes of the Carthusians of London." The moving story of the long-drawn struggle between the monastery and Cromwell and his tools, of the martyrdom of Houghton and his fellow monks, and of the final exodus of the monks and plunder of their house, is told at considerable length and with effective detail. The life of the Charterhouse as the residence of nobles was short, and is here related in a few pages. These are succeeded by a very full account of Thomas Sutton, and of the establishment and history of the Charterhouse as a charitable foundation. The book, which is furnished with an excellent index, and which the publishers present in comely guise, is thoroughly well done. We have not space to refer in detail to the very fine illustrative plates. It is sufficient to say that they include unusually well-reproduced photographic views of many aspects of the time-stained old buildings, with one or two plans, and, as frontispiece, a portrait of Thomas Sutton, from a mezzotint after the painting in the possession of Charterhouse.

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JOHNSONIAN GLEANINGS. Part II. By Aleyn Lyell Reade. Three Plates. London: *Privately Printed at the Arden Press for the Author*, 1912. Small 4to., pp. viii + 132. Price 10s. 6d. net.

When the first part of Mr. Reade's *Johnsonian Gleanings* appeared we were able to give it a very warm welcome. Works of really original research are comparatively rare, and few men have either the leisure or the inclination to devote themselves to the unremunerative but fascinating work of hunting through many fields for minute details relevant to the life and ancestry of a chosen subject. Mr. Reade set himself in this respect a very high standard in Part I., and so raised high expectations as to what Part II. might contain. This second part is larger than its predecessor, and is entirely devoted to the life and story of Francis Barber, Dr. Johnson's negro servant. Ignoring latter-day compilations, Mr. Reade has searched all contemporary memoirs, letters, etc., for references to Barber. These he has collated and carefully examined, and woven into a continuous narrative. In his preface Mr. Reade says: "Though my constant object is rather to provide material for the student than agreeable entertainment for the general reader, yet it is possible that the present volume may, to some small extent, bridge the gulf that often separates dry research from human narrative." This is a modest way of understating the case. The fact is that the book is remarkably readable; we have found it difficult to put it down. Indeed, to all Johnsonians its attractions will be very great, for it contains so much that is fresh—a rather astonishing thing at this time of day. Included are hitherto unpublished letters by Boswell, Bennet Langton, and others of the doctor's circle, which will add much to both the interest and the value of the book. Boswell's letters especially, which illustrate forcibly the strained relations between himself and the rival biographer, Sir John Hawkins, are most welcome. That much catered-for individual, the "general reader," if he has any flavour of interest in Johnson or his period, will find the book attractive as narrative, while the Johnsonian student will find on every page evidence of careful research, and will revel in the details brought to light and here so carefully and critically pieced together. In outward *format* the book ranks with Part I., but inside there is marked improvement, for the double columns have disappeared from the page, and the quality of the paper is distinctly better. The index is worthy of the book. Mr. Reade makes the appetizing announcement that Part III. will deal with Johnson's boyhood, and will contain the results of much fresh research. Only 350 copies of this Part II. (as of Part I.) have been printed, and the type has been distributed. Copies can be obtained from the author at Park Corner, Blundellsands, near Liverpool.

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THE OLD IRISH WORLD. By Alice Stopford Green. Nine maps and illustrations. Dublin: *M. H. Gill and Son, Ltd.*; London: *Macmillan and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xiv + 197. Price 4s. net.

The not very felicitous title of Mrs. Green's new book serves to tie up a bundle of five studies of varying length. The first and longest—"The Way of History in Ireland"—is an eloquent and needed protest against the conventional and ordinarily accepted way of treating Irish history and the Irish people in both pre-Norman and mediæval times. Here is an example taken at random: "One of the most esteemed historians in Dublin," says Mrs. Green, "was Mr. Litton Falkiner, who has added some notable pages to later Anglo-Irish history. Yet he was satisfied to dismiss the Irish population of mediæval times in one terse phrase: 'the pastoral, and in great measure nomadic, Celts, who stood for the Irish people before the twelfth century'—in other words, before the Norman invasion. This absurd sentence seems to pass current; no objection has been made to it." "What would educated Englishmen think," says Mrs. Green with much force and point, "of a leading historian who dismissed the pre-Norman population of that island as 'boorish Low-Dutch hut-dwellers round a common field cut into strips after their barbarous manner, *who stood for the English people before the Norman Conquest?*'" In view of the wonderful remains of ecclesiastical art scattered throughout Ireland, of the book of Kells, and of the splendid art relics in the National Museum—the "copper cauldrons, the golden diadems and torques, the mighty horns of bronze, the heavy Danish swords, the weights for commerce, the marvels in metal and enamel work, the long array of crosiers and bells and shrines and book-covers"—it is astonishing that the words "savage," "nomadic," "barbarous," "primitive," and the like, have been so continuously and with such parrot-like repetition applied to the people who lived when such things were produced. It is only right, however, to add that there has been no small change in attitude during the last few years, thanks to the labours of certain Irish scholars—a change which Mrs. Green hardly takes into account. Her fine plea for a reconsideration of the whole way of writing and viewing the earlier Irish history may, notwithstanding, be commended to all fair-minded students. The same idea inspires the *Nineteenth Century* article on "Tradition in Irish History," the fifth and last of the studies in the volume. The point of the whole is the need, which Mrs. Green so eloquently enforces, for an entire review of the whole materials for Irish history and of the old conclusions. The manuscript sources, in particular, need to be carefully and impartially studied by competent scholars, working with present-day methods, and in the light of present-day historical studies. The second paper on "The Trade Routes of Ireland," though slight, is remarkably suggestive of the part played by Ireland in early days in trade with South and West Europe and Scandinavia, and in its small way helps to point the moral of the first study. So also does the fourth, on "A Castle at Ardglass," in Co. Down—Ardglass in the plain of Lecale, noteworthy for its religious settlements and schools in pre-Norman times, and for its trading activities in mediæval days. The remaining paper is entitled "A Great Irish Lady," and treats of Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, who, early in the fifteenth century, married Calvagh O'Connor Faly, Lord of Offaly, and who died in 1451. The paper is as much an account of Calvagh's life-long struggles with the English as of his wife's career, and successfully paints both the perpetual warfare on the one hand, and on the other the cultivation of commerce and learning by Calvagh's people—Margaret being a conspicuous patron of both, as well as of religion—behind the lines of forts and fighters. The whole book is well worth reading, and should do something to foster juster views of early and mediæval Irish history than have usually passed current.

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LIVERPOOL VESTRY BOOKS, 1681-1834. Edited by Henry Peet, F.S.A. Vol. I., 1681-1799. Five plates. Liverpool: The *University Press*; London: *Constable and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xcvi + 473. Price 15s.

In their book on *English Local Government*, published some six years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb called attention to the peculiar importance of the Liverpool Vestry Records for the study of the history of the Poor Law, and suggested that they should be printed. These records fill four large folio manuscript volumes. The suggestion has been taken up by the Liverpool University School of Local History and Records, and the first of two volumes to be based mainly on the records is now before us. Prefixed to the transcript from the records is an elaborate and valuable essay by Mr. W. Lyon Blease on "The Poor Law and Parochial Government in Liverpool, 1681-1834." This essay is a very careful historical study of the working and development of Poor Law administration under what appear to have been on the whole unusually enlightened conditions, and at the hands of unusually wise administrators. The records themselves provide an immense mass of information illustrating every detail of administration. Some of it, it must be admitted, is dry and unilluminating, but the student will find abundance of valuable material, especially in the accounts, for illustrating more aspects than one of social history. The book, which is well produced, has many documentary appendices, and is illustrated by two plans of the Rector's Fields, 1779 and 1801, and three facsimiles of pages of the original manuscripts. There is no index to the volume, but no doubt this will be found in the second volume when it appears.

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Last month we drew attention to Mr. J. A. Gotch's "very able paper, lavishly illustrated," on "The Original Drawings for the Palace at Whitehall, attributed to Inigo Jones," which was the leading feature of the June *Architectural Review*. This paper has now been reprinted as a folio brochure, and is published by Mr. B. T. Batsford, 94, High Holborn, at 2s. 6d. net. The valuable original designs and sketches here collated and carefully discussed and catalogued, with thirty-two admirable reproductions, are divided among the libraries at Worcester College, Oxford, Chatsworth, and the British Museum. They have never previously been collated and studied as a whole. All students will not be convinced by Mr. Gotch that the scheme which was accepted was not by Inigo Jones at all, but by John Webb, his relative and assistant; but all will be glad to have this paper, important to artists and architects and antiquaries alike, in this separate and handy form.

* * *

Mr. Henry Frowde issues in pamphlet form, extracted from vol. v. of the *Proceedings* of the British Academy, Mr. G. F. Hill's paper on *Some Palestinian Cults in the Græco-Roman Age* (price 1s. 6d. net), in which he examines some of the numismatic evidence as to the existence in Hellenistic and Roman times of local cults and mythology in some districts—cities in Samaritis and Judæa—of Palestine. The paper deals with a somewhat obscure subject, for the extent to which the cults and religions of the various peoples which hemmed in the Jews were affected by Græco-Roman civilization has not been much or systematically examined; and is also important as showing once again the extent and value of the light thrown on obscure subjects by the expert examination of coins.

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Mr. Thurstan Peter has edited, as a supplement to the *Journal* of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, 1912, extracts from the *St. Columb Green Book*—a book named from the colour of the vellum binding—which contains the records of the Cornish parish from 1585 to the present day. The transcripts here printed are from the years 1585 to 1604 only. Reprints of Elizabethan parish accounts are always welcome, and these contain not a few notes of interest relating to both ecclesiastical and secular matters. They bear witness, as usual, to a vigorous corporate life—there is much detail as to monies on account of parish coppices, parish sheep, and other parish property of various kinds. There are also a good many unusual words and phrases. Among other pamphlets on our table are Nos. ix. and x. of little penny handbooks issued by the Corporation of Croydon, in connection with the Grange Wood Museum, written by the Honorary Curator, Mr. E. A. Martin, F.G.S., and dealing briefly but informingly with *Pre-Roman Remains* and *Roman Remains* respectively, in and about Croydon; and part xxxvii. (price 1d.) of the London County Council's admirable *Indication of Houses of Historical Interest in London*, recording, with brief biographical memoranda, tablets placed recently on 32, Craven Street, Strand, where Heinrich Heine lodged in 1827, and on Devonshire Lodge, 28, Finchley Road, N.W., where Thomas Hood died in 1845.

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The Architectural Review, July, has, among much else, a delightfully illustrated article on "The Dutch Garden at Kensington Palace," and papers, all well illustrated, on "Wroxton Abbey," "The Art of the Della Robbia," by Mr. J. Edgcumbe Staley, and "Modern Athens," by Mr. L. B. Budden. In the *Scottish Historical Review*, July, the papers which attract us most are Mr. James Robb's graphic account of "Student Life in St. Andrews before A.D. 1450"; "John Bruce, Historiographer, 1745-1826," by Mr. W. Foster; and Mr. J D. Mackie's "A Secret Agent of James VI."; but the whole number is full of good matter. The *Pedigree Register* (227, Strand) will be found extremely useful by genealogists. The June quarterly number contains various pedigrees and other genealogical matter, besides the fourth quarterly report of the Society of Genealogists of London. In the *Essex Review*, July, we notice "Animal Symbolism in Church Carvings," illustrated, by Sir F. Carruthers Gould; "The Origin of the Saffron Walden Literary and Scientific Institution," by our valued contributor, Mr. T. W. Huck; "The Abbots of Waltham in the Papal Registers," by Mr. W. C. Waller; and two articles by Dr. Andrew Clark—"Great Dunmow Church Antiquities, 1526-1546," and an annotated inventory of "An Essex Dairy-Farm, 1629." We have also received *Rivista d' Italia*, June 15, which contains, *inter alia*, an article on "Pompeo, la nobiltà e la corruzione romana"; and vol. i., No. 13 of the *Central Library Chronicle*, a quarterly journal issued by the West Ham Central Library, which must be very useful to its frequenters, and which contains No. 6 of a series of sketches by Mr. C. Whitwell of the "Literary Associations of West Ham," dealing with Anna Kingsford, M.D.

Correspondence.

"BYGONES."

TO THE EDITOR.

MR. BENTON, on p. 255 of the July *Antiquary*, says that "the breast-plow, or paring-shovel, is practically obsolete." To this I reply, "Not in Romney Marsh." There it is still used to cut the ant-hills. Its local name is the Densher plow—*i.e.*, the Devonshire plow. It was introduced into the Marsh about the beginning of the last century, so I was informed many years ago. The breast-piece is padded with a whole lambskin, but sometimes two are folded together for the pad where the land is hard. No apron is used. What we call a paring-shovel is a shaped spade used to lift turf off, so that it can be put back again with least hurt. There is a good account of old agricultural implements in Lewis's *History of Thanet*. There must be still a store of these forgotten "Bygones" to be discovered. In the year 1887 I went into the attic of an old farm-house in the Weald of Kent, and saw the following: A travelling saddle, with saddle-bags and small portmanteau. This had been used by my grandfather as late as 1840. The bags were attached to D's in front of the knee-rolls, and the little pillow-like portmanteau to the same behind the seat, and by a sliding loop to the crupper. The moth had nearly destroyed everything. I was told that it was the ordinary method for travelling before the roads were made hard. The same old gentleman had the first wheeled carriage in the parish, with the exception of the Squire's six-horse coach. This carriage was built in 1839, and was going strong as late as 1899, when I lost sight of it. I have rescued the following from other attics: Early nineteenth-century umbrellas, a tinder-box, a "cat," or plate-holder, so-called because it could stand on its feet whichever way it was placed, and, rarest of all, an oval tallow skillet, or footed saucepan, used to draw rushes through the hot fat to make rush-lights. I might continue the list, but will conclude by repeating "never neglect the attics."

F. WILLIAM LOCK, M.D., F.S.A.

1, Porchester Houses,
Porchester Square, W.
June 30, 1912.

THE FRENCH DAUPHIN.

TO THE EDITOR.

Your reviewer in the July *Antiquary*, p. 227, speaks of the homage of "Alexander II. to the French Dauphin in 1216." This is a very common anachronism. The title of "Dauphin" was not annexed to the eldest son of the King of France until 1349, when Humbert II., Dauphin of Viennes, abdicated in favour of Prince Charles of France, afterwards Charles V.

WILLIAM J. SCALES.

2, Raymond Buildings,
Gray's Inn, W.C.
July 11, 1912.

"MURDER STONES."

(See *ante*, pp. 240, 280.)

TO THE EDITOR.

May I add to the collection of J. H. M. a Cornish instance, at the foot of Rough Tor, on Bodmin Moor? It is some years since I saw it, and I did not preserve any particulars about it, but my recollection is of an obelisk about 10 feet high, with an inscription in memory of (I think) Maria Poldew, whose lover, a miner, took her for a walk to that extremely lonely and desolate spot, and killed her there, a century or more ago.

A. L. LEWIS.

35, Beddington Gardens,
Wallington, Surrey.
June 18, 1912

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

The Antiquary.

SEPTEMBER, 1912.

Notes of the Month.

MR. ARTHUR E. P. B. WEIGALL, the Inspector-General of Upper Egypt for the Egyptian Government's Department of Antiquities, contributed an article to the August *Nineteenth Century and After* on "The Morality of Excavation," which will interest many archæologists. Mr. Weigall is very often asked, he says, "by travellers in Egypt, why it is that the excavation of ancient tombs is permitted. Surely, they say, the dead ought to be left to rest in peace. How would *we* like it were foreigners to come to England and ransack our graveyards? Is it not a sacrilege to expose to view once more the sepulchres and the mummies of the Pharaohs?"

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"Questions of this kind," says Mr. Weigall, "suggesting disapprobation of some of the primary actions of archæology, were at first inclined to take the breath away"; but they were asked in good faith, and the article proceeds to deal with them seriously. "The main argument," says the writer, "in favour of the excavation of tombs by archæologists is easily stated. The careful opening of an ancient Egyptian sepulchre saves for science information and antiquities which otherwise would inevitably be scattered to the four winds of heaven by native plunderers. In spite of the strenuous efforts of the Department of Antiquities, a considerable amount of robbery takes place in the ancient cemeteries. Tombs are rifled, coffins are broken open, mummies torn to pieces in the search for gold, heavy objects smashed into portable fragments, and valuable papyri ripped into several parts to be apportioned among the thieves. It will not be easy for the reader to picture in his mind the disorder of a plundered tomb. There lies the overturned sarcophagus, there sprawls the dead body with the head rent from the shoulders, there are the shattered remains of priceless vases believed by the robbers to have been of no great value. It is as though the place had been visited at full moon by demented monkeys." Mr. Weigall proceeds to compare this dreadful state of things with scientific excavation, and conclusively proves his case. He goes on to discuss the reasons for opening tombs where no illegal robbery is to be feared, and we venture to think that all archæologists will heartily agree with him. The whole article is most interesting in its treatment of a somewhat novel aspect of excavation work.

* * *

The Victoria and Albert Museum has recently made several acquisitions of considerable importance in the Department of Metalwork. At the recent Taylor sale five objects of great rarity and beauty were fortunately secured. Of these, perhaps the most noticeable is a small pendant reliquary in the form of a plaque, with a figure of St. Catherine in brilliant translucent enamel on silver, set in a silver-gilt frame. It is probably the work of a craftsman of Cologne in the late fourteenth century. An Elizabethan tazza, also purchased at the same sale, is the most remarkable of recent additions to the collections of English silver. The tazza is in silver-gilt, the foot is finely repoussé, and chased with masks and groups of fruit; the bowl is engraved with arabesque foliage, and has a raised boss in the centre, which is decorated with the head of a warrior. It bears the London hall-mark for 1564-65, and the design shows the influence of the German craftsmen who were working in England during the sixteenth century.

* * *

Of the objects acquired otherwise than at the Taylor sale, the most important is a salt-cellar of 1664, which was formerly on loan in the Museum, and is well known to collectors.

It is square in plan, with an elevation somewhat in the form of an hour-glass, and has four scroll-work arms projecting from the upper surface. Plain salt-cellars of a similar type are in the possession of Winchester College, the Clothworkers' Company, and the Corporation of Portsmouth; but the example acquired by the Museum is distinguished from them by its decoration of acanthus foliage, which is carried out in the rich style of the Restoration period. It represents the last form of the ceremonial salt-cellar, which was finally to disappear before the beginning of the eighteenth century.

⁂

Two other recent acquisitions of English work may be mentioned. One is a plain two-handled cup and cover made by Richard Bayley and bearing the London hall-mark for 1719-20. The other is a steel key with delicately chiselled and engraved barrels and wards, and a pierced bow with the crowned cipher of William III. The key is a fine example of the work for which English smiths at the end of the seventeenth century were renowned.

⁂

The Department has also acquired a pair of candlesticks of silver cast and chased, which bear the Paris mark for 1714-15, and are examples of the finest work of the time. This acquisition is of special importance, as the Museum is not rich in French silver, although it has the advantage of the loan of a fine series from that generous benefactor to the Museum, Mr. J. H. Fitzhenry. Of other examples of Continental work, the most noteworthy is a charming example of a pectoral cross in silver-gilt; it is German, of the fifteenth century, and probably once contained a piece of the true Cross. These new acquisitions are exhibited for the present in the West Hall, Room 48.

⁂

Two chests, recently added to the collection of ironwork, are exhibited in Room 21A. The first is entirely of iron, of very unusual form and decoration, possibly Flemish work of the first half of the sixteenth century; the second, of wood with wrought-iron mounts, dated 1716, a typical example of a Westphalian chest.

The *Illustrated London News* of August 10 contained a number of illustrations (some in colour) of the prehistoric drawings in the Altamira cave, reproduced by permission from *La Caverne d'Altamira à Santillane*, by Monsieur Emile Cartailhac and the Abbé Henri Breuil. The same issue of our contemporary also contained a considerable number of illustrations of the remains of Roman buildings which have been brought to light at Ostia.

⁂

The recently issued annual Blue Book of the British Museum gives interesting particulars of the year's acquisitions. The Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities has been unusually fortunate, having obtained at least three accessions of first-rate importance. One of these is a very fine sepulchral relief of the fourth century B.C. of exceptional size; another is the bronze head, probably of the Emperor Augustus, of more than life-size, with eyes inlaid with glass and alabaster, which was discovered on the site of the ancient Meroë, in the Sudan, and which was illustrated in the *Antiquary* for July, 1911; and the third is a bronze chariot of the sixth century B.C., found near Orvieto, and now restored on a modern core of wood, an object of a very rare class, in a good state of preservation.

⁂

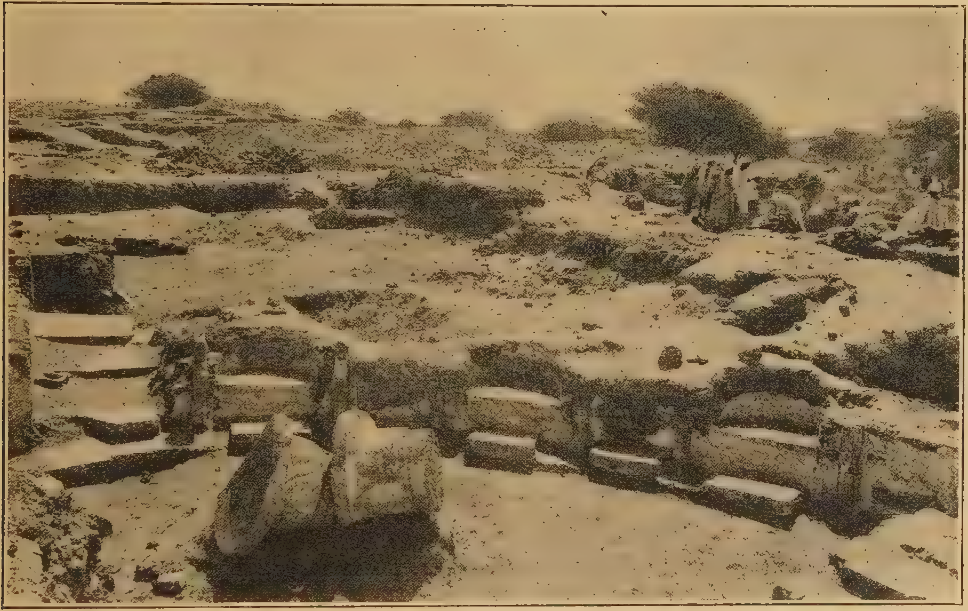
The Department of Coins and Medals has secured the Bleazby collection of the Mohammedan coins of India, which consists of over 2,600 coins (173 in gold), and forms an unequalled numismatic record of Mohammedan rule in India from 1166 to 1857. Attention is drawn to the large proportion of the important acquisitions due to the munificence of private benefactors. It would be impossible for the Museum to maintain its position, the report states, if the purchase grant voted by Parliament were not largely supplemented by the enlightened liberality of many benefactors.

⁂

The Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has recently made an appeal for further help to save what is known as The Pigeon House, at Willington, near Bedford, from destruction. He points out that the building was put up in the reign of Henry VIII., and is of most unusual design, probably unique, and of exceptional beauty. With the lapse of years the land on which it is situated, close to the London and North-Western Railway from Bletchley to Cambridge, has acquired additional value as building land, but the owner has generously agreed to sell it for £200, a sum below the market price. No less than £170 has been collected locally for this purpose, and only £30 more is required. It is not too much to hope that the public will contribute this trifling amount, and enable The Pigeon House, a sixteenth-century work of art, to become a national possession.

* * *

The *Times* of August 9 reported that—"During the restoration of the church at Little Steeping, Spilsby, which is being done in memory of Bishop Steere, of Zanzibar, a former rector, there was discovered, in a fair state of preservation and with a decipherable inscription, the tomb and effigy of Thomas de Redyng, rector from 1318 to 1354, which had been turned upside down and formed one of the chancel steps."



ROYAL BATHS AT MEROË: THE *TEPIDARIUM*, SHOWING THE SEATS.

Referring last month to the exhibition of Meroitic antiquities at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries in July, we quoted from Professor Garstang's Third Interim Report his general conclusions as to the results obtained during the three seasons of excavations. A few more particulars from an earlier part of the Report with regard to one of the most important and instructive of last season's discoveries will be of interest to all readers of the *Antiquary*. We refer to the discovery of the Royal Baths. Professor Garstang very kindly allows us to reproduce two of the illustrations to his Report—one of the *tepidarium* of the Baths; and the other of one of the smaller objects found—a vase-stand of pottery designed like a palm-tree.

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A low mound marked the site of what turned out to be the Baths. Its excavation was taken in hand at the beginning of the season, but "owing to the extreme tangle of the buildings within it," says the Professor, "and the superposition of several periods, it was only during the last days of our stay that its full character and importance became clear. Working down through the superposed walls, we came upon the Royal Baths. . . . Our excavation of this building is not yet completed; but several of the chief rooms have been uncovered, including a local form of *frigidarium*, in the large swimming-tank and shower-bath, and a *tepidarium* with ornamental seats. . . . The enclosing wall of the whole building is fairly well defined by its facing of red brick, and the painted design upon its stuccoed surface, but there are several details which still require illustration.

MEROË: VASE-STAND OF POTTERY (DESIGNED LIKE A PALM-TREE).

"Two flights of steps lead down into the *tepidarium*. Its three seats are disposed around the quarter of a circle, and their arms are conventional griffins carved in stone. There was also found, fallen on to one of the stairs, a winged sphinx of stone, with the body of a lion and the head of a bird. The seats are of familiar rounded shape, built into the thin dividing wall which follows their curve. Several fallen capitals, and parts of engaged columns, stuccoed and painted, were found lying about in various places, but further details of its plan are still uncertain."

⁂

The swimming-bath was found in a more complete state. "The tank is 2 metres deep, and a flight of steps leads down to the bottom on its eastern side. The water inlets on the southern side are preserved, and are six in number, without counting the open-mouthed lion-head at the corner. The water-supply is found in an ingenious system of storage aqueducts, coming from the south. These were built of red brick, with a cemented channel about 20 centimetres in width, and 30 centimetres in depth. They had practically no fall, until they approached the bath, where there was a gully or pipe provided with a stopper; so that the canals having been already filled, presumably from the well marked in the plan, the stoppers could be withdrawn simultaneously, and the water allowed to flow in a continuous cascade from the many openings into the tank."

⁂

The *Builder* of July 19 contained much matter of interest to antiquaries. *A propos* of the thanksgiving service held at Winchester Cathedral on July 15, and attended by their Majesties the King and Queen, on the occasion of the completion of the works of reparation and of salvation, indeed, of the stately fabric, there was an excellent article on "The Cathedral, Past and Present," illustrated by plans and photographs of much interest, with a fine lithograph double-page plate by Mr. T. R. Way, giving a view in the nave looking east. There were also the fifth of an attractive series of articles, freely illustrated, on "The Architecture of Portugal"; a brief article on "The Mediæval 'Inbower'"—"Mediæval woodworkers in England seem to have been divided into the four following classes—carpenters, joiners, inbowers, and prentises"; an illustrated note on a fifteenth-century chimneypiece recently found in an old house in St. Ann's Street, Salisbury; a short article with illustration from a fifteenth-century manuscript, on "The Tower of Babel as depicted in Mediæval Manuscripts"; and an interesting note on "An old Epsom Inn."

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In the *Architect* of July 19, Mr. T. F. Bumpus, the author of some well-known books on English, French and Italian cathedrals, began a series of articles on "Ecclesiastical Architecture in Central Italy." The issue of August 2 contained a short article on "Old Serjeants' Inn," and also a full report of Mr. J. A. Gotch's paper, read before the Royal Archæological Institute at Northampton on July 26, on "Some of the Great Houses of Northamptonshire," with eleven illustrations.

* * *

A Roman villa has been discovered on the Hon. W. F. D. Smith's Greenlands estate at Hambledon, near Henley-on-Thames, and is now being excavated. The remains found include a dwelling-house, large workshops with several curious furnaces—some of which are believed to have been used for the purpose of drying corn—a large yard, and a well. A long and detailed account of the discovery appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* of August 7.

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In the *Newcastle Daily Journal*, July 27, Mr. R. H. Forster writes: "Your readers will be interested to hear that we have this morning found a large altar, bearing the inscription:

DISCIPVLI
NAE
AVGVSTORVM
LEG. II
AVG.

"'To the Discipline of the Emperors (dedicated by) the Second (Augustan) Legion.'

"Two days ago we found a centurial stone, originally erected by the Seventh Cohort of the Thirtieth Legion. Yesterday there came to light a striking relief of Hercules, brandishing a club.

"The excavations are now in full working order, and several interesting buildings are being uncovered."

Among recent newspaper articles on antiquarian topics we have noticed a two-column description by Mr. J. Logie Robertson in the *Scotsman*, August 3, of "The Roman Wall: From Wallsend to Bowness, per Lineam Valli"; a long account of the Hittite discoveries in connection with "The Carchemish Excavations" in the *Times*, July 24; "Evidences of the Roman Occupation of Langton," Yorkshire, with an illustration, in the *York Gazette*, July 27; and a column entitled "American Excavations at Sardes: Early Lydian Culture," in the *Times*, August 6.

* * *

Mr. J. D. Le Conteur, of Beaumont, Jersey, sends us a cutting from the *Jersey Weekly Post* of July 13, giving particulars of the works of preservation which are being carried out at Mont Orgueil Castle at the hands of a Committee of the States. We make the following extracts: "Excavations have been carried out inside the Castle walls, chiefly among the ruins of St. George's Chapel, and much of interest to students of history and of archæology has been unearthed. Recently the Committee obtained possession of an ancient plan of Mont Orgueil from the British Museum, and from this they ascertained that there was much in the nature of outworks north-east of the present main gate, and that some 30 feet from the gateway of what is known as the Harleston Tower the walls of the moat would be found.

* * *

"Some fortnight ago the work of excavating outside the tower was commenced, and in accordance with the plan the walls of the moat were discovered some 30 to 35 feet from the archway. Side walls were also unearthed, those on the west side sloping outward, evidently being intended as a curtain or outwork connected with a tower, traces of which have been discovered some 30 yards further northward. The moat walls show the position of the drawbridge to have been considerably further eastward than the main gate, this being in accordance with the generally-adopted plan in mediæval fortifications—viz., of never placing one entry directly opposite another. On the northward side of the moat, which was evidently a dry moat or fosse, has been unearthed a solid mass of masonry many feet in circumference.

It is seen that the entrance road was at least some 4 feet lower than at present in use, and doubtless when the present excavation outside the Harleston Tower is completed, the roadway, both as regards its original level and position, will be restored, the walls being left uncovered.

* * *

"The stone used in the construction of this portion of the Castle, which dates from the fourteenth or fifteenth century, is of roughly-cut granite, and the pitching of the arches and the clean-cut walls, built without coign stones, shows that the inhabitants of that period as masons were far in advance of those of the present day when all circumstances are taken into consideration. But little has been unearthed in excavating the moat. A few coins of comparatively modern period, several teeth and bones, chiefly of the horse, a few flints belonging to the earlier type of firearms, and a few fragments of blackened pottery, are all that up to the present has been discovered, but it is hoped that perhaps some further relics will be brought to light as the work progresses."

* * *

A valuable discovery of buried treasure has been made in the village of Malaia Pereshchepina, in the Government of Poltava, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Central News. Some farm labourers, while digging in a field, came across an old chest containing gold and silver coins and vessels. The coins date back to the fourth century, but the most valuable article is a large silver dish damascened in gold. It bears a Latin inscription, showing that it is of very ancient origin, and was in the possession of a bishop living in the seventh century. Other articles include gold and silver Persian cups, silver vessels of Byzantine workmanship, and about 450 gold and 50 silver coins. There is also a quantity of bracelets and other ornaments. The collection is valued by experts at about £100,000.

On Some Curious Carvings found in Old Churches.

By George Bailey.

IV.

THE boldly carved and spirited, though somewhat grotesque, birds from Wellingborough here figured probably represent an eagle and two young ones (Fig. 1). At first sight the small birds have more the appearance of young parrots; but if we allow for the common practice of the old woodcarvers of conventionalizing whatever they undertook, it may account for the curious ring-like members attached to their bills. So far as we know, the latter bird has not been used in such carvings. The parrot appears on brasses and in other heraldic devices; but they are uncommon even in these. In St. Margaret's, King's Lynn, there is a small brass in the floor, bearing the arms and motto of Francis Parlett. The arms are, in chief a label of three points, and a parrot in base, the motto being: *Pences puis parles*. No colours are indicated. The date is 1628. But with the eagle a high symbolism is associated, and there are to be found almost innumerable examples of it, in both ancient and modern carvings. This bird being an emblem of St. John the Evangelist, and its frequent mention in the sacred writings, both of the Old and New Testaments, would naturally account for its frequent appearance in churches. And as an heraldic symbol it occurs almost as frequently as the lion.

There is in the old church of St. Mary at Hunstanton one of the most delicate and tasteful chancel screens to be seen anywhere. And in the base there are twelve very ancient paintings of the Apostles on the panels. Some of the dresses show finely embroidered work. One of them—St. John—is less damaged than most of them are. Upon it is a representation of an eagle standing on the back of a lamb. At first this appears to be out of place, because the heralds have very generally characterized it as a bird of prey; but in Christian symbolism a very different meaning is attached to it, and it becomes a symbol of the Holy Ghost. But it is of very

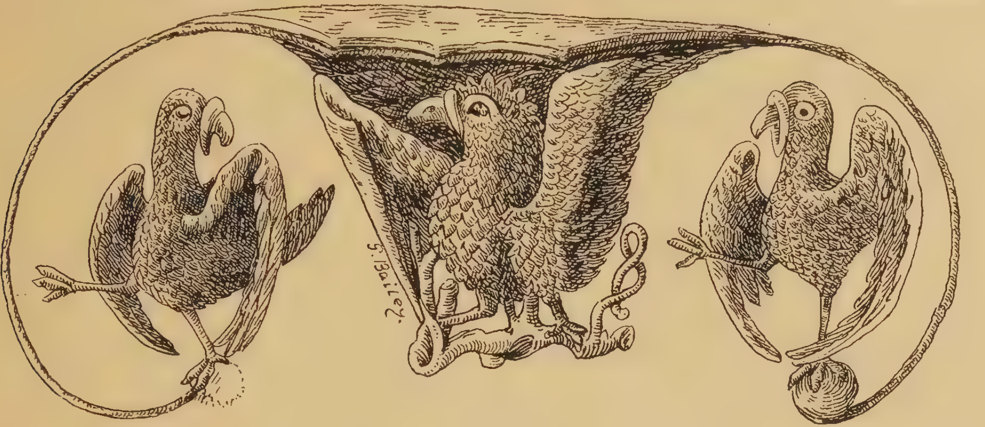

FIG. 1.

rare occurrence. An example of the association of the eagle and the lamb may be seen on the painted roof of St. Albans Abbey, where both appear of equal dignity and importance (see *Christian Symbolism*, by W. and G. Audsley, p. 50). A rough sketch of this emblem, taken from the robe of the Evangelist on one of the panels at Hunstanton, is inserted here, and will be better than any further description (Fig. 2), as it is probably unique.

We will now ask the reader to accompany us to the fine church of St. Mary, Higham Ferrers, from which we have one or two things of interest to submit.

Marvellous reptiles exercised the ingenuity and puzzled the minds of mediæval writers and artists to describe and to represent. In making the effort, they nearly all appear to have greatly drawn upon their own imagination. So it need excite no surprise that the attempts they made to picture that fabulous thing, the cockatrice or basilisk, do not enlighten us very much; but the general opinion is that it was a combination of a cock and a serpent.* The Egyptians represented the basilisk, "the king of serpents," with the head and eyes of a hawk, thus symbolizing to them "the providence of God," because no other creature is fuller

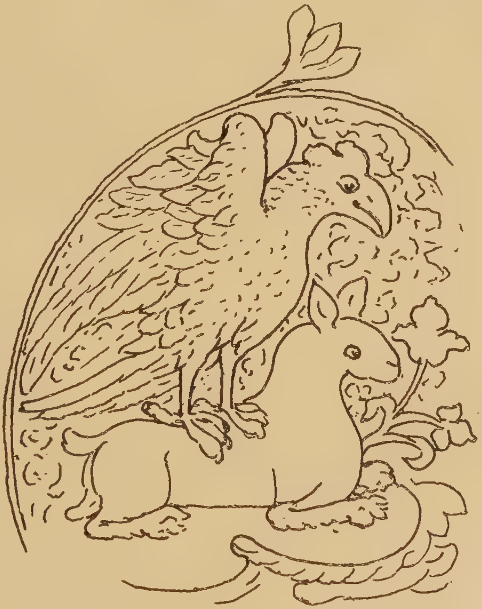

FIG. 2.

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* Sir Ray Lankester, writing on the probable origin of the cockatrice in *Science from an Easy Chair*, November 12, 1911, says: "The amphisbænæ are found in the Mediterranean region, as well as in Asia and America. The body is equal in thickness throughout its length, and is marked with rings like an earthworm. They lead an entirely subterranean life. It is difficult to tell the head from the tail, especially as the creature moves sometimes with its tail, sometimes with its head foremost, whence its name, which signifies 'walking both ways.' The accounts of this little wormlike lizard gave rise to the ancient Greek legend of a monster with a head at each end of its body. . . . The legend grew, and from it was developed the mythical 'amphysian cockatrice,' a creature like the four-legged dragon of heraldry."

of spirit and vigour. An old heraldic writer—Leigh—says all serpents fear him and flee from him. "He infecteth the water that he cometh near. His enemye is the wesell, who when he goeth to fight with the cockatryce, eateth the herbe commonly called rewe, and so in fight byting him, he dyeth, and the wesell therewith dyeth also, and though the cockatryce be veneme withoute remedy while he liveth, yet when he is dead and burnt to ashes he loses all his malice; and the ashes are good for alkemistes." By another he is said to be hatched from a cock's egg, brooded by a serpent; but by Fairholt he is said to come from an egg laid by a hen thirty years old, and hatched by a toad in water. The basilisk grew to a great size, having the body of a cock, the beak and claws of polished brass, and a long tail, which resembled three serpents, having three points. Its glance was fatal; but on holding before it a mirror, it was frightened to death by the sight. In Christian art it symbolizes the Spirit of Evil. There are several allusions to the basilisk in the Book of the Prophet Isaiah (xi. 8, xiv. 29, lix. 5), which may be referred to.

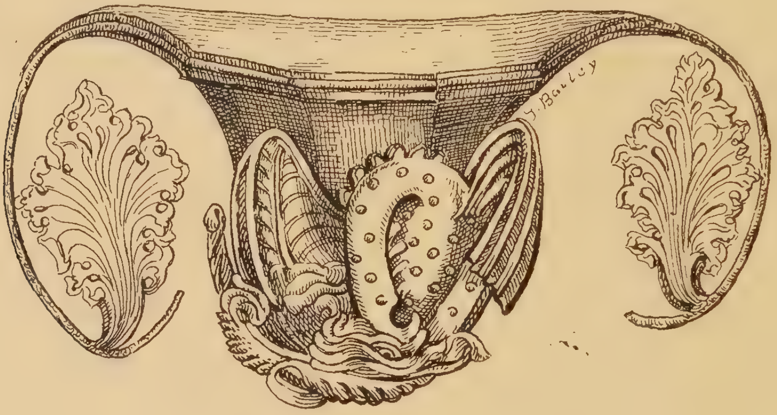

FIG. 3.

The carving from a misericord at Higham Ferrers (Fig. 3) does not agree in its details with any of the descriptions given by the above writers, but it is, perhaps, as good an example as can be expected. The clever craftsman who made it has succeeded in producing a possible-looking reptile, by abandoning feathers, and covering the long neck and body with wart-like spots, probably having in his mind the rough skin of a toad. Whoever imagined and carved this misericord was one above the ordinary. The execution of this and the other carvings at this fine church is of a very high order of merit, and can only be appreciated properly by being seen. The eye of the basilisk was its deadly weapon, and this artist has contrived to give the "death-darting eye," as Shakespeare has it. The conventional leaves attached to this misericord are exquisite examples, and well worthy of imitation. They were favourite ornaments, and there are numbers of them in our cathedrals and churches, but these will compare favourably with any of them. It is a pity that these edifices should be so darkened by the craze for coloured glass—mostly of a bad quality and style—so that the beauty of these interesting works of art cannot be seen with ease, for they are far more worthy specimens of art than most modern glass.

* * *

The Charter of Oxhey, A.D. 790: "The Manor of Rodenhanger."

By R. T. Andrews.

THE Charter of Oxhey, 1007, a copy of which was edited by the Rev. Newton Price, the Vicar of Oxhey, and Minister of Oxhey Chapel, for Mr. T. F. Blackwell of Oxhey Place, and printed for private circulation by Edward Stanford, 26, Cockspur Street, London, in 1897, is reputed to be a facsimile of the original charter, which is said to be in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. This copy consists of a sheet of vellum 16¼ inches long and 9¾ inches wide, having 36 lines of writing—viz., 17 in Latin, 6 in Anglo-Saxon, and again 13 in Latin, including 38 signatures of King Æthelred and his Queen, the King's son, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, 6 Bishops, 11 Abbots, 2 Earls, and 16 Thanes. This charter of 1007 is, in fact, a reconveyance, for the estate had been granted to the Abbey of St. Albans about A.D. 790 by King Offa and his son, as the preamble of it sets forth, as follows (in part only): "In order that I, Æthelred, on the awful day of judgment may be deemed worthy to be admitted to the heavenly kingdom . . . do give to Almighty God the possession of three lands to be held for the Monastery of St. Albans; of which two lie side by side—*i.e.*, one at Northtun, and one at Rodenhangra, but the third lies apart from the others, and is commonly called at Oxangehæge." It then goes on to state that "Offa, King of the Mercians, formerly held part in right of his kingdom, and granted it free to that monastery; but it became alienated by wicked men until it came into possession of Earl Leofsige, and which the monastery purchased after his banishment, and petitioned the King to give it to them back; which he did, and endowed them with all devotion, three services excepted—viz., proportionate contribution to the army and the repairing of bridges and fortresses; but all the rest shall remain free under eternal malediction if any presume to break these ordinances." It thus finishes: "This is the charter of the three estates, Northtun, Rodenhangra, and Oxangehæge with Bæcceswyrth; which estates Ælfric, Archbishop, and his brother Leofric, Abbot, bought. And Æthelred the King then assigned them by charter to St. Albans Monastery in everlasting inheritance for the service of Almighty God." Æthelred after his signature says: "For the love of God and the holy martyr St. Alban (I) gladly renew this gift." The Archbishop writes: "(I) place the sign of the holy cross in confirmation of this royal gift." The Queen says: "(I) consent with a devout mind," etc.

The editor, in his notes accompanying his translation of the charter, acknowledges the valuable advice he received from the Professors at Cambridge and Oxford, and adds at great length to the subject, especially upon the part which treats of Oxhey and Batchworth; nevertheless, although he has given the Saxon translation of the boundaries of each part, he has left the English translation of Norton and Rodenhanger alone, except he says that "the second at Rodenhanger close to Northtun as we find by the charter; but where exactly we do not know."

"Manors of great antiquity have often vanished from the map, whilst the names of others may only be preserved by a farm, a wood, or a lane. The ancient names of hundreds often call for special attention, representing as they sometimes do the meeting-place of primitive settlers; and genuinely ancient field-names are often of great interest."*

Seebohm, in his work *The English Village Community*, 1883, remarks: "In King Alfred's will, estates in the south-east of England, including the villages upon them . . . are described as 'hams'—*i.e.*, a private estate with villages—and are called 'manors'; in the Norman sense of the term, as in 'villenage upon it'; and under a Lord's jurisdiction, with all the village fields, pastures, meadows, commons, etc., and their boundaries (given) by the charters are of the whole village—*i.e.*, of the whole estate."† Bede tells us "that manors were established at least as early as the latter end of the sixth century, and the charter under consideration mentions the names of several parishes, as we shall presently see; thus showing us that parishes were certainly formed before A.D. 790.

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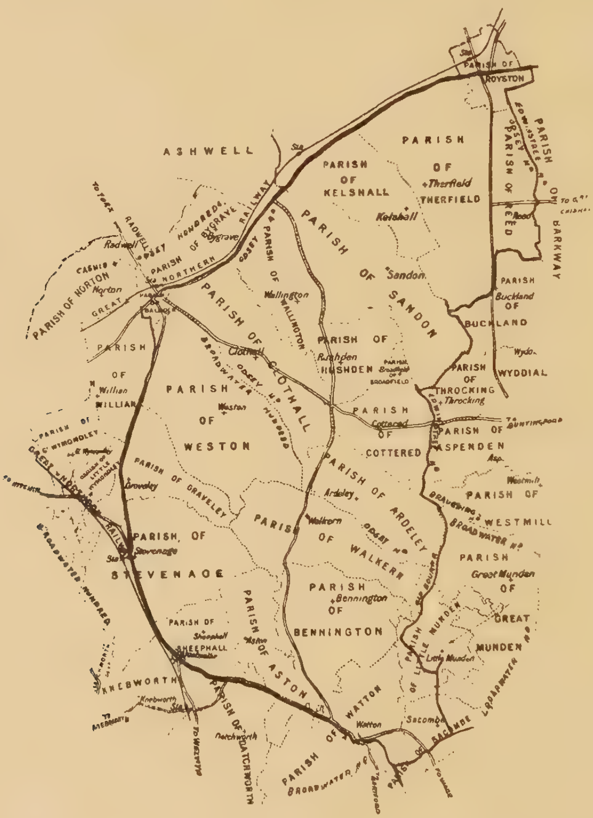
* Skeat's *Place-Names of Herts*, pp. 28, 30, 72; appendix, p. 5, etc.

† Pp. 127, 147, etc.

Professor Skeat writes in his *Place-Names of Herts:* “Herts county is one of the most purely Angle in the country. The number of Danish words is small compared with Saxon titles, but it is evident that the Northmen never made their influence felt in this district. The place-names of Hertfordshire belong to the speech of the early Mercian Angles, who established themselves in the land now occupied by that county, as in more central parts of England. It may be said of this county that it is certainly to be included amongst the counties which have helped to form the standard literary language of the British Empire and of the United States of America.”



ASHWELL
PARISH OF ROYSTON
PARISH OF KELSHALL
Kelshall
PARISH OF THERFIELD
Therfield
PARISH OF SANDON
Sandon
PARISH OF REED
Reed
BARKWAY
PARISH OF BUCKLAND
Buckland
WYDDIAL
PARISH OF WALLINGTON
Wallington
PARISH OF RUSHDEN
Rushden
PARISH OF BROADFIELD
PARISH OF THROCKING
Throcking
PARISH OF COTTERED
Cottered
PARISH OF ASPENDEN
PARISH OF WESTMILL
PARISH OF GREAT MUNDEN
Great Munden
LITTLE MUNDEN
Little Munden
PARISH OF CLOTHALL
Clothall
PARISH OF WESTON
Weston
PARISH OF ARDELEY
Ardeley
PARISH OF WALKERN
Walkern
PARISH OF BENNINGTON
Bennington
PARISH OF GRAVELEY
Graveley
PARISH OF STEVENAGE
Stevenage
PARISH OF SHEPHALL
Shephall
PARISH OF ASTON
Aston
KNEBWORTH
Knebworth
PARISH OF DATCHWORTH
Datchworth
PARISH OF WATTON
Watton
Sacombe
PARISH OF WILLIAN
Willian
PARISH OF NORTON
Norton
Radwell
Bygrave
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
ODSEY HUNDRED
BROADWATER HUNDRED

Domesday Book (1083-1086) thus mentions these gifts to St. Albans. That in every case the manor being, and was, the property of the Abbot—*i.e.*, from the time of Edward the Confessor down to 1086 *inter alia.*

In Broadwater Hundred—Oxewiche and Codicote; and that fifteen acres of this land were encroached on by the Count of Mortain’s men, to the wrong of the Abbott.

Nortone—Norton.

Escepehale—Shephall.

This word “Oxewiche” must not be confounded with “Oxenhæge” in the charter, as “wic” in Anglo-Saxon denominates a dwelling-place, habitation, mansion, village, street, a particular dwelling as for holy men—hence a monastery, convent, where “hæge” means a hedge, wall, or rampart, etc.

In Odsey Hundred—Newnham.

Also in the *Victoria History of Herts*, in quoting from Domesday Book upon the land of Geoffry de Bech (otherwise Goisbert de Belvaco): "In Broadwater Hundred, two knights held of Geoffry 2½ virgates in Datchworth. Geoffry de Bech himself holds 5 hides and 1 virgate, etc., in Willian. Whilst in Rodenhanger Lovet holds of Geoffry 1 virgate, there is land for two oxen (to plough), it has always been worth 44 pence. Alwin, a sokeman of King Edward's, held this land and could sell, and he gave of custom to the Sheriff one penny."

The Land belonging to the King's Thanes.—"In Broadwater Hundred, Derman and Alward hold Wodtune (Watton). In Sacombe, Derman holds half a virgate. Again, in Rodenhangre, Alward of Merdelai (Mardeleybury) holds 3 virgates of the King. There is land for one plough, but it is not there, and only Nisi, one cottar; woodland is there to feed twenty-four swine. This land has always been worth 5 shillings. The same man held it T.R.E., and could assign (*dare*) it to whom he wished. He paid threepence to the Sheriff." This piece was supposed to be in Welwyn. The fact that Alward was a Domesday juror for Broadwater Hundred proves that this estate was in that hundred. But there was also a Mardeleybury in Therfield parish, in Odsey Hundred, as we shall see later on in this paper.

The description of Norton in the charter is perfectly clear, for in reading, and passing round from right to left, it fits the exact bounds of the parish to this day. As it is so clear, it will not be necessary to say anything upon it, except that it has in consequence been a great assistance in enabling us to understand what is confessedly obscure in much of the description of Rodenhanger.

The first valuable intimation we have given us is in the seventeenth line of the charter, "of which lands two lie side by side"—*i.e.*, one at Northtune, and one at Rodenhangra.

Now, seeing that the ancient British trackway, the Icknield Way, bounds the whole of the south side of Norton parish, we may, with every propriety, believe that the Manor of Rodenhangra, either wholly or in part, does so likewise, but on the south side of that way.

Secondly, we must be prepared to interpret the Saxon charter very literally and very liberally, for but few details are given; yet it is wonderful how we can be led back for at least 1,100 years, and note what wisdom and power our forefathers in that age possessed, and how exceedingly apt they were in seizing natural features of the land and district, and describing them; so that we may still trace the lines they laid down, and learn many of the points they fixed upon for their purpose, and not only so, but clearly described, and compressed their meaning into a very few words.

Thirdly, we may learn (*i.e.*, if we are thoroughly in the belief that this charter is an exact copy of the one of A.D. 792, and there is no reason why we should believe otherwise) that the bounds of the hundreds and of the parishes of our county were even in that early time well known and properly respected. All honour to our sires!

Let us now consider in detail the few words given in the charter respecting this lost or unknown manor, remembering especially the terms on which we must set out, which have been already mentioned.

This part of the charter being in Anglo-Saxon, we shall not have to grapple with Latin, Norman French, or any other abstruse language, but with its language as deciphered, revised and adopted by Mr. Stevenson, and used by the editor, to whom in consequence we are indebted.

"Ðis synt þære hide langemaro æt rodan hangron" (These are the hither long boundaries at Rodenhanger).

The literal meaning of this name is from the Anglo-Saxon word "Rodehengenn"—*i.e.*, a gibbet or gallows—and as we proceed we shall see the reason for its employment. The gibbet or gallows was, without doubt, one of the free gifts under the charter to the Monastery of St. Albans. In later years Stevenage and Royston had this power also. As Norden, when treating of Stevenage in his work dated 1598, says: "It is a libertie and belongeth to the Bishoppe of London, having pillorie and gallows within itself, but howe farre the power for execution extendeth, Mihilatet (I do not know)."* We will now pass on to the commencement of the description of these boundaries:

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* *Norden's History*, p. 21, 1st ed., 1598.

"Ærest æt bradan wætere of smeðan hleawe to þære stræt" (First at Broadwater out of smooth ground to that street).

The name Broadwater cannot only be understood to mean the hamlet of Broadwater, but that of the hundred after which, it is thought, the village took its name; and so even this first clause widens our survey immensely, and we shall be able to prove much of this that we have already described.

The boundary now passes from the low-lying "smooth ground" westward to the street—*i.e.*, the old British (afterwards the Roman vicinal) way called Broadwater Street; and this street commences, for our purpose, so far southward as the junction of the Broadwater Hundred with the Hertford Hundred. Norden again says: "In the north part of the shire the soyle is very apt to yeeld corne and dertie ways; especially that part which is accompted parcell of a vayle called of the countrie men the vayle of Ringtayle or Wringtayle, or rather Ringdale, which extendeth itself also into Cambridgeshire."*

"This shire is at this day, and hath been heretofore, much repleat with parkes, woodes, and riuers; But for deep feeding or large sheep pastures I could take notice of fewe, and they especially about Knebworth, the best sheep gates within the shire."† He also continues: "Broadwater, a little hamlet, whereof Broadwater Hundred taketh name; so called not of the continuall water, for the place is commonly drie, but at great floods the fall of the land water maketh it a great sea." Therefore there is much low ground on which the water spends itself, and this is the real character of the bed of the River Beane, commencing at the north-west angle of Woodhall Park at the junction of the hundreds before mentioned, and the road branching off the main road towards Ware.

"Andlang stræte þæt hit cymð to :y:an lege" (Along the street thence it cometh to Wymondly).

This is one of the very long boundaries which we were to notice, and which extends nearly nine miles right through the town of Stevenage, and follows the whole of the east side of Great Wymondly, until it touches the south-east corner of Norton parish, and thus comes side by side with that manor.

"Of þære lege þæt hit cymð to frobirig stocce" (From out of that place or district it cometh thence to Frogbury Place).

Now, this word may be taken also as Fridburgh or Frithburh, and in Anglo-Saxon means a "city of refuge" or a "peace city." Thus we find that at the boundary between Kelshall and Therfield parishes upon the Icknield Way stands at this day a house called the Jockey House, which is otherwise known as the Thrift, having Thrift Farm and Thrift Hill immediately adjacent. And this name of Thrift is but a modern rendering of Frith; so here was Frobury, Frogbury, or Frithbury, as required by the description in the old charter; and it is most interesting.

"Of þam stocce to :: þingham gete" (From out of that place for :: thingham gate).

"Stocce" is also understood as meaning a stock, stem, stone, trunk, block, stick, as well as place.

The designation "thingham" is only part of the original, as evidenced by the double marks put in front of it in the translated charter of A.D. 1007, showing that the transcribers could not read the whole of it; þ = thorn, the þ is also the Anglo-Saxon for "th" or something equivalent to it; and this leads on to some suggested explanations.

We know that the Ermine Street crosses the Icknield Way at Royston, and that "gete" means also a way, road, passage, a frontier or march, the road or boundary road;* so the commencement of the name might have been "erpingham" or "herthingham," a passage or gate from Cambridgeshire into Herts by a well-known and frequented road; thus leading us for a great distance on another long boundary into the middle of the town of Royston, and to a very well-defined point in our travels. There is yet another probable explanation—viz., that the word might have been "kingham," thus connecting us with the King's manor of Rodenhanger and Weston, for they were parts of the King's land at that time. So we will go on to the next line in our charter, and see whence we shall be led:

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* Norden reprint, 1903, pp. 1, 2.

† *Ibid.*, p. 15.

* Skeat's *Place-Names of Herts*, pp. 25, 26.

"Of þam gete to eadwines gemære" (From out of that way to Edwinstree boundary).

And the nearest way to that is eastward to the east side of Royston, about the distance of a mile where the Edwinstree Hundred boundary line crosses the road, and where probably stood some remarkable tree or clump of trees, such as are constantly mentioned in charters as defining boundaries, as we to this day find in the case of parish ones; and this point is also the line between Reed and Barkway parishes. Birch's *Domesday Book* says: "Hundreds, Wapentakes, Rapes, and Lasts, take their names from a tree, a ford, a stone, a ditch or dyke, a hlaw or low, a mound or tumulus, but not to the exclusion of other prominent or widely-known spots where the members of the hundred, the tax-paying tenants, could conveniently assemble to transact the matters which came within their duty to determine."*

"þanone on gerichte æfter gemære" (Thence on right to next boundary).

Here the word "æfter" may be considered doubtful when the collotype copy of the charter of A.D. 1007 is examined, and may read "cefan"; and if so, it may mean to go about the boundary abroad. So far as we have attained to, we are standing with our faces to the west, and let us see what more the language of the charter requires of us.

As it has said, "thence on right" "út to wiþigho" (abroad for Widdiall Hollow).

Why, this has given us the actual direction in which we must proceed—viz., abroad and along the Edwinstree boundary as far as Widdiall Hollow, by the sides of the parishes of Barkway, Buckland, and Throcking, where we get to within three-quarters of a mile of Widdiall parish; and to the extreme south point of Aspenden and Cottered parishes, where the four hundreds of Edwinstree, Braughing, Odsey, and Broadwater, meet. Here, within a short distance along the last-named boundary southward, we meet with the old stream, which can be traced for a long distance through Buckland, Widdiall, Layston, and Aspenden; in one part it is called Thistley Vale, in another the Bourne, and at the ford, at the junction of the hundreds already mentioned, the Old Bourne, which may well have been constituted the bounds of the Manor of Rodenhanger in obedience to the last words of the charter.

"þanone est to smeþan hleawe" (Thence it is for the smooth ground).

And so we follow this Old Bourne by Wateringplace Green, Orange End, Rush Green, Sanders Green, into Great Munden parish, and through Little Munden by Apsley Common to Cottonborough Common, lying just south of Dane End, and to the junction of the large brook which comes down from the north-east at that place and flows through Sacombe parish, finally debouching itself into the River Beane just below the south side of Woodhall mansion, and following that river as far as the point, at the north-west corner of the park, where we considered that the boundary of Rodenhanger commenced at the smooth ground.

We will now describe what evidence we have been able to obtain about the state and circumstances of any part of this large area in Offa's time.

It is stated that Bennington was anciently a residence of the Kings of Mercia, and was the scene of a parliamentary council held by Bertulf, King of the Mercians, about the year 850.* That the whole of Rodenhanger (however extensive) at that time and earlier belonged to the King, and was reckoned as waste ground, probably covered with very thick and extensive forests even so late as Æthelred's reign, and that this was the reason of its being desolate and almost forgotten even by the authorities of the great monastic establishment to which Offa had given it; as it was esteemed by them not to be worth their consideration, there being no income accruing from it, nor possibility of any, unless the number of their members sufficiently increased so that a strong posse of them could be spared from their main body to bring it, or any part of it, under cultivation; they were also for very many years busy at home in building up their church, and so establishing themselves in St. Albans under their several Abbots.

Then, in after-time, when they had probably again found the original charter of Offa, they did the next best thing for their church and themselves, by bringing pressure to bear upon Æthelred to induce him to give them a reconveyance, and so to confirm the act of his predecessors and make the property safe to their cathedral for all succeeding time, under the strongest penalty that they could inflict —viz., a threat of religious disability and loss of heaven. Even in the Conqueror's reign, when Domesday Book was compiled, so little of this district had been cleared that the King's surveyors missed what small parts there were in the woods then occupied. "Some isolated homestead in the great forest had been overlooked or unsurveyed by them."* The geological conditions also considerably affected the cultivation. Where the unfertile Wealden Clay existed, it was there as a rule uninhabited; but the fertile Greensand is almost coterminous with the Domesday life of the county, and this remark may also be made with respect to the chalky soil of this part, for it comes up almost to the surface in many places.

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* P. 83.

* Baines's *Way-About Series*, p. 182.

In the time of Edward the Confessor, it is said that there were only four tenants in Herts holding lands of the King—viz., Alnod Grutt or Grud, Aluricus Scona, Aluinus Dode, and Eadmer Attile; and two undertenants, Adam and Basset, which latter has left his whereabouts in the name of Bassus Green in Walkern parish and Buss Green in Bennington.

There is also the fact that there were no manors in Royston, Reed, Wallington, Baldock, Walkern, Bennington, Aston, and Shephall; that Woodhall in Kelshall, Olivers and Gannock in Sandon, were not known until Henry VIII.'s time; Cumberlow in Clothall, not till Henry VII.; Daniels in Sandon, in Philip and Mary's time; Julians in Rushden, James I.; Fryers in Broadfield, Lannock and Argentine in Weston, Henry I.; Moorhall in Ardeley, Edward I.; so that this leaves Brooks and Cannix in Stevenage with no date, and Box in Graveley as very early, and only Rodenhanger in the Confessor's time, thus showing that that manor was not cut up until much later. This is another argument for its long boundaries and great expanse of country. Hundreds and territorial division of large and small areas were not well defined by "strict" boundaries, and were probably for the most part isolated from each other by the neutral forest lands.* These were, so to speak, oases of primæval civilization and human habitation under the shadow of the almost universal forest with which prehistoric England was covered. Chauncy enumerates that Domesday Book states that in nine parishes only—viz., Reed, Rushden, Kelshall, Sandon, Wallington, Clothall, Cottered, Weston, and Willian—eight holders of land had 9,675 acres, and had sufficient woodland to feed 1,250 hogs besides in pannage time, without going farther afield either north or south, besides 100 acres of land for the same purpose. It is stated in the *Book of the Dun Cow* (*Leb or ua Huidre*), compiled in the seventh century by the Abbot of Clanmacnois, known to us in an Irish manuscript of the year 1100: "That there was not a ditch nor fence nor stone wall round land till came the period of the sons of Aed Slaue in the seventh century, but only smooth fields."† "In the old English translation of Alfred's will, given in the *Liber de Hyda*, 'land' is rendered by 'lond' and 'ham,' invariably by 'twune' . . . and they were (generally at least) synonymous with manor."‡

The "hams" of England were most numerous in the south-east counties, from Lincolnshire and Norfolk to Sussex, finding their densest centre in Essex.§ Some of the differences in spelling are—am, ham, hem, heim, haim, chem, em; and the average number of "hams" in Herts is 4, to 10 in Kent, 39 in Essex, 18 in Suffolk, and 16 in Norfolk. Of these we can only, up to the present, find one in the district under consideration—viz., Markham's Wood, in Ardeley; and this name is thought to come from the A.S. "merc"—the home near the boundary —so that even this slight clue keeps us out far away back from the starting-point of the charter. Of these charters, the earliest prove that they were often at least manorial estates before they were handed over to the Church or monks.

Now, of these, or such of these, how many can we find that were in the district and were handed over? which district we understand as only including part of Broadwater and Odsey Hundreds, in which Domesday Book only mentions Codicote and Oxewiche, Norton, Shephall, which we have quoted before in this paper, with Newham. Newcome's *History of the Abbey of St. Albans* gives the same, with the addition of Hexton, Bennington, Gatesden, Aston, Oxeys, Therfield, in the half-hundred of Hitchin, which was afterwards divided. Thomas Walsingham's *Gesta Abbatum S. Albani* states that "Offa founded the monastery and endowed it. Its possessions are not specified. Offa died in A.D. 795. Alfric, Leofric's brother, the eleventh Abbot, bought from King Ethelred, for 1,000 marks, Oxonage et Eadulfinton, Uptonam, et Becceswurtham: these were all in the south and south-west of Herts and in Middlesex; and Northtonam, perpetuo jure tenendas datis pro eis quinquaginta libris provide comparavit. Hic etiam tradidit terram de Tiwa (Tewin) in vadimonio pro decem libris, Leofsige et sociis ejus, eo tenore et si monachi tantum pecuniæ aliquando redderent, terram suam quiete reciperent: si non prædictus Leosigus et socii ejus, illam tenerent in vita sua, scilicet, quilibet pro parte sua; ac post eorum obitum, rediret in manus monachorum." This is headed: "De pluribus possessionibus per prædictum Abbatem huic monasteris perquisitis postmodum alienatis."

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* D. G. Birch's *Domesday Book*, p. 177.

* D. G. Birch's *Domesday Book*, 1887, p. 9.

† Seebohm, p. 225.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 254.

§ *Ibid.*

Of Mardleybury we find the following given by Chauncy:

Chauncy, Vol. I., p. 173.
(Therfield)
(Odsey H.)
D.B., fol. 127, nu. 20.

Merdley, in Odsey Hundred.

"Robert Gernon and Alward held of him one hide of land in Merdeley. The arable is three carucates. In demesne is one, and four villains with two bordars, having two carucates; there are three Cottagers, common of pasture for the Cattel, wood to feed two hundred Hogs (in pannage time). It is worth 30/- by the year; in the time of King E^d^ (the Confessor) 50/- by the year. The same who doth hold it, held it in the time of Edward (the Confessor) and might sell it.

"This Alward who held this manner of Gernon, to whom the Conqueror had given it, was an ancient Saxon, and the right owner thereof before the Conquest, as is evident by the last words in the foregoing record.

"Anno 13 Ed. I. Philip de Mardeley was possessed thereof who borrowed his name from this mannor and gave to W^{m} de Burnett 1 Mess: 140 ac. of Land 3 ac. of Wood, and 20d rent in Datcheworth and Mardeley to be held by him and to his heirs for the Rent due (Mich. 13 E^{d} I. in Banco Reg Rot 52 in Cur Recept Scac.)

"To Cleane, Garioph and William acquit of all services (except suit of Court) to Sir Robert Son of Thomas in this Vill."

Chauncy, Vol. II., p. 28.
(Welwyn)
(Broadwater H.)

Mardleybury.

"The land of Goisfride de Bech. Roger held 2 hides of G. de B. in Welnes in the H^{d} of Bradewater. The arable is 7 carucates, in demesne is 1, and another may be made. There are 6 Villains with 4 bordars having 4 Carucates, and a fifth may be made; there are 4 cottagers and one servant and one mill of 8/- rent; Meadow 2 carucates; common of pasture for the Cattel; Wood to feed 20 hogs. In the whole it is worth 50/- a year, when he received it 20/-, in the time of Edward (the Confessor) 6/-/- Gode and his son held this land of Q^{n} Editha and might sell it.

"This manor came afterwards to the possession of Philip de Mardley from whom it was denominated" (Pat 12 E^{d} I. M. 7. Cur recept Scac.)

"In Hilary term 12 E^{d} I. he conveyed by deed one mess. 100 ac. Land 2 ac. of Wood in the Vills of Dachelsworth and Welwes to the use of Robert Burnell, Bp. of Bath and Wells . . . but I suppose that this conveyance . . . was only in trust for Philip Mardley . . . and it was re-conveyed to him again, for I find that P. de M. gave to W^{m} de Bernet clerk 140 ac. of land 3 ac. of Wood and 20d Rent in Dacheworth and Merdley and whatsoever he had in the same Vills to hold to the s^{d} W^{m} and his heirs for ever, of him the s^{d} Philip and his heirs, by the rent of a Clove gilliflower, and him, the s^{d} W^{m}, to be acquitted of all services except Suit of Court of Sir Robert, Son of Thomas in the same Vill of Mardley."

Chauncy has certainly mixed up these two manors (it is the one in Odsey Hundred that this paper is concerned with, and not the other); the ownerships, the tenants, the quantities of land, the cottagers, etc., vary, but more especially the quantity of woods which would be required for 20 hogs, or 200 in pannage time. The manor in Broadwater was most likely the land styled Codicote and *Oxewiche*.

This manor pays rent per year to Reed Church and Cussans. Vol. i., p. 118, says it is called West Reed (*i.e.*, Rode), Acland Rede, De la Hay, and Merdlybury. It is the site of old monastic buildings, and nothing is left but five small yew-trees against the brewhouse on the north-west side of the house. It has been entirely rebuilt within 100 years. The ponds in the past certainly formed a moat all round it; three ponds and part of moat are still to be seen.

(*To be concluded.*)

The Sacred Visions of a Child.*

By the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A.

I AM no art critic, but of this I feel well assured—namely, that no such evidence of startlingly youthful talent and wondrous purity of imagination has ever before, during the past half-century, been given to the public, as is contained within these covers. The drawings, and their deep sacred suggestiveness, full of beautiful and original thoughts, taken one and all from the time-honoured themes of the New Testament, were well worth issuing, even if they had been the work of comparatively matured years, and the results of a long plodding period of artistic tuition. But when it is known that these pictures were all drawn and painted—and they are upwards of fifty in number—by a child before she had reached the age of thirteen, without having received one single drawing lesson of any kind, without the slightest suggestion of ideas from parents, tutors, or friends, and reproduced exactly as drawn without a single erasure or alteration, our astonishment and admiration are almost unbounded.

Daphne is the daughter of Mr. Hugh Allen, one of the sons and successors of the late George Allen, Ruskin's well-known friend and publisher; her mother was a distinguished student at Calderon's famous art school. It may therefore be assumed that there is a savour of heredity in the child-artist's gifts. Nevertheless, there is evidently in the mind and brain, or thought-power—or whatever we like to call it—an exquisite fund of holy ideas and pure conceits, to which it is impossible to assign any other term than inspiration. Is there, for instance, another child in Christendom into whose mind would have entered the rapturously delicate thoughts that lead to the fascinating and suggestive pictures of "Christ crowning the Holy Innocents," "Christ Bestowing the Nimbus on the Holy Innocents," or the delicious grouping of the infants in the "Assumption of the Holy Innocents"?

Yes, it is possible that such sweet and hallowed thoughts may have come to the minds of other little Christian maidens of the past or the present. In Daphne's case, however, there are not only the thoughts, but the power of expressing these conceptions in visible shape with consummate skill, and thus multiplying in the minds of others her own delightful fancies. These visions, as I happen to know, come quite spontaneously, and when they come are speedily uttered on paper, usually with pen and ink, sometimes in silver-point, and occasionally in wash. The coloured pictures, of which there are five in this volume, are generally outlined with the pen, but the frontispiece of the Crucifixion is pure brushwork, without outline of any sort. One critic, whilst giving considerable general praise, has hit upon the singularly infelicitous and wholly inaccurate phrase of "fumbling lines," as applied to some of these pictures. Contrariwise, one of the several striking features of the drawings is the obviously firm, tense grasp of the child's nerveful fingers; they speak, too, of rapid execution, and Daphne never makes any correction, or labours over an idea.

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* *A Child's Visions.* By Daphne Allen (aged twelve years). With introduction by C. Lewis Hind. London: George Allen and Co., Ltd. Crown 4to., pp. 92 + 45 illustrations (four in colour). Price 6s. net. We are obliged to Messrs. George Allen and Co. for leave to reproduce two of the smaller, and one of the larger, drawings. Many of the drawings are too large for the *Antiquary* page.

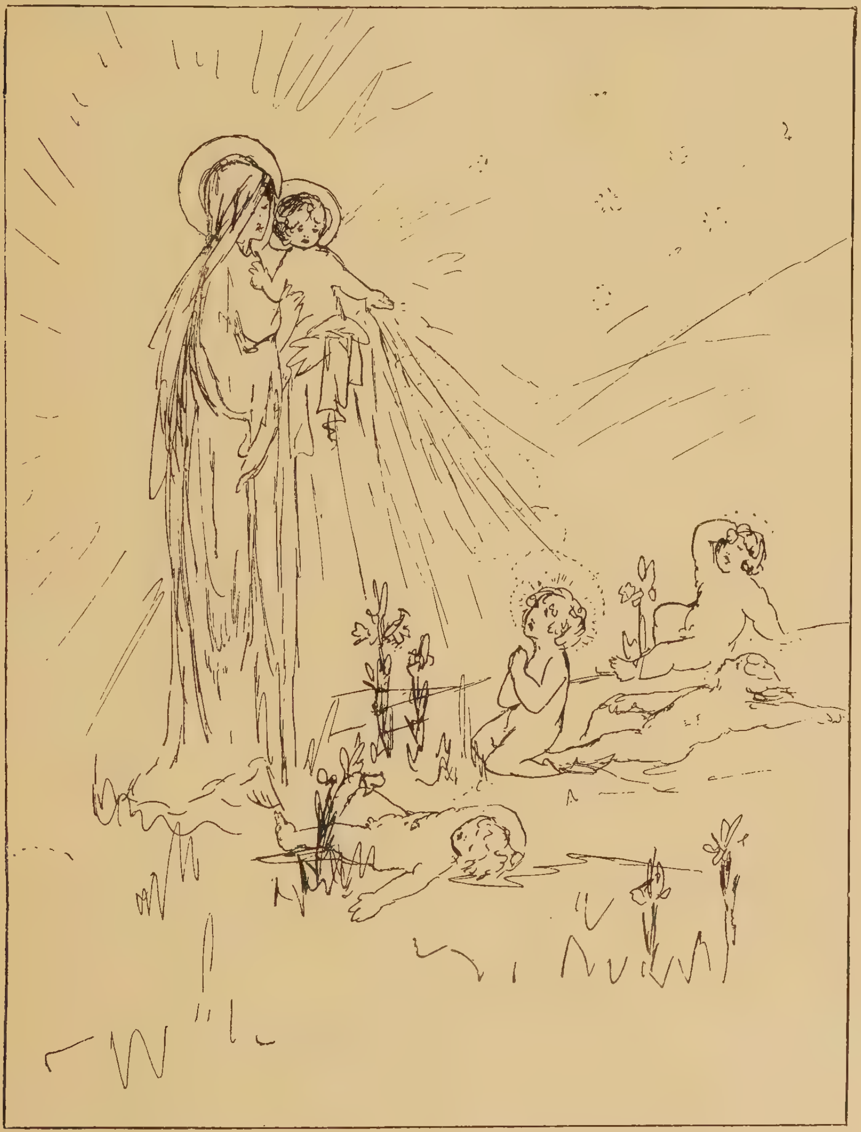

FIG. I.—CHRIST BESTOWING THE NIMBUS ON THE HOLY INNOCENTS.

Among the more noteworthy of the drawings are those of "The Return from Calvary," "The Taking Down from the Cross," and especially the coloured picture of the "First Easter Dawn," with the three Marys and the two angels within the cavern of the tomb. "The Cross of Life" is an allegorical conception of a wide grasp, and powerful in pathos; it might almost be thought such ideas could only have occurred to one versed in personal suffering. I can again only use the word "inspired," as I try to read the details.

It has been my good fortune to turn over many hundreds of the child's pictures from the time when she first attempted to portray the Crucifixion at the age of three. Although sacred themes predominate, Daphne has made many ventures into scenes of fairy-lore or romance, and has occasionally let her fancy picture many of the bypaths of the "Never-never Land." And yet, with it all, Daphne is a bright-hearted, natural child, entering with spirit into usual games or those of her own devising. She has visited but few picture-galleries; the majority of her ideas come from her own inner consciousness. But last spring she was taken one afternoon by her parents to see the great Miracle Play. On her return a whole series of striking scenes were sketched with much rapidity and remarkable fidelity to the stage-grouping. From great scenes like this, or the stern tragedies that gather round the Crucifixion of the Son of Man, it is a long step to the tender simple beauty of the kneeling little one and the two guardian angels, as here reproduced.

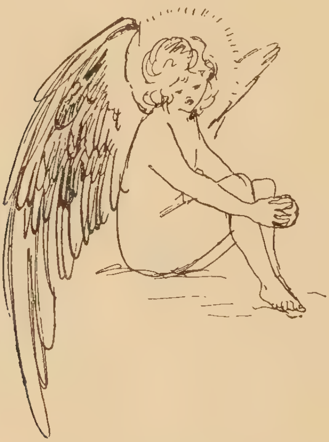

FIG. 2.—A HEADPIECE.

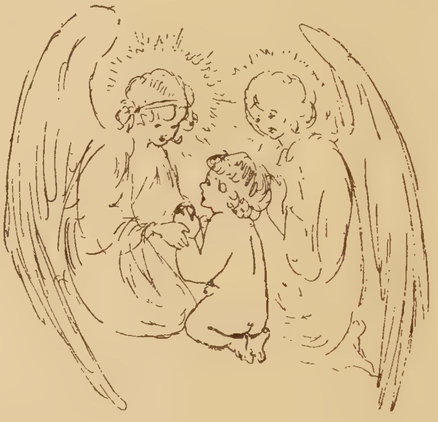

FIG. 3.—ONE OF THE END-PAPER DRAWINGS.

If life and health are vouchsafed, there is surely a bright future before Daphne Allen. At all events, it has been a pleasurable privilege to draw attention to the wonderful powers granted to her in her childhood.

Mr. Allen is to be congratulated on the effective simplicity of the letterpress. It consists, in the main, of brief illustrative stanzas from hymns and poems.

* * *

Where was Ictis?

By Mrs. C. King Warry.

TAKING into consideration the changes in the English coast-line during the last 2,000 years, it seems impossible to point to any place with absolute certainty as having been known to the ancients as the island of Ictis; but the pendulum has swung so long between St. Michael's Mount and Thanet that it appears presumptuous to urge other claims. As the Isle of Wight is well known to be the old-time Vectis, it is difficult to believe that

Ictis could have been classed as a separate isle in the Itineraries rather than bracketed with Vectis as an alternative name, if both names had been used for the same place. Moreover, the "ancient causeway at low tide" once connecting this island with the mainland was too geologically remote to support claims to which its central position might otherwise have entitled it.

That so great an authority as Professor Oman inclines to St. Michael's Mount* causes one to think seriously before rejecting the claims of that locality; but Mr. Salmon's criticism seems just with reference to that small isle. He says: "The idea that the natives would have carried their tin across to this incommodious little isle for the sake of selling seems absurd, when we consider they could have sold it much better on the mainland;"† and this inclines him to the belief that Thanet must have been Ictis owing to its position with relation to the Continent. There is certainly much to be said in favour of Thanet when the length of the sea-passage was frequently a matter of supreme importance; but on giving the matter due consideration, it seems that one or two points against this theory have not been sufficiently emphasized, and to render this clearer it is necessary to pause and reflect upon the state of trade in general so far as we have any evidence concerning it, also to emphasize the fact that Britain was as yet anything but homogeneous—a factor of the greatest importance in settling any doubtful locality.

According to Toland, the ancient Greeks knew more about these islands than any that came after, as trade became interrupted or quite abandoned. Later on Agricola confirmed the accuracy of the earlier writers. Pytheas is called by Strabo "a most lying fellow,"—though he has since been proved right. This is apparently because he had not seen Ireland, but Strabo himself conceived this isle to be north of Cape Wrath instead of west of Great Britain. Professor Oman thinks this voyage took place about 325 B.C., and tells us that Pytheas (who set out from Marseilles) was probably employed by a syndicate of Massiliot merchants to head an expedition into Atlantic waters, in order to see if anything could be done in the way of developing trade, where only the Phœnicians of Carthage had yet ventured to advance. From Cape Ushant (Uxisama) he struck across the Channel to Belerium, the Cornish Land's End, where he "found the people civilized, and ready to trade for their tin." He then went on to the North Sea to try and find the sources of the amber trade. This work of Pytheas has unfortunately perished, and is only known to us by copious extracts in later writers. Poseidonius, 200 years after Pytheas, gives us much more information about the trade of Belerium, "of the working of tin . . . how it was cast into ingots of astragalus shape, of which two were the proper load for a beast of burden, and taken by the natives to the island of Ictis, where they sold it to merchants who carried it to Gaul, and sent it overland on pack-horses to Marseilles and the mouths of the Rhone."

Again, Professor Oman gives us ample proof of the mercantile habits of the Celts of Southern Britain, who excelled in metal work, "frequently enamelling with red inlay, and studs of coral and bright-coloured material were used to diversify the surface both of small decorative ornaments and of large objects, such as shields or helmets," while "geometrical patterns were the main types of decoration alike of pottery and their metal work"; but the best proof of their trading habits is the adoption of a coinage "at least 150, and perhaps more than 200, years before the Christian era."

Indeed, from various sources we have ample evidence of flourishing trade in South Britain from very early times. Corn, wool, baskets, pearls, dyes, etc., appear to have been exported in quantities as well as tin, and doubtless a flourishing import trade was carried on, not only from Southern Europe, but from the Baltic, especially as regards amber (from this latter place). Now, where trade is flourishing in a maritime country, it goes without saying that good harbours are a *sine qua non*, and the more numerous the tribes whose territory skirted the water, the more likely the friendly tribes would be to have some superior centralized spot of distribution, for traders would certainly not cruise from one harbour to another, for

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* *England before the Norman Conquest*, p. 23.

† *The Cornwall Coast*, p. 160.

here baskets, *there* tin, or corn, or wool, as the case might be, if they could obtain their needed supplies from one port. The land journey must have been at this date far too difficult and hazardous from Cornwall to Kent. Apart from hostile territory, the dangers of the route itself, such as forests, wolves, hills, swamps, and rivers not always fordable, must have proved occasionally insurmountable obstacles, to say nothing of probable enemies on the outlook for plunder. These objections seem to put Thanet out of the question as an embarkation port for western products. The Isle of Wight was needlessly far from Cornwall, when a more western place could supply *almost*, if not quite, as favourable a Channel crossing.

In Portland Isle we get an ideal situation for the south-west, and we put forward the suggestion tentatively that this isle *may* have been the Ictis of early times, and that the name was lost owing to the constant reference to the island as "the port"; and this suggestion receives a certain amount of support from the fact that there is some evidence to prove that there was more friendliness, and consequently more solidarity, in the west, which necessarily increases commercial intercourse, and thus a port would be sought for within friendly territory, which would alike be convenient for housing wares and as a starting-point for a crossing, which in favourable weather might be managed in one day. Again, Portland responds in every way to what we know of Ictis. The island (so called) stood well on the Ictian Sea; the "causeway leading out to the island" has only been rendered impracticable since the alteration of tides caused by the construction of the breakwater. The sea-passage from France must have been second only to that of Thanet itself (a glance at the map sufficing to demonstrate that it probably rivalled the Isle of Wight crossing). The old island traditions tell of vanished roads and long-lost landing-stages. Everything points to a port of considerable magnitude, perhaps down to the Norman Conquest, though piratical raids doubtless caused many a period of depression, and this view of a trading port gains considerably the more we study the direction of old roadways on the mainland.

Antiquaries tell us that the old western road from Cornwall via Exeter, Bridport, and Dorchester, was probably a British trackway from very early times, as *may* have been the route from Silchester to Old Sarum (the old Portway), and thence by Badbury Rings and Maiden Castle to South Dorset. Westward, northward, and eastward, roads converged on Dorchester, and then led due south.*

Weymouth had no existence till much later, and the Radipole naval port for obvious reasons was improbably a trading port as well; indeed, it seems doubtful if this place were a port at all until so determined by the genius of Rome. Again, those who had marketable commodities, and were merely temporary sojourners for bartering or for buying and selling purposes, needed a strongly fortified place wherein to sleep and house their wares; and fortified strongly this gateway of Dorset must have been, judging from the remains of earthworks to quite modern times.

If tin alone were to be taken into consideration, the argument in favour of St. Michael's Mount would be much stronger; but British exports, as before stated, were not confined to tin, and doubtless the Phœnician, and later the Greek, brought their own wares to dispose of, and would seek a central market, if such existed, as not only more profitable, but almost necessary, especially if such market were the key or gateway to roads which diverged well over the country, and, above all, which led to places so sacred as Stonehenge and Avebury must have been. Factors which must be taken into account were the religious and superstitious feelings of early races, and these must have had a strong influence in the determination of certain sites. The Phœnician especially was intensely religious, and who can doubt that early traders would frequently make a pilgrimage to the sometime Mecca of Britain, either for thanks for successful trading or for the invocation of further favours, and leave special gifts at the great feasts, to propitiate the sun-god, whether worshipped as Baal, as Apollo, as Mithras, or as one of the numerous Celtic deities?

It is, to say the least, highly suggestive that the western road from Cornwall to

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* See Codrington's *Roman Roads in Britain.*

Dorset, as from Sarum to the same part, passed points dominated by the largest and most celebrated camps of the west. On considering the distances, it almost looks as though these camps were occasionally used for the more peaceful purposes of sheltering belated travellers, or merchants who might either be carrying rich votive offerings to the priests of the great central temple, or valuable wares to or from the port or market-place, and who could easily make a day's journey with their treasures from one camp to the other, and remain in safety for the night before adventuring the next stage. It is noteworthy that the strongest of these camps are within easy distance from Dorchester, the point of converging or diverging roads, as though to be within hail of some place of importance in South Dorset, and this place was perhaps the key to the county.

Whether Portland was Ictis or not cannot perhaps be proved at this date, and the suggestion must be taken for what it is worth. But who can doubt the importance which must have been attached to a port the trackways to and from which may have in part determined the positions of such master-pieces of ancient earthworks as Eggardon, Maiden Castle, and Badbury Rings?

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On the Ornament called “Honeysuckle.”

By Constance Garlick.

Illustrated by photographs taken in the British Museum by Miss A. A. Temple.

(*Concluded from p.* 293.)

WE must return from this digression to the consideration of examples of palmette on painted Greek vases. They abound on Red Figure vases of the Fine Art period, B.C. 520-400, sometimes forming a wreath border round a kylix, generally in a group of three below the handles of amphoræ. Sometimes a half-palmette appears at the corners of a square panel; this last has a distinctly architectural association. One amphora has a neck ornament of alternate palmette and nymphæa, the same composition which we have before remarked in the frieze of the Erechtheum.

The amphora in this photograph (Fig. 4) is of the Black Figure period, but late in that period; the ornament below the handle consists of a group of palmette and nymphæa, while the necking is decorated with palmette only.

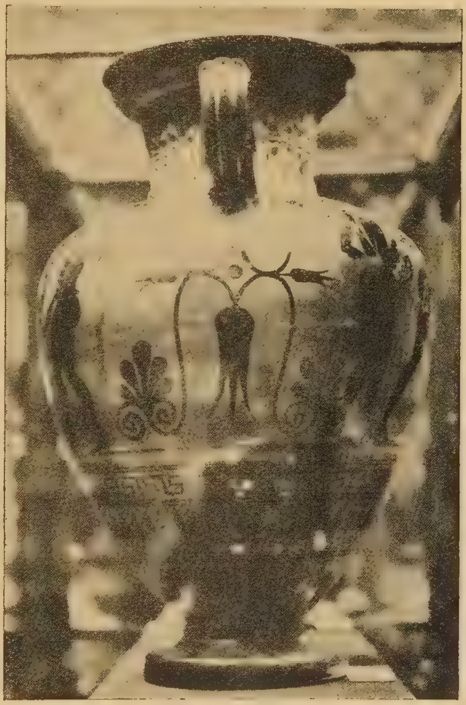

FIG. 4.—BLACK FIGURE AMPHORA.

The next example (Fig. 5) is still more ancient, but the design is fully developed. A little stalk below each fan is noticeable, for it is a complexity later on abandoned. We come abruptly upon the palmette's first appearance in company with the Egyptian nymphæa somewhere about 700 B.C. At first they were added to the geometrical patterns which preceded them on early Greek native pottery of Rhodes and Bœotia, and then, by the fourth century, superseded them.

The channel by which both these designs

came to Greece was, no doubt, Phœnician trade in the Mediterranean. According to a recent writer on ancient pottery, "the term Phœnician represents that combination of Egyptian and Assyrian elements which filtered through that race into Cyprus." The Phœnician craftsmen copied such designs as would make their wares acceptable to their customers, hence the combination of palmette and nymphæa.

There are some Phœnician carvings on ivory at the British Museum assigned to a date between 850 and 700 B.C. The treatment of the palmette in these varies; we are now in another stage of its development, and are palpably nearer its origin. In one example it is quite conventional; in another the fan is clearly made of leaves, with clusters of flowers emerging from between them; and a third example, a fragment only, shows a hand gathering fruit which hangs from the palmette. These ivories are in the Nimroud Gallery, Tables E and F; they are too fragile to be moved for purposes of photography.

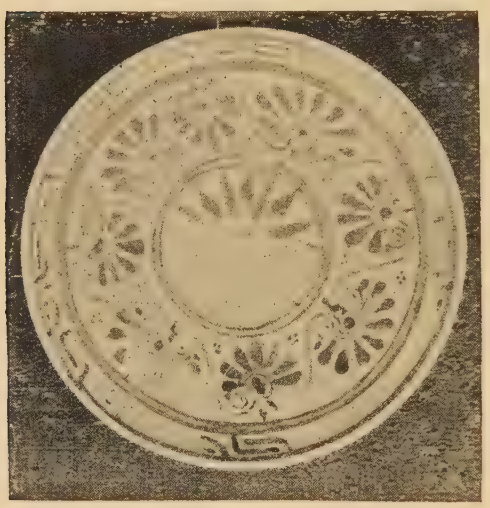

FIG. 5.—ARCHAIC PLATE.

The Western peoples very highly prized the Assyrian needlework brought to their shores by the Phœnicians, and it is thought that the change in pottery ornament from geometrical to floral patterns is due to the influx of these embroideries. The palmette was certainly an important factor in embroidery designs. It appears bordering the robes of great personages in the Assyrian sculptures (see Layard, *Nineveh and its Remains*, pp. 46 and 100, 1867). Hehn, in his *Wanderings of Plants and Animals*, says that "the 'tunica palmata' of the Roman magistrate, borrowed from the Etruscans, was bordered with the design from the date-palm." To give a Greek example: Daremberg and Saglio, under 'Pallium,' figure a Demeter whose robe is thus adorned.

We will now turn to the bas-reliefs of the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal, built 886-5 B.C., and that of Sennacherib, 705-626 B.C. Here we find the palmette just as we know it in Greek art, but now in close connection with its Nature origin, the date-palm. These Assyrian sculptures are indeed a kind of Rosetta Stone for the decipherment of the palmette. In scenes of actual life, hunting, war, etc., the date-palm is frequently introduced as part of the scenery, and there is no mistaking the tree intended (Fig. 6). One might think it was a specimen of Akkadian art, from its realism, and in this realism, we may venture to say, lies the secret of the strength and permanence of the derived artistic form. The leaves, generally nine in number, form a crown on the top of the slender trunk; the arrangement is symmetrical about the centre, erect leaf. The leaves are compound; this is shown by the stout midrib of each. The leaflets are indicated by lines, like the pinnæ of a feather. These compound leaves of date-palm are called branches, τὰ βαΐα, in the New Testament. It will be observed that the leaves spring from an enlarged rounded top of the trunk; this is also a permanent character of the ornament, and one which differentiates it from the water-lily pattern. It is, indeed, a fact that the stem of the actual palm looks thicker at the top than it does below, because the broad, thick leaf-bases envelop the top like scales round a bulb; these die down in order of age, leaving the lower part of the trunk bare, marked, however, with leaf-scars and fragments of rough fibre. This condition of the trunk is faithfully indicated by oblique lines which intersect. A fruit cluster hangs on either side, below the leaf-crown. Two leaves are generally represented at the base of the trunk, and probably stand for the undergrowth of young trees or suckers.

The conventional tree in the large figure bas-relief (see Fig. 7), like the realistic one, has a crown of large leaves; the pinnæ, or leaflets, are indicated, but they point towards the base of the leaf, not upwards. By the way, this curious detail may be seen on archaic Greek pottery, and in an Assyrian representation of a border embroidery. The leaves start from the familiar bulb-like top of the trunk. The trunk, or, more correctly, the caudex, is marked with inclined bars, forming chevrons, in place of the more complicated lattice-work of the realistic sculpture. No fruit clusters hang below the leaves. At the base of the caudex we find, as before, a pair of diverging leaves, curved however.

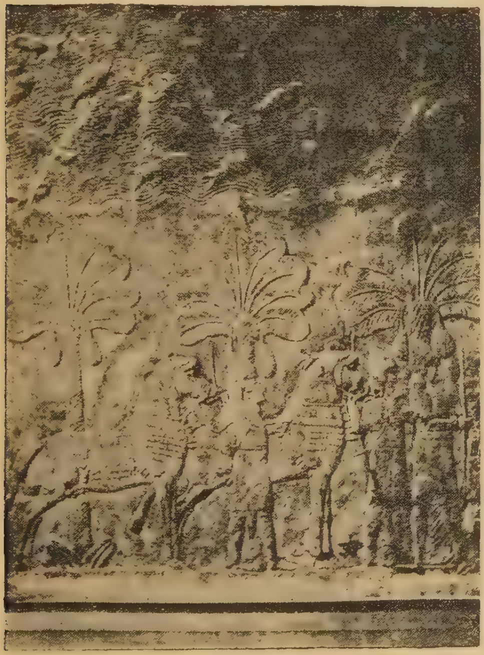

FIG. 6.—BAS-RELIEF FROM THE PALACE OF SENNACHERIB.

We must now consider the additions which transform the tree into a large palmette; the trunk is banded at intervals, and there is a similar band just below the bulb-like apex. These bands appear to be strips of material knotted round the trunk, for when the ends hang they take a festoon form, and show folds such as a fabric would if similarly treated. These bands from the crown, middle and base of the great tree connect it with the system of palmettes which surround it. Two ends appear on either side of the band which secures them. It is the band and ends which are the distinguishing feature of the palmette, and our last point must be to account for them.

The bas-relief of the sacred tree is a representation of a temple scene—a mystery we might call it, since it was an ancient inheritance from the older Babylonian religion, grafted on to the Assyrian State religion. The date-palm was of less importance to the dwellers in the fertile northern uplands than to the Babylonians of the great sandy river-plains.

The tree can thrive in a sandy soil with torrid heat and scanty rainfall, if only its roots can reach water; for this reason the river-courses, now choked with sand, were from early times sedulously kept clear.* There is more direct evidence of the ancient cultivation of the date in Babylonia—namely, the very large number of varieties of the fruit existing; it may be of every shade from amber to purple when ripe.

From the point of view of human food, it has been so much improved in size and flavour that there is now a doubt whether *Phœnix sylvestris* is the wild origin of the date-palm, *Phœnix dactylifera*, or no.

Such a change as this implies a special form of cultivation—namely, artificial fertilization of the flowers. It is this act of unique importance which is represented in the temple scene, but it is so disguised that we shall need to throw back light on the original Babylonian method from that adopted by the Arabs of the present day, in order to understand the details of the state ceremony.

A few remarks on the botanical characters of the date-palm are necessary here. The trees are unisexual—that is to say, one tree bears only pollen-forming flowers, and another only fruit-bearing flowers. Unless pollen be brought to these last, they flower in vain. In the wild state the wind is the pollen-carrier, but though the pollen has special adaptations for this method of transit, yet in the case of isolated trees it fails of its effect. The pollen is produced in enormous quantities to make up for waste; it is powdery, not weighted by clinging into masses, and has an extraordinary vitality. As to this last peculiarity, it is said that the Arabs store it, in case there should be a short supply the following year.

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* In this connection it will be interesting to watch the progress of the cultivation of the date-palm by the river-courses of the Southern States.

The palm blossoms from February to March; the pistillate (fruit-forming) flowers are white and small; as many as 12,000 have been counted in one cluster. These clusters start from above the leaves of last year. The stalk of the whole cluster is somewhat flattened, and later on, when the fruit is ripe, it bends over and hangs below the leaves, as we see in the realistic palm; but in spring, the time of the festival, the clusters are to be

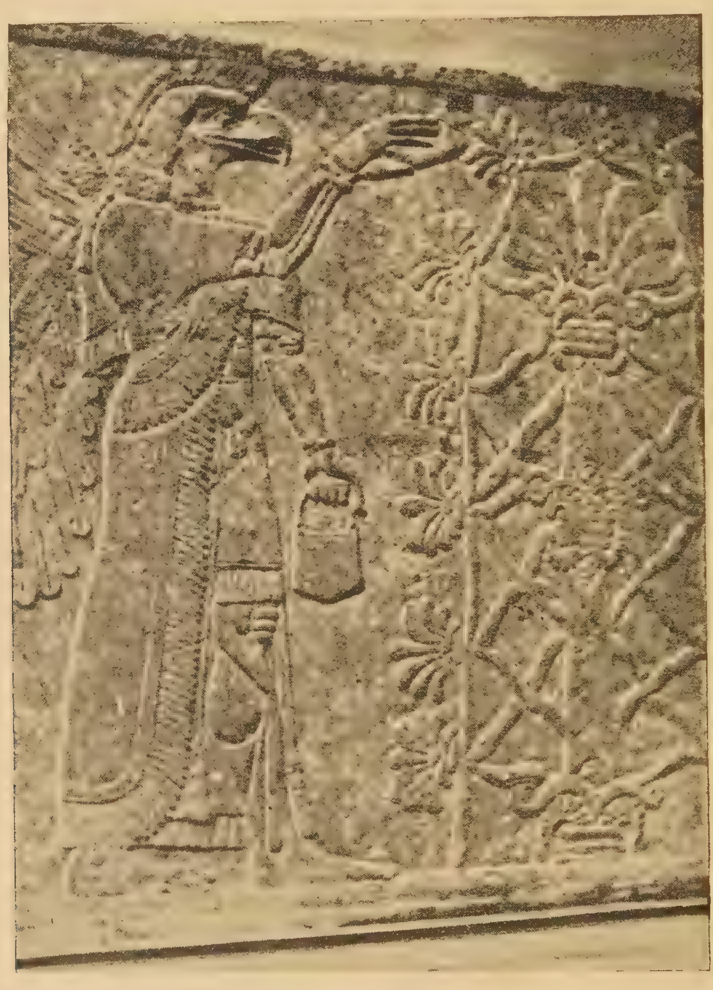

FIG. 7.—THE SACRED TREE IN AN ASSYRIAN BAS-RELIEF OF 886 B.C.

sought among the leaves of the crown. This is plainly shown in the temple scene.

The Arabs of to-day place a spray of pollen-bearing flowers in every cluster of pistillate flowers. One tree will supply enough pollen for many fruit-bearing trees; there is, then, an economy of space in thus using all the pollen effectively. This work, however, is somewhat difficult; the man who does it must climb tree after tree, and when near the top of each he has a delicate task to perform. Duhamel describes the operation very graphically in his *Traité des Arbres.* He says: "Le grimpeur prend une corde, dont il forme un cercle en réunissant les deux bouts par un nœud."

While climbing he rests the cord on the leaf-bases, successively higher and higher, till he reaches the level just below the crown. Here the band is made secure, so that he is supported, and at the same time has his hands free.

All this lies latent in the Assyrian sculpture. The loop and ends, in origin a necessity, have become an adornment, like festoons of drapery, joining all the trees of the palm-grove for the festival.

The chief actor in the far-off Babylonian time must have been habited to represent the wind, since he was doing the wind's work, somewhat as we put the figure of a horse on a traction-engine. It is, perhaps, not too much to assume that this habit was like the one we see on the chief actor in the temple scene—namely, an eagle's head-mask and a pair of strong wings. This probably regal personage holds in his right hand the cluster of stamen flowers compressed into a cone-shaped mass. He is inserting this between the upper leaves of a palmette. In his left hand he holds a bag with a handle of a convenient form for carrying the flower clusters when climbing.

The treatment of the sacred tree with the interlacing palmettes suggests an original in metal-work, but this, like many other questions in this short paper, can be only touched upon.

A short note on the symbolism of the date-palm may be perhaps permitted, for it is unique in kind. Few people would now deny that it represented the Tree of Life in the Garden of Eden. The *Jewish Encyclopædia*, under "Paradise," gives many authorities for this view, Barton's *Semitic Origins* among them. It appears again, as the parallel requires it should, in the heavenly Jerusalem of the Apocalypse of St. John. Between these two there is one mention of it, like a gold thread in a dark web—its use in the triumphal entry of Jesus Christ into Jerusalem.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

THE vast and historic Cathedral Church of Winchester is now securely placed on indestructible foundations deep down on a bed of gravel. Seven years ago in the columns of the *Antiquary* referring to the state of the structure the paragraph commences: "Bad news comes from Winchester"—and sets out the critical condition of the church consequent on the defective foundations of the Norman and Early English building Bishops which, evident for several generations in transepts, retro-choir, and other parts, were jeopardizing the safety of the glorious building. The late architects, the Messrs. Colson (father and son), and also the present capitular surveyor and architect, Mr. Nisbett, had drawn the urgent attention of the capitular body to the matter, and the result was the retaining of the expert services and advice of Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A., the eminent architect, and of Mr. (now Sir) Francis Fox, the expert engineer. The latter, who has been knighted for his wonderful engineering success on the new foundations, has stated that had the work been longer delayed the Cathedral would have become a ruin.

A critical examination of the entire building—one of the largest in the Christian world—revealed great fissures in the walls, the result of not going through the water-logged ground and the deep bed of peat to the hard gravel. Walls were out of plumb, the south transept as much as 4 feet. Buttresses had moved, and the elegant flying ones of Bishop Fox at the east end had ceased to be supports. The south wall of the nave required support; there were cracks from tower to beneath the pavement; and even the enormous Norman and later crypts evidenced movement. No time was lost in commencing the great and unprecedented work of putting in imperishable foundations, and this was entrusted to the famous firm of Thompson and Sons of Peterborough, who are experts in cathedral repairs, not "restoration"; that horrid thing has not entered into any part of the duty. The cost of the undertaking had several estimates, but the final outlay has been £113,000, all paid up, and we have preserved for many generations to worship in and reverence this gigantic historic shrine of history and burial-place of many Saxon, Danish, and Norman monarchs and princes.

The remarkable employment of the diver, Mr. Walker, in every sense a grand type of Englishman, has been a unique item in the repairs; for to him was confided the difficult duty of moving the peat, etc., till gravel was reached, and of placing bags of cement, which done, the water, in places 14 feet deep, was pumped out, and sound material slowly built up on the cement. It is curious to know that the Norman builders only failed to reach the gravel in places by 18 inches. A few figures will give an idea of the work done; they are given us by Mr. Ferrar, the genial and clever foreman of the works for the above firm. The great tie-rods (wrought-iron), cast-iron plates, girders, and hitch-plates, which are not obtrusively seen, weighed 16½ tons; 25,800 bags of concrete were used in the foundations, 114,900 concrete blocks, and 900,000 bricks. The grouting forced by machinery into the many fissures, some large enough to put one's head through, totalled 500 tons, so that the vast structure, to use the Archbishop's words at the royal service, is now a "man-made rock" defying time. Besides this, the south aisle wall of the nave has been supplied with a series of arched buttresses, which, in addition to the security given, are evident ornaments of the whole, and justified by Wykeham's in the north aisle wall, where his buttresses hide the flat ones of the Norman masons. The entire west front, injudiciously repaired with soft stone fifty years ago, against the earnest advice of Mr. John Colson, has been repaired with durable stone by Messrs. Thompson, the cost, 5,000 guineas, being the gift of the Goldsmiths Company, of London. Massive buttresses and piers support the south transept, which has been "shaky" perhaps since the fall of Walkelins Tower in the twelfth century. Its proportions are not injured by these in any way, nor by the tie rods.

The thanksgiving services commenced on Sunday before St. Swithin's Day, and on the festival of the famous Bishop the King and Queen of England attended the service in the structure where rest so many of their ancestors, and the Archbishop of Canterbury preached to the enormous congregation. There were services all the week, and the event was a record one in Cathedral and City annals. During the seven years' work not a single serious accident happened, thank God, to any one of the many workmen.

W. H. JACOB.

At the Sign of the Owl.

As a permanent memorial of the celebration of its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, the Royal Society has printed, at the Oxford University Press, collotype facsimiles of all the signatures of the founders, patrons, and fellows of the Society recorded in its first journal-book and the charter-book from 1660 to the present time. The volume of signatures (which measures 18 by 14 inches) contains a photogravure portrait of Charles II., who gave the Society its charter, and a preface by Sir A. Geikie, the President. This memorial is now about to be issued by Mr. Henry Frowde, together with a third edition, entirely revised and re-arranged, of *The Record of the Royal Society*, originally edited by Professor Michael Foster and Professor A. W. Rücker. King George, it may be recalled, accepted the other day specially bound advance copies of both books.

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The last sixty-four pages of the new part (Part IV.) of *Book Prices Current* for 1912 are occupied by a record of part of the C portion of the Huth Library sold at Sotheby's in June. The rest of C and the whole of the D items will appear in Part V. I have already noted many of the chief items sold. The detailed account in these pages of so many books of great rarity and interest makes most engrossing reading. The particulars of some nine other sales are chronicled in this part, and include the usual variety of tempting bibliographical fare. An excellent reproduction of the title-page of Anthony Chute's *Beawtie dishonoured written under the title of Shore's Wife*, 1593, is given as frontispiece. Only two copies of this book are known. One is in the British Museum; the other, which belonged successively to George Steevens, Brindley, Perry, Jolley, and George Daniel, was in the Huth Library, and at the sale in June last was bought by Mr. Quaritch for £350.

* * *

The members and friends of the Elizabethan Stage Society propose to erect a tablet in St. Leonard's Church, Shoreditch, to the memory of Elizabethan actors who are recorded in the parish register to have been buried there. The list includes Will Somers, Henry VIII.'s jester; Richard Tarlton, Queen Elizabeth's famous clown, and possibly Shakspeare's "Yorick"; James Burbage, Richard Burbage, Gabriel Spenser, William Sly, Richard Cowley, and several others.

* * *

The British Museum annual Blue Book was issued on August 8. It records many important acquisitions. The King, it is recalled, has been graciously pleased to deposit in the Museum the collection of music hitherto preserved in Buckingham Palace. It consists of about 1,000 manuscripts and 3,000 printed books. There are eighty-one volumes in the autograph of Handel, with forty-one more in the hands of his amanuenses. These were presented to King George III. by John Christopher Smith, Handel's principal amanuensis, to whom they had been bequeathed by the author, and they form the basis of all scientific study of Handel's music. Another volume contains fourteen anthems and forty-six secular compositions in the autograph of the greatest native English musician, Henry Purcell.

* * *

Under the will of the late Mr. Alfred Huth, the Museum also secured thirty-seven rare and important printed books and thirteen illuminated manuscripts. The Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts has acquired a Coptic manuscript of the first half of the fourth century, containing the books of Deuteronomy, Jonah, and the Acts of the Apostles, in the Sahidic dialect, which is one of the earliest Biblical manuscripts of any considerable size in existence. Another accession consists of two of the few surviving parts of the great manuscript Chinese Encyclopædia, nearly the whole of which was destroyed by the Chinese insurgents in Pekin during the siege of the Legations in 1900.

* * *

Several books of antiquarian interest are announced for early publication. Mr. Arthur H. Lyell's *Bibliographical List Descriptive of Romano-British Architectural Remains in Great Britain* will be issued by the Cambridge University Press. Mr. Fisher Unwin announces an archæological and ethnological study, entitled *Malta and the Mediterranean Race*, by Mr. R. N. Bradley, who, from the results of his own and other excavations, will insist, we are told, on the importance of Malta as a pre-Aryan stronghold and the comparative purity of the Maltese themselves. This promises to be an interesting and suggestive book. Messrs. Barnicott and Pearce, of the Wessex Press, Taunton, make an appetizing promise of *Somerset in Bygone Days*, by Mr. William James Tate, whose materials have been largely derived from Stuart and Tudor State Papers.

* * *

Anthropologists and folk-lorists and lovers of literature of every class will have noted with deep regret the sudden death of Mr. Andrew Lang at Banchory, Kincardineshire, on July 20, at the age of sixty-eight. The newspaper obituary notices have done full justice to his extraordinary versatility, to his humorous and deft handling of the pen, as well as to his genuine learning. A critic of his own nationality has well said of him that he was "a scholar without pedantry, a master of light and polished verse, a profound student of folk-lore and anthropology, a journalist capable of all save dulness, the Admirable Crichton of modern letters." The books that bear his name as author or editor may be reckoned by the dozen. In these pages may naturally be named his *Custom and Myth*, *Myth, Ritual and Religion*, *The Secret of Totem*, and *Homer and his Age*. Many readers will perhaps feel most gratitude to him for his share in the well-known masterly prose translations of Homer.

⁂

The new part (No. 4) of the *Journal* of the Gypsy Lore Society completes the fifth volume of a valuable periodical. Professor Robert Petsch contributes "Fifty Welsh-Gypsy Folk-Riddles" (from the text of John Sampson), with Notes and Introduction. Mr. Arthur Thesleff's "Report on the Gypsy Problem" contains much interesting detail concerning the lives and habits of Russian and Finnish gypsies; while a paper entitled "A Witch, a Wizard, and a Charm," by Messrs. F. S. Atkinson and E. O. Winstedt, gives entertaining particulars of gypsy wizardry in England. The part of eighty well printed pages contains much other matter of interest to all students of Romany folk and language.

⁂

I notice with much regret the death of Professor Henderson, of Glasgow University, at the early age of forty-seven. His contributions to Celtic scholarship were many. The Rev. George Henderson, after studying at Edinburgh, Oxford, and Vienna, was for a time minister of Eddrachillis, a Sutherlandshire parish. In 1906 he was appointed to the Chair of Celtic at Glasgow University. His publications were numerous. In 1896, in the *Leabhar nan Gleann*, he transliterated for the first time a considerable portion of the *Book of Fernaig*. A little later he edited the famous Irish saga entitled *Bricriu's Feast*, with an English version. His latest works were *The Norse Influence on Celtic Scotland*, 1910, and *Survivals in Belief among the Celts*, 1911. The *Athenæum* thinks that "he will in all probability be chiefly remembered as the collector and editor of the poems of John Morison, the poet-blacksmith of Harris, and the author of some invaluable papers contributed to the *Celtische Zeitschrift* on the dialects of the Highlands." To the *Antiquary* of October last Professor Henderson contributed a long review of the "Macdonald Collection of Gaelic Poetry."

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The volume recently issued by the Oxford Press on *John of Gaddesden and the "Rosa Medicinæ,"* by Dr. H. P. Cholmeley, contains much folk-lore matter, some of it rather novel. Gaddesden, who was born about 1280 and died in 1361, was the first Englishman who was Court Physician to an English monarch. His *Rosa Medicinæ* or *Rosa Anglica*, as it is more often called, is mentioned by Chaucer as forming part of the library of his typical physician. It was first printed in 1492 at Pavia, having been written about 1314. Dr. Cholmeley has done good service by publishing this account of the man and his curious work. I think the two following extracts will interest folk-lorists: "One of his numerous remedies for epilepsy is as follows. The rationale of it is interesting. After giving directions for a cuckoo to be roasted until it can be powdered, he says that the powder is to be blown into the patient's nostrils at the time of the paroxysm and he will recover. Or the remedy may be used in food or drink either before or after the paroxysm. Again, the patient may wear the head of a cuckoo suspended from his neck, which will preserve him from the fall, or will at least retard and greatly alleviate it. 'I have tried this remedy,' he says, 'with success in many cases of children who could not take medicine. And the reason for this doing good is that the cuckoo suffers from epilepsy every month, and therefore, according to some, it has a peculiar property of attracting the epileptic "materia" to itself, just as rhubarb attracts the jaundice (*coleram*).'"

⁂

Dislocation of the jaw Gaddesden describes as a rare accident. "It may occur from direct violence or from frequent yawning, or from trying to take too large a mouthful of anything. And therefore men bless themselves when they yawn, lest this accident should happen, or even sudden death." The mention of sudden death from yawning, the editor explains, is due to the belief that it was possible for evil spirits to enter the system through the open mouth.

* * *

In connection with the London County Council's work of indicating the houses in London which have been the residences of distinguished individuals, a tablet of encaustic ware was affixed on July 22 to No. 9, Arlington Street, Piccadilly, to commemorate the residence of Charles James Fox, who lived there, probably from the early part of 1804 until 1806. Three days later a tablet of Hopton Wood stone was affixed to No. 20, Soho Square, W., where Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, lived, probably from 1752 until 1761.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society, vol. ix. No. 3, contains a further instalment of the "Thirnbeck Manuscripts." Among the nine letters and papers printed are several letters to and from Margaret Fox, including an appeal by her to King Charles, undated, but probably written in 1684, in which she describes forcibly the sufferings of her husband's followers at the hands of persecuting justices and high constables. There is also a quaintly formal love-letter, of October 26, 1681, written to Rachel Fell by her "Truly affected Friend" Daniel Abraham. Among the other contents is an interesting account of an old paper showing the details of expenses incident to a Northern Counties Yearly Meeting, held in Lancashire in 1786. The meeting was held in a booth, and the account includes payments for levelling the ground, for providing rushes and sawdust for strewing, for watchmen and ale to refresh them, and for constables and their refreshments also.

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Old-Lore Miscellany, vol. v., part iii., of the Viking Club, has for frontispiece a view of Main Street, Lerwick, Shetland, from a water-colour drawing made by Sir Henry Dryden, Bt., in 1866. The notes include an interesting ghost-story—the legend of the White Lady of the Nursery in Clestrain. Among the articles are the continuation of Mr. John Firth's graphic pictures of life in "An Orkney Township before the Division of the Commonty"; "Some Old-Time Shetland Customs," by Mr. John Nicolson; and "Folk-Lore Notes from John o' Groats," extracted from the Kirk Session Records of Canisbay by the Rev. D. Beaton. Among these extracts is one which tells us how a poor girl was "ordained to be charged to the nixt diett for superstitious praying over hir mither's grave"!

* * *

In the *Journal* of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society for the quarter April to June last, the illustrated account of "Antiquarian Remains and Historic Places in Kinsale District" is continued. Dr. Robert Cochrane supplies the second part of his useful and lavishly illustrated "Notes on the Structures in the County of Cork vested in the Board of Works for Preservation as Ancient Monuments." There is a short description, with two plates, of the little church at Aghowle, co. Wicklow, which "is an excellent example of the early type of church found in Ireland"; and a further instalment of Mrs. Elizabeth Freke's extraordinary "Diary, 1671 to 1714," is given.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The summer meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE was held at Northampton, July 23 to 31. The proceedings opened with a civic welcome at the Town Hall, Mr. Stopford Sackville, the president of the meeting, and Sir Henry Howorth, the president of the Institute, responding. Later St. Peter's, St. Sepulchre's, and St. Giles's Churches were visited under the guidance of the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson, Mr. St. John Hope also speaking at the two former churches. In the afternoon the members drove to the Eleanor Cross at Hardingstone, briefly described by Mr. Hope. This cross, standing on the outskirts of the park of Delapré Abbey, was one of those erected by Edward I. upon the route of the funeral procession of Queen Eleanor from Lincoln to London. Above the base, which is octagonal, are four canopied niches, each of which contains the figure of a Queen, facing the four cardinal points. The head of the cross has long disappeared, and at the time of the battle of Northampton in 1460 it was known as *crux sine capite.* The heraldic sculpture and the naturalistic treatment of foliage are noticeable points in its decoration. In the evening Mr. Serjeantson read a paper on the history of Northampton. On July 24 the first place visited was Kettering, from which Boughton House, described by Mr. J. A. Gotch, was reached. The old house at Boughton was built about 1540 by Sir Edward Montagu, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Henry VIII., the first of the Northamptonshire branch of the family who rose to eminence. Several of the family added to the house from time to time, but it was Ralph, first Duke of Montagu, who built the bulk of the existing work, about the year 1700. He had been Ambassador at the Court of Versailles, and on his return is said to have imitated that great palace in his new house. He completely overlaid the old building, of which, however, the great hall remains, although quite altered in appearance. The house is an extremely interesting example of the home of a great noble of the time of William and Mary, and it retains much of the furniture and decorations of the period. There are, among other things, a number of fine painted ceilings by Verrio, Chéron, and by another and less skilful hand. The painted ceiling in the great hall conceals the remarkably fine open timber roof of the sixteenth century. Boughton had an unusually large and elaborate lay-out, figured in the *Vitruvius Britanicus*, and it was the centre of an extensive network of avenues, which stretched for miles across the countryside. Much of this splendour, including the garden statuary, has now gone; but the canals remain, together with many fine trees in the park, and some twenty-five or thirty miles of avenues. Next came Geddington Church, described by Mr. A. H. Thompson, and the Eleanor Cross, described by Mr. St. John Hope. After luncheon at Kettering, Rushton Church (described by Mr. Thompson) and Rushton Hall (described by Mr. Gotch) were visited, followed by Rushton Lodge, where, at the extreme end of the grounds, is the Triangular Lodge, a quaint building, symbolical of the Trinity, built by Sir Thomas Tresham in 1593-1595. Everything here is in threes. There are three sides, with three gables on each side; three floors, with three windows on each face; each front is 33 feet long, and has a legend of thirty-three letters in the cornice. The chimney is also three-sided. There are many symbolical carvings, as well as a series of shields giving the heraldic history of the Tresham family. To Rushton Lodge followed Rothwell, with its Market House and church. The beautiful Market House, described by Mr. Gotch, which is a good example of the country mason's endeavours to imitate classical models, is one of the three celebrated works attributed to Sir Thomas Tresham. The inscription upon the frieze of the lower entablature records the purpose of its erection. In the upper entablature is a remarkable display of heraldry, the arms being those of Sir Thomas Tresham's friends. It is probable that the building was never roofed. It has been recently restored and converted into offices for a district council, and a roof has been added. An article on Rothwell Church, by Mr. F. W. Bull, F.S.A., appeared in the *Antiquary*, August, 1911. At the evening meeting Mr. Hamilton Thompson read a paper on "Church Architecture in Northamptonshire," with lantern illustrations.

The next day, July 25, the places visited were Liddington Bede-house and Church, both described by Mr. Thompson; Kirby Hall, described by Mr. Gotch; and Rockingham Castle, described by Mr. Thompson. The Liddington Bede-house, founded by Thomas, first Earl of Exeter (d. 1622), was a manor-house of the Bishops of Lincoln. Bishop Burghersh (1320-1340) had licence in 1331 to enlarge and wall his park there, and in 1336 had licence to crenellate his house. The present house appears to have been built by Bishop Russell (1480-1494), and completed by Bishop Smith (1496-1514). The hall, with a fine wooden ceiling and much old glass in the windows, is on the first floor, with the kitchen below. At one end of the hall is the great chamber, from which a lobby communicates with the bedroom; various smaller rooms, now much altered, were at the other.

Kirby Hall is the romantic ruin of one of the most beautiful of Elizabethan houses. It was built by Sir Humphrey Stafford of Blatherwycke; his name, his arms and cognizances, are carved on the stonework, as well as the dates 1572, 1575. He died almost directly the house was finished, and it was then bought by Sir Christopher Hatton, who, as well as his successors, added to it and embellished it from time to time. In the years 1638-1640 it was partly modernized with the help (according to tradition) of Inigo Jones. The original house owed its character and appearance to John Thorpe. The admirable detail of both periods is of unusual interest, as also is the plan, which, though much curtailed, still retains its most important features—the outer court, inner court, great hall, staircases, and several large rooms. There are considerable remains of the fine lay-out, which, though mutilated and ruined, are enough to guide the imagination.

At the evening meeting Mr. R. A. Smith read a paper on the Hunsbury Hill finds, with lantern illustrations. The objects found at Hunsbury Hill were on view at the Museum on Sunday, July 28.

On Friday, July 26, an interesting round was made to Canons Ashby House, described by Mr. Gotch; Canons Ashby and Byfield Churches, described by Mr. Thompson; Fawsley Dower House and Church, described respectively by Mr. Gotch and Mr. Thompson; and Fawsley House, described by Lady Knightley of Fawsley. In the evening Mr. Gotch read a paper on "Some of the Great Houses of Northamptonshire," with lantern illustrations. A full report of this paper, with about a dozen illustrations, appeared in the *Architect*, August 2.

The places visited on Saturday, July 27, were the churches at Stanwick, Raunds, Higham Ferrers, and Rushden, all described by Mr. Thompson. In the evening Sir W. R. D. Adkins read a paper on "The Story of Northamptonshire." On July 29 the churches at Lowick, Woodford, and Irthlingborough (all described by Mr. Thompson) were visited, and also Drayton House, described by Mr. Stopford Sackville.

The early manor-house probably consisted of a hall, with cellar and great chamber above at one end and kitchen offices at the other, and was apparently entered through a porch on the north side, opposite the present entrance. The cellar, built about 1270, and vaulted in two alleys from a central row of columns, still remains with very slight alterations; the hall has been much transformed, but portions of the old walls are left, and the mediæval roof is preserved above the present ceiling. In 1328 Simon de Drayton had licence to crenellate the house; the outer wall of the present entrance courtyard may be referred to this date. The porch of the hall was rebuilt by Henry Greene before his death in 1467-1468, and its northern face forms the central portion of the northern front of the house. In 1584 the second Lord Mordaunt of Turvey added the north-east wing, with the long gallery on the third floor, and a vaulted cellar in the basement. The towers at either end of the north front were perhaps built at the same time, and two-storied buildings were erected against the north wall of the house on either side of the porch. The wooden dormer windows of these buildings and the stone cupolas of the towers appear to be additions of the middle of the seventeenth century. In the later part of the seventeenth century Henry Mordaunt, second Earl of Peterborough, laid out the gardens, building the small banqueting-houses in the east garden, and decorating its walks and parapets with much handsome lead-work. He probably shifted the main entrance to the south side of the house; the outer gateway of the entrance courtyard is certainly his work. After the marriage of his daughter, the Duchess of Norfolk, with Sir John Germain in 1701, the south front of the house was transformed by the erection of the stately entrance façade, the general features and details of which are very unlike any contemporary English work. The architect's name is unknown. At the same time the great chamber was remodelled, sash windows were freely introduced, and three staircases were made, one of which, at the south end of the Elizabethan wing, is a fine example of a spiral staircase of geometrical construction. The grand staircase at the north-east end of the hall has painted walls and ceiling, and an iron rail which, with most of the ironwork of the house and garden, may have been designed by Tijou. A new stair was made from the Elizabethan wing to the east garden, and the approaches to the house were provided with iron gates of great beauty. Sir John Germain's second wife, Lady Elizabeth, before her death in 1769, added the east and west colonnades of the courtyard, and built a chapel against its south wall. The last important work, in the later part of the eighteenth century, was the redecoration of the dining-room (on the probable site of the early kitchen) and drawing-room by Lord George Germain, who died in 1785. The delicate coloured plaster-work of the dining-room is in the manner of the Adam brothers, but the name of the artist has not been kept on record. Much discriminating restoration has been done within recent years. The whole house is a splendid monument of English domestic architecture, and contains a vast amount of furniture, china, etc., which has its own special interest. At the evening meeting Mr. T. J. George read a paper on "Northamptonshire Earthworks."

On Tuesday, July 30, Fotheringhay Church and Castle (described by Mr. St. John Hope) and the churches at Tansor, Warmington, Polebrook, and Oundle (all described by Mr. Thompson), were visited. In the evening Mr. C. A. Markham read a paper on ancient roads and bridges in the county.

On the last day, July 31, the round included Brixworth, Holdenby, and Earl's Barton Churches, all described by Mr. Thompson; Holdenby House and arches and Castle Ashby, both described by Mr. Gotch; and Cogenhoe Church, described by Mr. Serjeantson.

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The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Hythe on July 16 and 17, under the presidency of Lord Northbourne. At the Town Hall a hearty civic welcome was offered by Alderman Scott, in the absence of the Mayor. The annual report was read and adopted, the President remarking that an effort should be made to raise the roll of membership from 800 to 1,000. It was proposed to form a Record Branch. After the usual business had been transacted, the members proceeded to Hythe parish church (St. Leonard's), where the Rev. H. D. Dale (Vicar) lucidly described the history and features of the structure. The church is partly Norman and partly Early English. The Norman capitals of the pillars of the nave exhibit a rise in height, one above the other eastward, and nine steps raise the chancel floor considerably above the rest of the church, somewhat similar to the arrangement in Canterbury Cathedral. The chancel dates from A.D. 1216. The chapel of St. Edmund in the north transept was the meeting-place of the corporation when the bailiffs were ecclesiastical officials under the Archbishop. The "parvise" or priest's room over the thirteenth-century south porch was used as a council chamber until the erection of Hythe Town Hall in 1794, and still contains some of the town's manuscripts. In the so-called "crypt" under the chancel are 2,000 human skulls and 8,000 thigh-bones. They are of considerable antiquity, of both sexes and children. Two or three skulls bear traces of wounds by a spade or axe. This "crypt," or under-croft, extends from south to north under the chancel, and Mr. Dale was of opinion that it had been used in pre-Reformation times for processional purposes in a circuit of the church. A large sixteenth-century treasure-chest, taken, it was thought, from one of the Spanish Armada vessels, attracted attention. It now contains the church registers. It is decorated with tulips and roses in front, and the great lock, covering the whole of the lid, is splendidly wrought, and the massive key turns eleven bolts at one turn. After lunch the party left Hythe by motor-coaches on a visit to Lympne, for an inspection of the church (St. Stephen's), the Castle, and Stutfall Castle (the Portus Lemanis of the later Roman period). The Rev. G. M. Livett, by the aid of a large scale plan, described the church, showing that the Norman central tower, with its round arches and pointed western arch, had formed the west end of the edifice before the nave had been erected, when the western arch had been altered to a pointed one to suit requirements. Mr. A. Vallance described Lympne Castle in the courtyard, and the party then inspected the interior. During the last few years the castle has been greatly altered and added to in order to adapt it to modern requirements. Unfortunately, the Roman castrum at Stutfall was only viewed from Lympne Hill, and no opportunity offered for its closer inspection. Mr. Livett briefly described it in a paper prepared by Mr. St. John Hope. Time did not allow of various new points to be discussed, to the regret of not a few of the members. Proceeding to Saltwood the party were as kindly, as unexpectedly, invited to tea by the Rev. Canon Galpin on the Rectory lawn, and the church (SS. Peter and Paul), with its brasses, was inspected. The western tower shows some Norman work. Saltwood Castle was the next item, to which the members were invited by Mrs. Deedes, who there joined the party. After an inspection of the ruins Mr. H. Sands read a long historical paper. The murderers of Archbishop A'Becket slept here on their way from France to Canterbury before the murder. There appears to have been no regular keep. There were defensive works, ditches, and walls, on at least three sides, surrounding the oval inner lines of the castle walls and towers, the principal buildings being on the south-west. The inner gateway was rebuilt as a residence in 1882, but the rest of the walls, towers, barbican gateway, and ditches, are in ruins. In the evening at Hythe, after dinner, Dr. F. G. Parsons read a paper on "The Bones in the Crypt (?) of Hythe Church," and the Rev. H. D. Dale followed with an interesting account of "The Hythe Town Documents." Mr. R. J. Fynmore spoke on "The Preservation of Sandgate Castle" as a national monument, and Dr. Cock exhibited the earliest known complete plan of Romney Marsh from the manuscripts of Matthew Powker, 1617, now in the Museum at Maidstone, copies of which he generously presented to all the members present.

Assembling at Hythe on the second day, the members proceeded to inspect the Church of SS. Mary and Radigund, at Postling, the tower of which is one of very few in this part of Kent having a stone spire. Nave and chancel are eleventh century, with extension of the latter in the fourteenth. A stone in the chancel north wall records the consecration on the feast of St. Eusebius, but the year is unrecorded. Proceeding to Lyminge, the Rev. E. Woodruff described the Saxon remains and the church. He further described the parish church(SS. Mary and Ethelburga), the foundations of which were probably of the time of Archbishop Lanfranc, and had undergone various alterations and additions. Mr. Whitley remarked that during the last ten years very few, if any, Roman or Saxon brooches, fibulæ, and the like, had been found in the churchyard and site of the nunnery, but a few slight foundations of walls had been come across. The chief source of the Nailborne Brook came out of the rock at "St. Ethelburga's Well" to the east of the church, and suggested an early baptistery. Some teeth and bones of the red deer and early horse, together with palæolithic flint implements, had lately been found in the field adjoining the churchyard. After lunch at the Coach and Horses, Westhanger House was visited, where Mr. G. Clinch described the buildings and history, and a visit to Aldington Church and Manor House concluded the programme.

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A special meeting of the CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES was held on July 22 to consider the question of the inclusion of ecclesiastical buildings in all sections of the Bill now before Parliament, relating to the preservation of ancient monuments. Sir C. H. Read, President of the Society of Antiquaries, presided. Dr. William Martin, Hon. Secretary to the Congress, presented a report dealing with his attendance at the Parliamentary Committee upon the Bills for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments. After discussion the Congress approved in general of the inclusion of ecclesiastical buildings in the Government measure, and further passed a series of drafted clauses insuring that faculties for alteration or restoration should not be acted upon unless the fiat of the Commissioners of Works had been obtained, such fiat to be issued without cost to the parties. Many instances of recent destruction, mutilation, and improper treatment of churches were given, and Dr. Martin was asked to forward these cases to the Joint Committee of the Houses of Parliament. On the motion of Major Freer, seconded by Mr. Ralph Nevill, the following resolution was carried unanimously: "That this meeting is of opinion that, as in Sweden, an inventory of movable Church property must be taken by the proper ecclesiastical authority (the Rural Dean might be such officer), and objects not in use must be carefully preserved."

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The seventieth anniversary of the formation of the YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was celebrated on July 26 by a whole-day excursion to Kirk Hammerton, Allerton, Aldborough, and Goldsborough. A party numbering nearly 100 journeyed by motors to Kirk Hammerton, where they were met by Colonel E. W. Stanyforth, who explained the internal features of the Church of St. John the Baptist, and the restoration work carried out some twenty years ago. At Allerton Church Dr. Gayner described the Mauleverer brass and the wooden effigies in the side chapel. The monoliths, known as the Devil's Arrows, at Boroughbridge, were visited under the guidance of Mr. Oxley Grabham.

After lunch the party visited Aldborough, and were received by Mr. Andrew S. Lawson, who conducted them over the Roman remains in the Manor grounds, and also acted as guide in the museum of Roman antiquities and the famous mosaics, of which several examples remain carefully preserved *in situ*. Mr. Lawson has recently excavated the foundations of the Roman house in his gardens, probably a guard-house at the western gate of the Romano-British city of Isurium. An interesting account of the fourteenth-century church at Aldborough was given by Mr. R. B. Cooke. A visit was paid to Goldsborough in the evening, where the Rev. E. W. Evans described the church.

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The sixty-fourth annual meeting of the SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY opened on July 16 at Wellington, under the presidency of Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S. At the business meeting in the Town Hall, the President gave an address on research work, and on the use of museums. In the afternoon visits were paid to the parish church, the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, West Bockland, and Gerbestone Manor, and in the evening the annual dinner was held, followed by a meeting, at which Messrs. A. Bulleid and St. George Gray supplied information concerning the Meare Lake Village excavations, and Mr. Bligh Bond spoke on "The Excavations at Glastonbury Abbey." Dr. Allen read notes on "Somerset Church Towers." On Wednesday and Thursday, July 17 and 18, there were excursions to Burlescombe, Westleigh quarries, Canons Leigh Nunnery, Holcombe Rogus, Greenham Barton, Kittisford Church, Cothay Barton, Nynehead, Bradford, Bishop's Hull, Norton Fitzwarren, Milverton, and Langford Budville. Mr. Bligh Bond spoke at the churches, while the President and the Rev. H. H. Winwood described the geological formation at Westleigh.

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The DORSET FIELD CLUB held a two days' meeting at Marlborough on July 23 and 24. Marlborough

Castle and School, and Avebury Church were seen, under the guidance of Mr. Doran Webb. The wonderful remains at Avebury were described by Mr. St. George Gray, who has directed the excavations which have been carried out since 1908. In a most interesting address, which we regret we have not space to give in full, Mr. Gray gave a general description of Avebury, followed by details of the excavations and resulting discoveries. He described vividly how, in the excavation of the great fosse, centuries might, as it were, be measured by inches Just below the turf they found Victorian and Georgian coins, at a depth of 2 feet Norman pottery, and at 3 or 4 feet they struck the Roman stratum of silting-up, finding typical Roman pottery, brooches, etc. On getting down 5 feet they were beginning to find Bronze Age things. They might therefore imagine the antiquity of the things which lay at the bottom, at the depth of 22 feet. The fosse did not go down to the V-shape of many of their Dorset ditches, but was 17 feet wide at the bottom, and in many places as smooth as a billiard-table. It measured 53 feet from the crest of the vallum to the bottom of the fosse, and lying on the bottom they found many of those red-deer antler picks with which undoubtedly the fosse was excavated, and also the remains of the shoulder-blades of ox and horse which were used as shovels. They found little in the way of pottery actually in the bottom, but two flint scrapers and knives and other flint implements. What an imposing sight it must have been when in prehistoric days that immense fosse was open all the way round! They may have had processions making the circuit of the fosse. In the course of the work they also proved that the causeway leading across the great fosse into the circle lay between the two great stone portals, to which he pointed, close by the present modern highway. He proposed next spring to excavate a section of the fosse on the other side of the road, up against the solid chalk causeway.

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On August 8 the NORFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made a very successful excursion in the Swaffham and Fakenham districts. The whole of the extensive journey was made in motor-cars. The places visited included Oxburgh Church and Hall, Castleacre Priory, and Houghton Hall. The parish church of Oxburgh, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, dates as to its foundation from the latter part of the thirteenth century. Its square tower carries an octagonal spire, which rises to the height of 156 feet, and was rebuilt in 1877, after having been struck by lightning. The south aisle contains a chapel, built in 1573 by the Bedingfields, whose ancient connection with the parish is commemorated by several beautiful monuments. A terra-cotta screen, by which this chapel is separated from the aisle, is a fine specimen of Renaissance work. The ivy-clad ruins of the old parish church, of which the only parts now remaining are the north and east walls, are preserved in the rectory grounds. Near this interesting ruin, which contains a portion of an Early English window and part of a Norman pillar, many human skeletons have been found. At Oxburgh Hall, the seat of the Bedingfields, Mr. Walter Rye read a paper on "The Hall and Manor." Dr. Astley spoke at the Castleacre ruins, while the famous seat of the Walpoles, Houghton Hall, was described by Mr. L. G. Bolingbroke.

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At the meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on July 31, Mr. R. O. Heslop presiding, the Chairman said they had received a most interesting collection of miscellanies from Mr. David Dippie Dixon of Rothbury. They included an old Coquetdale salmon lease; old Coquetdale shepherd's crook (of extreme rarity, interpolated the Chairman); a cannon-ball found by a drainer 2 feet below the surface at Rothbury; fragments of seventeenth-century pottery, found in the ruins of an old public-house in Upper Coquetdale; a horseshoe, found in the walls of Thropton Pele, Rothbury; a horn, pick, and fragments of deer-antlers, found in Hepple Quarry, Upper Coquetdale; a football stuffed with hay, such as was used at the old-fashioned football plays at Rothbury on Shrove Tuesday, which were discontinued in 1867; a lock and key of the old "Kitty" (lock-up) at Rothbury; an agricultural mug, early nineteenth century; collections of old prints, old ballads, and old toy-books; as well as a collection of fossils, collected by James Benson, of Reedsmouth.

The papers read included an obituary notice of the late Mr. J. P. Gibson, of Hexham, to whose qualities and character Mr. George Neilson, LL.D., of Glasgow, paid eloquent tribute; "The Uncovering of a Roman Wall Turret on Limestone Bank," by Mr. P. Newbold; some notes on the "Recent Discoveries on the site of the East Gateway of the Roman Camp at Wallsend," by Mr. W. S. Corder; and "The Paine or Penalty Roll of the Manor of Alston," by Mr. Richard Welford.

Special arrangements are being made for the celebration of the centenary of the society next January.

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The members of the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB, on Saturday, August 10, visited the typical Sussex village church at Litlington, which is situated about four miles north-east of Seaford. Mr. J. S. North, giving some interesting particulars, stated that he had not been able to trace any history of the building. Its history is buried in the churchyard, and the dedication of the church is not known. The church consists of chancel, nave, south porch, and a bell turret with a shingled spire. The remains of the original Norman church are two windows in the north wall of the chancel, one blocked up window in the north wall of nave, the south doorway, and the piscina. On the south side of the chancel are interesting Early English double sedilia. The low side-window was in the usual position, at the west end of the south wall of chancel. Mr. North explained the various theories as to the use of these windows.

In the north wall of the chancel is a perpendicular altar tomb. Mr. North called attention to the fact that this cut into the splay of the Norman window above. He explained that this might have been used as an Easter Sepulchre, and said that wherever there was a sepulchral arch on the north side of the chancel it was reasonable to consider it as primarily an Easter

Sepulchre, even when it covered an effigy or other sepulchral monument. They knew from wills that an enriched tomb on the north side of the chancel was especially designed for the twofold purpose of serving as an individual memorial, and for the Sepulchre. Much interest was shown in a drawing Mr. North had with him, executed over one hundred years ago, in which could be seen the screen, rood-loft and rood in position, also the pulpit with sounding-board, all of which had long ago disappeared. He also drew the attention of the members to the windows and arches, which were built of hard chalk, a material neglected by the builders of the present time. After the members had inspected the parish registers, the thirteenth-century porch, the west door, the curious newel staircase, and the fractured stone with a double cross cut upon it outside the west door, Mrs. Seddon was asked to convey to the Rector, who was ill, the thanks of the visitors for allowing them to inspect the church and the parish registers.

A move was then made to Lullington Church. Mr. North pointed out that nearly every county in England had a small church which was proclaimed to be the smallest in England. It might be of interest to mention some of these. The guide-book stated that the smallest church in England was in Kent, at Paddlesworth, three and a half miles from Folkestone. This church has a local rhyme:

> Highest ground, lowest steeple,
> Smallest church, poorest people.

The highest ground was only 600 feet above the level of the sea, and the other "facts" turned out to be as broadly stated. Another smallest church in England is on Brent Tor in Devonshire, which is on high ground, 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. This church has an area of 532 square feet. Another, at Wastdale Head in Cumberland, is 42 feet by 16 feet—672 square feet. Another is at Ventnor, St. Laurence, which formerly contained only 240 square feet, but has been enlarged, and now contains 360 square feet. Lullington measures only 256 square feet, so is, as it stands, undoubtedly the smallest church in England. It is, however, only the chancel of an Early English church, built about 1220, which time and decay have removed. There is a piscina, also there are two Early English low side-windows.

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Other gatherings have been the annual meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Cardiff, July 23 to 27; the visit of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society to Leicester, July 20; the excursions of the Hampshire Archæological Society to Ropley, Tisted, and Bramdean, of the East Herts Archæological Society to Watton-at-Stone, and of the East Riding Antiquarian Society to Burton Stather, all on July 24; the excursion of the Yorkshire Archæological Society in the Wressle and Howden district on July 18; meetings of the Earthworks Survey Section of the Brighton Archæological Club at the valley entrenchment in Ewe Bottom, near Patcham, on July 20 and August 3; the visit to Pontefract on July 20 of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society; the excursion to Hintlesham on July 20 of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, and meetings of the same society on August 1 and 2 at places in the neighbourhood of South Elmham and at Southwold.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

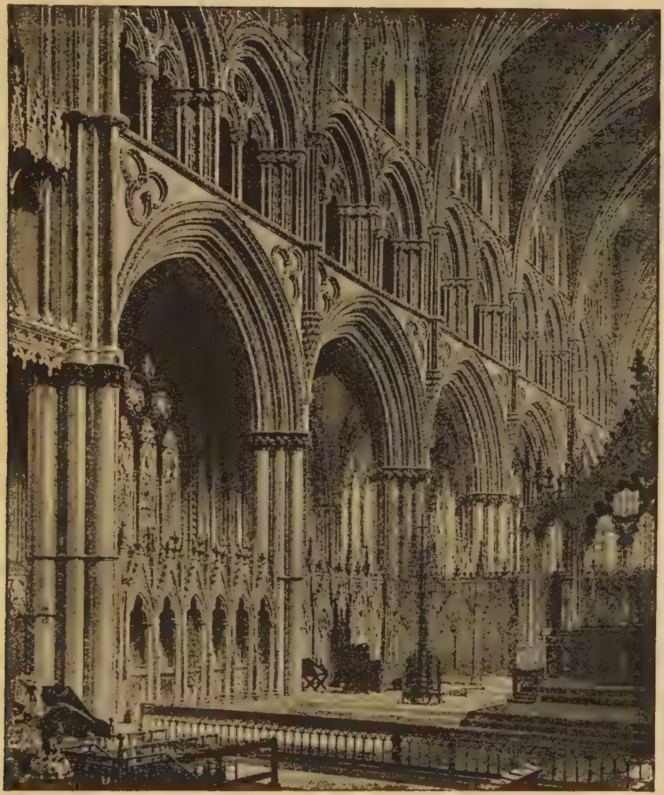
MILITARY ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES. By A. Hamilton Thompson, M.A., F.S.A. Illustrated by 300 photographs, drawings, and plans. Oxford: *University Press*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xxii + 384. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This book is a notable and thorough contribution to the history of the rise, development, and decadence of the fortified castles of England. The subject is treated of in an orderly fashion, beginning with early earthworks and Roman stations, continuing with the defences thrown up during the long struggles between the Saxons and the Danes, and then dealing with the stone castles and massive keeps that sprang up after the Norman Conquest. Thence we are taken through the transition period to the cylindrical tower-keeps, to the dwelling-house within the castle, to the fortification of the curtain, and to the concentric plan of the Edwardian castle. The concluding chapters deal thoroughly with the military architecture of the later Middle Ages, with fortified towns, and with defensive dwelling-houses. The indexes are admirable, and there is a most useful bibliography of monographs on particular castles. It is no disparagement to the initial and excellent volumes on English Castles issued by the late Mr. G. T. Clark in 1884, or to the recent work of Mr. Harvey on *Castles and Walled Towns*, to say that Mr. Thompson's volume at once steps to the foremost place on a subject which is now attracting renewed attention. There is no branch of English fortified work which is neglected or slurred over. For instance, the question of the fortified gateways of some of our larger religious houses is dealt with after a satisfactory fashion. Reference is made to the fortified gateways of Tewkesbury, Bridlington, Canterbury, and Whalley. Licence to crenellate the last of these was granted in 1348. But by far the best example is the grand gateway of Thorney Abbey, Lincolnshire, which is of 1382 date. Of this there are two plans and a good plate.

As to the generous number of illustrations, we have nothing but praise of the photographic plates, though some of these are quite hackneyed, such as the unattractive long flight of steps up to Carisbrooke Keep. Various striking and interesting views of this castle could have been readily obtained. The plans are good, and form a strong feature. The author supplies many text drawings. A few of them are scratchy and ineffective, whilst the drawing of the ivy-covered palace of Lamphey resembles a damaged bale of cotton-wool.

THE CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND AND WALES. By Francis Bond. With over 200 illustrations from photographs, and a series of ground-plans to a uniform scale. London: *B. T. Batsford* [1912]. Large crown 8vo., pp. xxii + 493. Price 7s. 6d. net.

When Mr. Bond's book on our cathedrals first appeared, it at once took its place as the handiest as well as the most complete and authoritative book on the subject. As *English Cathedrals Illustrated*, it went through three editions. Then Mr. Bond published his great work on *Gothic Architecture in England*. The preparation of that monumental book made him dissatisfied with the text of the cathedrals handbook. The result is the fourth edition—the publication of which has been transferred to Mr. Batsford—a copy of which is before us, to the preparation of which Mr. Bond has brought the wider knowledge and more highly trained powers of analysis he has gained. Those who have known and used the book in its earlier form will hardly recognize it in its new edition. The text has been to a large extent rewritten. Mr. Bond has wisely taken a broader and more rational view of the chronology of cathedral-building than he did in his earlier book. In that book he remarks: "In conformity with Mr. Rickman's nomenclature, the attempt was made to thrust the history of every cathedral into his Procrustean framework of Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular periods. The result was disastrous. Such an arrangement is a wholesale perversion of architectural history. No cathedral was ever built in just four building periods—these and no other. In some cathedrals—*e.g.*, Salisbury—there are less than four building periods; in most cases there are seven, eight, or even more. In this volume the actual building periods are treated separately, and no attempt is made to cram them into arbitrary imaginary compartments." The natural result of this more reasonable way of writing the history of the fabrics direct, so to speak, from the stones, and not according to a pre-arranged architectural schedule, is that the text gains enormously in vital interest. The reader watches the development, as it were, of a natural process, instead of the more or less successful noting of a mechanical sorting. The book is to all intents and purposes a



THE ANGEL CHOIR, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

new work, even more readable and fascinating, and certainly more easily intelligible, than its predecessor. Not only in the application of the new method does the reader see more clearly how the building of each cathedral developed, but Mr. Bond is careful to supply also the why and the wherefore—a most important point, which in many cathedral handbooks has been largely or entirely ignored. There were the outer causes of building development, which depended upon social and political and ecclesiastical conditions, and there were the all-important inner causes of constructional necessities, to which Mr. Bond does insistent justice. Not only is the text to a large extent new, but the publisher, who never allows his books to be illustrated perfunctorily, has provided for the complete re-illustration of the volume. There are illustrations now from over 200 photographs, many of them being from unpublished views taken by the author or his friends; while most important, perhaps, of all is the addition of a specially-drawn series of ground-plans of the cathedrals, reduced to a uniform scale of 100 feet to the inch. Serious study of a cathedral (or of any other building) is really impossible without a ground-plan; and this most useful addition not only assists the understanding of the descriptions, but brings one building into relation with another in the most helpful way possible. We strongly recommend this handbook as quite the best handbook of its kind, whether for the use of students of architecture or for tourists and travellers. For the latter it may be noted that a special edition on thin paper and bound in limp cloth—making a pocketable volume—has been prepared. The book is thoroughly indexed, and its price is remarkably reasonable. As an example of the illustrations so lavishly provided, we are kindly permitted to reproduce one of the great eastern extension at Lincoln, which goes by the name of the "Angel Choir"—"apparently," says Mr. Bond, "from the angels carved in the spandrels of the triforium. It is, of course, ritualistically not a choir at all, but a combination of presbytery, saint's chapel, processional aisle, and eastern chapel. A little too crowded with ornament, perhaps, and a little too squat in its proportions, it is yet the most lovely work of the age—one of the masterpieces of English Gothic."

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SCOTTISH PROSE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES. By John Hepburn Millar, M.A. Four portraits. Glasgow: *James MacLehose and Sons.* 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xii + 273. Price 10s. net.

This handsome volume contains five lectures which were delivered in the University of Glasgow this year, and which are here printed practically as delivered. Mr. Hepburn Millar reviews Scottish prose in the two centuries in the form of a running commentary on those writers whom he calls "authors of secondary rank," therewith tracing the development of the vehicle used. "We have seen at the beginning of the selected period," he says (p. 265), "there was a Scottish literary dialect, how it gradually faded away into the vernacular of everyday life, and how it was supplanted first by the stately and measured Jacobean prose, and then by the less formal style of which Dryden is the generally accredited sponsor. We have watched the indefatigable efforts of Scotsmen of ability to write idiomatic prose of the modern kind, and we have marked the gratifying success with which these exertions were attended." Most of the greater writers have been purposely ignored, and the reader—the Southron reader at least—will surely come to the conclusion that the rest, even the select few here treated, make but a "puir show for" Scotland. Religious dissensions cut deep in the northern kingdom, and the conditions were far from being favourable to literature. Yet, account for it as we may, the Scottish prose of the time, viewed as literature, is of no great account. Mr. Millar's lectures must have been pleasant to hear and are pleasant to read, for he treats his subject, if a little superficially, yet with sympathy and with touches of humour. But he is really making bricks with rather an exiguous amount of straw. Here are the titles of the lectures: "The Nightmare of the Covenant"; "Historians, Journal Writers, Devotional Authors"; "Drummond, Lithgow, Urquhart"; "Mackenzie, Fletcher, Walker, Wodrow"; "The Change after the Revolution"; "The Three Great Figures—Hume, Robertson, Smith"; "The Endeavour to write English, Lord Kames"; "Lord Monboddo, Campbell, Hugh Blair, Millar." Some of these names will always command respect both south and north of the Tweed; others make but scant appeal outside Scotland. The fact that the best of the post-Revolution writers made "indefatigable efforts . . . to write idiomatic prose of the modern kind" accounts for much failure as well as some success. They were writing in an acquired idiom, and great prose is not so written. Mr. Hepburn Millar certainly brings out the best points of those he handles with much skill. He makes the Boswell-like Robert Wodrow live again, while to Lord Kames he does the justice which has often been denied him.

As regards Adam Smith, he seems a little inclined to exaggerate. Such sweeping statements as the following—"Petulant sentimentalists like Mr. John Mill are unworthy to unloose his shoe's latchet; while to mention ridiculous and inhuman system-mongers, like the late Mr. Spencer, in the same breath with him would be palpably absurd" (p. 183)—will hardly meet with general acceptance, and are out of harmony with the judicious and judicial tone of the rest of the book. But this is a slight lapse. The book as a whole is both entertaining and informing. The results are somewhat disappointing, but that is not the fault of the lecturer, who has performed a rather difficult task with much success. We have read every word of the book, and have enjoyed it, notwithstanding some lack of agreement with the writer here and there.

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ENGLAND'S RIVIERA. By J. Harris Stone, M.A. With 137 illustrations from the author's photographs. London: *Kegan Paul, Trench and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xii + 492. Price 15s. net.

The sub-title describes this handsome and substantial book as "a topographical and archæological description of Land's End, Cornwall, and adjacent spots of beauty and interest." This is tolerably wide, but it does not cover the whole of the contents, for

Mr. Stone has not a little to say of Cornish folklore and superstitions and humour; of the old Cornish language; of old Dolly Pentreath, who was by no means the last person to speak that language; of loving-cups; the mysterious meanings and properties of the number seven; of the radium-mine of St. Ives; and of sundry other by-products of his main theme. The book is indeed an encyclopædia of the beautiful district of which it treats; but it would certainly have gained by compression—Mr. Stone has a weakness for digressions. It is thoroughly readable, however, and is bound to give pleasure to those who know the beauty and the archæological wealth of the district, and sure, we should imagine, to attract thereto many who have not yet seen the natural and antiquarian wonders which are so abundant. Mr. Stone writes from personal observation and investigation. He has tramped the district, and has visited the churches and crosses and prehistoric remains he describes. His hints as to the best way to get to some of the more out-of-the-way antiquities—old crosses are exceedingly abundant, but all are not easily got at—will be found very useful. We have noted one or two inaccuracies. Speaking of the fortified promontories so common in the Land's End district, Mr. Stone remarks (p. 135) that "the Irish Celts do not seem to have similarly fortified headlands in their own country." This is wildly incorrect. Promontory forts abound in the south-west and western counties of Ireland. Series of papers on such forts in counties Kerry and Clare have been recently appearing in the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. On pp. 288, 289 we read that "the local artist, the village artificers in stone, wood, and metal, are gone for ever, and the fine work in our modern churches is done by imported Italian workmen." This is far too sweeping. There is much excellent work still done by English craftsmen. The statement on p. 9 that the inhabitants of Tunbridge Wells "are to this day an exclusive community of puritanically-minded, austerely simple, strait-laced, unworldly people," will raise a smile on some faces; and it is astonishing to find (p. 118) Mr. Stone still apparently holding to the exploded theory of a "leper's" window. On p. 9 Outram is said to have given "the name to tramways." This is quite wrong. "Tram" was a northern and local name for a certain kind of waggon, and "tramway" was the road on which it ran, long before Outram was heard of. But these are slight blemishes in a good and useful book, which we have read with enjoyment from cover to cover, and which is well printed, well indexed, well produced, and freely illustrated. Mr. Stone's camera has caught many things of which it would be hard to find an illustration elsewhere, and most of the reproductions of his photographs are very satisfactory. The book is, on the whole, so good and so useful both to read and to shelve that we could wish it had been given a less catchy title.

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LANGHOLM AS IT WAS: A History of Langholm and Eskdale from the Earliest Times. By John Hyslop and Robert Hyslop. Many illustrations. Sunderland: *Hills and Co.* 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi+922. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This unusually stout volume cannot fail to give much satisfaction to the dalesmen of the Esk by its thoroughness and scholarly qualities. The introduction supplies a well-written appreciation of the beautiful and varied scenery of Eskdale, with its tributary burns. The first part deals exhaustively with prehistoric times, with the several stone circles, the standing stones, the cairns and burrows, and the hill forts. The next section treats mainly of the period of the Roman occupation and the dawn of the Christian era under St. Kentigern. In 1860 certain most interesting relics of the early Christian Church were discovered at New Woodhead, Canonby, which now rest in the National Museum, Edinburgh. One of the circular silver brooches was inscribed, *Ihesus Nazarenus Rex*. A further section carries the reader, in an orderly succession of chapters, right through the feudal and mediæval periods, and deals freely with the castles and towers, the battles and long-continued bloody raids of the debatable land. The chapter on "The Kirks of Eskdale" contains some archæological mistakes. The *sedilia* from Canonby Priory, judging from the illustration, is certainly not "Norman," as here stated, and we are quite at a loss to know what can possibly be meant by "a grotesque piece of sculpture, supposed to be a piece of the chrismatory"! The Kirk records of Canonby are strongly impregnated with rigid Sabbatarianism: "July 19, 1713. The Sess. being informed that William Jackson in Bowholm was carrying a chest and a trunk Sabbath last order him to be sum^{d}." "July 26, 1713. Holehouse and John Elliot are appointed to speak to James and Charles Russell anent their children playing upon the Sabbath day." The rest of this substantial volume is chiefly occupied with the amusing and interesting posthumous reminiscences of the elder of the two authors, written at the age of eighty-four. The illustrations are frequent, whilst the several maps and plans clearly elucidate the whole district.

* * *

SOUTH AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGY. By Thomas A. Joyce, M.A. With 26 plates (one in colours), 37 figures in the text, and 2 maps. London: *Macmillan and Co., Ltd.*, and *Philip Lee Warner*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi+292. Price 12s. 6d. net.

This is a companion volume to Mr. Handcock's *Mesopotamian Archæology*, noticed in last month's *Antiquary*, but the conditions of its compilation are singularly different. In the exploration of the remains of Babylonian and Assyrian civilization and culture, Britons have taken a very prominent part; but with regard to South America, explorers of our own country are for the most part conspicuous by their absence. It is somewhat strange that this should be so. The South American fields are vast and tempting, yet, while Germany and France, and not least the United States, have all done much exploring work there, Great Britain has done singularly little. Most educated Englishmen have at least a slight knowledge of the revelations which have been made by spade and pickaxe in the valley of the Euphrates; but very few indeed know anything of the ancient South American civilization, save, perhaps, what may be represented by recollections of certain pages of Prescott, or possibly by a slight acquaintance with the Hakluyt Society's volumes of early Chronicles. Consequently, for most of the readers for whom this book is intended Mr. Joyce is breaking virgin soil. The literature of the subject is, as he says, very large; but for many students the bulk of it, being contained in foreign books and periodicals not translated into English, nor likely to be, is inaccessible. These facts are the measure of the value and usefulness of the volume before us. We do not know, indeed, where hitherto the student could have turned to find anything like a general or comprehensive survey of the cultures of the South American continent before the coming of the Spaniards. Mr. Joyce has done much to fill the gap. He has studied the early Spanish chroniclers in the light of the latter-day discoveries by archæological explorers, with most interesting results. The reader of this book will find abundant light shed on dark places. There are plenty of dark places left, and there is yet a world of exploration and excavation which needs to be accomplished; but the student can now get at least a general idea, not only of the pre-Spanish history both of the Andean and coast peoples and of those of the plains, but also of their modes of government, of their arts and crafts, and of their daily lives, and of the ideas by which they were moved. It is impossible to refer to the contents of the book in detail. They represent an immense amount of research and of hard labour, while the treatment both of historical incidents and problems, and of the numerous archæological remains which have been discovered, is most suggestive and illuminating. We can promise archæological students a very rich feast in this full and handsome volume. Not the least useful function of the book, it may be noted, is its revelation of the existing gaps in our knowledge of South American archæology—gaps which Mr. Joyce usefully summarizes in an appendix, which includes a brief bibliography. Mr. Joyce has presumably been unwilling to encumber his pages with footnotes; but archæological readers will regret the absence of references. The numerous illustrations are nearly all of archæological relics—pottery, masonry, featherwork, textiles, stone and copper axes, and the like—and are of the greatest value as aids to the text. The book deserves a more elaborate index than it has been provided with.

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NOTES ON THE PARISH CHURCH OF LYMINGTON. By Charles Bostock, M.A., Vicar, and Edward Hapgood. With forty-two illustrations. Lymington: *C. T. King*, 1912. Crown 4to., pp. x+99. Price 3s. net.

It is a pleasure to the writer of this short notice to be able to recommend this excellent book with much cordiality. In past years the church of Lymington, notwithstanding comparatively modern mutilations and curtailments, has been to him—as doubtless to thousands of other visitors to the New Forest and the Isle of Wight—a source of considerable attraction. It has recently undergone (1910-11) a praiseworthy and careful restoration under its new Vicar. The Vicar, with the assistance of a colleague, has now produced an exceptionally complete study of the evolution of the church and its fabric, together with a variety of supplementary details. It is satisfactory to note that the chantry chapel of Buckland, a hamlet of the parish, is not overlooked either in letterpress or illustration. The only remains of the fabric now extant are an old stone threelight mutilated window and three carved heads built into a brick stable of some age. The heads, from my recollection of them, and from the enlarged drawing of one of them here given, are of early fourteenth-century date, and the window early sixteenth century. Many interesting extracts are given from the registers, which begin in 1658, and from the wardens' accounts, which begin in 1669. The following is a remarkable entry in the former: "1735, May 20th, Samuel Baldwyn, Esq., sojourner in this Parish, was immersed without the Needles in Scratcher's Bay, sans cerémonie." The parish accounts disprove, like scores of others, the error of the common supposition that the revival of the term "altar" was due to the Oxford Movement. "Altar" is of frequent occurrence in the eighteenth-century accounts of Lymington. In 1792 is the entry, "7 candlesticks for the Altar 7^{s}." The worth and general interest of this volume ought to secure for it a ready sale, and this will surely be furthered by its astonishingly modest price.—J. CHARLES COX.

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THE LORDSHIP OF PAISLEY: Being the Accompt of Charge and Discharge for the years 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760. Edited by W. M. Metcalfe, D.D. Paisley: *Alexander Gardner*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. lxii+97. Price 6s. net.

These rentals and accounts between Thomas, Earl of Dundonald, and his factor, with regard "to his intromissions with the rents and feudeuties of the Lordship of Paisley for the Crofts," of the years above specified, are but dry reading, but of a certain degree of local value. The introduction, however, gives much genuine information with regard to the great abbey church of Paisley, and the connection therewith of the Earls of Dundonald and their ancestors, from the time of the Bull of Pope Julius III., in 1553, sanctioning the drawing of the whole of the revenues of the abbey by Lord Claud Hamilton. It would have been better if the book had been given a more attractive title; the introduction takes up nearly half the pages.

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THE BATTLE OF BLOREHEATH. By F. R. Twemlow, D.S.O., F.S.A. With three folding plans. Wolverhampton: *Whitehead Bros.*, 1912. 8vo., pp. xxi+37. Price 3s. 6d. net.

For the first time the conditions under which the battle of Bloreheath was fought on Sunday, September 23, 1459, and the real site of the fight, are here carefully discussed and accurately set forth on well-considered grounds, and in a particularly well-ordered series of sections. Colonel Twemlow has patiently studied manuscript as well as printed sources, and has, moreover, an intimate personal knowledge of the ground. He has, further, for years made a special study of the history and topography of the locality, in which he has lived for many years; and from the mass of information thus accumulated he has been able to throw new light on the conditions and area of the battlefield and its surroundings at the date of the conflict. His results may be regarded as conclusive. The whole thing is clearly and thoroughly worked out, and the little book can be commended as a model of how such a footnote to history should be written.

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The Clarendon Press have issued in boards, price 3s. 6d. net, a second edition, greatly enlarged, of Professor Haverfield's British Academy paper on *The Romanization of Roman Britain*, with twenty-one illustrations. The original issue of the paper in separate form has been some time out of print, and the opportunity has been taken, not only for revision, but for considerable additions to both text and illustrations. Professor Haverfield writes with both authority and lucidity, and no student of Roman Britain can afford to neglect this admirable survey of the growth and development of internal civilization in our corner of the Roman Empire.

* * *

Many pamphlets and booklets are on our table. The three parts of Mr. Thomas May's careful and scholarly *catalogue raisonné* of *The Roman Pottery in York Museum* have now been issued in one stiff-covered booklet of 104 pages, with 24 good plates, which can be bought at the Museum, price 5s. The York collection is both extensive and varied, so that Mr. May's thorough description, both general and detailed, will be most useful, not only to those who visit the Museum for purposes of study, but to all students of Roman ceramics. The plates are admirably done. The City of Sheffield have done well in issuing a *Catalogue of the Charters, Deeds, and Manuscripts in the Public Reference Library of Sheffield*, compiled by Mr. T. W. Hall, who will gladly send a copy to anyone who is interested so long as the supply lasts. There are, however, we understand, few copies left. An introductory note by Mr. R. E. Leader gives some melancholy examples of wholesale destruction of local documents, which it is to be hoped may lead to greater care in the preservation in future of valuable materials for genealogists, topographers, and students generally. The catalogue contains very many items of interest, and genealogical and topographical students in particular will owe many thanks to Mr. Hall for the thorough way in which he has performed his task. The catalogue is fully indexed, and has as frontispiece a fine facsimile plate of the Charter of Leticia de Clifton of A.D. 1300. Local possessors of documents of bygone days should be encouraged by this publication to deposit their stores in the Public Reference Library, where it is clear they will be well cared for and made accessible to students. We are glad to know that the publication has already had an excellent effect in this direction. Messrs. Stephen Austin and Sons, Ltd., of Hertford, publish a handy little *History of Hertford Castle* (price 6d.), with frontispiece, compiled by Mr. W. Frampton Andrews. Much has been written about Hertford Castle, but most of it is in tomes of size and weight. Mr. Andrews has done well to prepare this readable summary of a very interesting story, which should appeal to residents and visitors alike. We have received Nos. 86 and 87 of the handy and cheap Hull Museum publications (price 1d. each). No. 86 is the fortieth *Quarterly Record of Additions*, illustrated, while No. 87 is a well printed and illustrated *Guide* to the new Museum of Fisheries and Shipping at Pickering Park, Hull. Both are prepared by the curator, Mr. T. Sheppard.

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The issue of the *Musical Antiquary* (Oxford Press) for July completes the third volume of our contemporary, and is an exceptionally strong number. A paper on a seventeenth-century musician, "J. W. Franck in England," by Mr. W. B. Squire; "Some Sistine Chapel Traditions," by Mr. R. R. Terry; and "The Woffingtons of Dublin," by Mr. W. J. Lawrence, are three of the seven good papers which specially attract us. No. 3 of *History* (44, Fleet Street, E.C., 4s. per annum) is fully up to the level of its two quarterly predecessors. Papers on "The People of Scotland 3,000 Years Ago," by Professor W. B. Stevenson; "Knight Service," by Dr. J. E. Morris; and "Mediæval Commerce," by Mr. H. W. Gidden, are among the contents. *History* is uncommonly good value. Such a magazine should appeal to a very wide circle of history students. *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal*, July, has one of Mr. C. E. Keyser's excellent papers, dealing with Harwell Church, with thirteen fine photographic plates, and other good matter. Conspicuous in the *Architectural Review*, August, are well-illustrated papers by Mr. W. R. Lethaby, on the remarkable sculptured cross at Ruthwell, and by Mr. E. H. Sedding on "Crosiers, Crosses, and Chalices." There are also some beautiful reproductions of drawings of Syracuse, by Mr. H. C. C. Wach. We have received fascicule 11 of *Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie* (19, Rue Spontini, Paris), which continues to be a really wonderful contribution to the bibliography of Art and Archæology. The contents of periodicals and magazines, and especially of the transactions and publications of the artistic and archæological societies of many countries, are here carefully described, a brief summary being given of every article. The whole thing seems to us remarkably well done. We have also before us *Rivista d' Italia*, July, a good catalogue of archæological books classified by subjects, as French (from Merovingian times), Greek and Roman, Oriental, Prehistoric, Celtic and Gallo-Roman, with a short section on Numismatics and Seals, issued by J. Gamber, of 7, Rue Danton, Paris; and a very varied catalogue of tracts, broadsides, ballads, etc., from Mr. P. M. Barnard, of Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.

COUNTY LISTS OF CROSSES.

TO THE EDITOR.

As an old writer on the subject of local stone and public crosses (see the *Antiquary*, 1887-9), I have been more than once consulted as to the best method of procedure in compiling a comprehensive county catalogue—I do not say a complete one, as that can scarcely be hoped for. It is almost superfluous to say that the alphabetical arrangement (under towns and villages) is most satisfactory, and the more fully illustrated the better. I write chiefly with reference to the character of the data to be collected, a subject whereon it would be easy to become diffuse, but which, I think, may well be classified under four general headings, as follows:

1. Existing crosses and remains of crosses. Under this head are included the fragments now and then unexpectedly brought to light in the fabrics of old churches and elsewhere. In every instance, if possible, photographs and measurements are expedient. Where this is not feasible, estimates and approximate dimensions are better than nothing.

2. Literary notices of crosses, whether the latter be still existing or since destroyed. Material under this head is mostly derived from such printed sources as the earlier local historical monographs, and from local and other topographical works, directories, etc. Even poetical references are occasionally worth scheduling. Illustrations, where they exist, should be mentioned, and dates always cited.

3. Documentary allusions, which in the vast majority of cases will be found to relate to erections that have long since disappeared. Citations of the boundaries of estates, and, indeed, all kinds of deeds relating to lands, as well as town property deeds, are fruitful in references to crosses.

4. Place-names—whether still current or occurring only in documents—indicative of the former existence of crosses. Lists of field-names yield numerous items, while the ordnance and other county maps likewise bring many to light. Careful study of maps further enables the student to localize divers bygone erections mentioned in documents.

A. STAPLETON.

39, Burford Road,
Nottingham.
August 1, 1912.

THE "HONEYSUCKLE" ORNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR.

I have read the paper in the August *Antiquary* on the "honeysuckle" ornament. I have always had a theory of my own on it—that it is from the horsechestnut leaf. It has generally seven leaves branching from one stalk; so has the leaf of the horsechestnut.

ANNE C. WARD.

Westfield,
Regent's Park,
Southampton.
July 31, 1912.

"MURDER STONES."

(See *ante*, pp. 240, 280, 320.)

TO THE EDITOR.

I send an extract which may interest your correspondent J. H. M. It is taken from Mr. Auden's *Little Guide to Shropshire:* "The Cantlin Stone on the northern boundary of the parish (of Bettws-y-Crwyn) is a roughly-lettered, undressed slab bearing the inscription 'W. C. Decsed here Buried 1691 at Bettws.' The story says that W. Cantlin was a pedlar, who travelled the district and plied his trade among the hills, carrying with him a brass-bound box of trinkets and cutlery. One day he was found dead, with his box broken open and its contents missing."

JOHN D. LE CONTEUR.

Rosedale, Beaumont,
Jersey, C.I.
July 22, 1912.

THE ARMS OF GLASGOW.

TO THE EDITOR.

Though not in the habit of troubling you with letters, I feel called on to point out that Mr. A. Wade in the August *Antiquary* has given an incorrect version of the story of the salmon in the arms of Glasgow.

The proper account says that the lady (a Queen) received from her husband a peculiar ring at their marriage, which ring she entrusted to a soldier to keep. The King one day found the soldier asleep, and noticed the ring on his finger, and his anger being roused at the small value the Queen seemed to set on the jewel, he took it off the man's finger, and, casting it into the river, went straight away to the Queen and told her he wished for it. She urged delay, but at once sent for it. Of course it was not to be found, and in great dismay Her Majesty applied to St. Kentigern, who told her to cast a fishing-line into the Clyde, and the first fish caught would have the ring in its mouth. This turned out as said, and the monarch was satisfied.

In Scotland we know St. Kentigern under his name of Mungo (Welsh *Munghu*, amiable). Few Glaswegans would recognize the former designation. I understand the emblems are to be found in other parts of Scotland. For the truth of this I cannot vouch; but they are found in England, notably at St. Kentigern's parish church at Crosthwaite in Cumberland.

The arms of Glasgow date back to before the twelfth century; but the motto ("Let Glasgow Flourish") was only added before 1699.

J. GLADSTONE GRAY.

Edinburgh.
August 2, 1912.

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NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" *if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the* "ANTIQUARY," *to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

The Antiquary.

OCTOBER, 1912.

Notes of the Month.

EXCAVATIONS at the ancient amphitheatre near Dorchester, known as Maumbury Rings, are being actively pushed forward under the direction of Mr. St. George Gray, of Taunton. On September 4, in tracing the line of the northern entrance, the excavators came upon a skeleton of a man of unusual stature with the head turned to the east, and near the head was found a Roman-British vase in a perfect state of preservation. By dint of great care the vase, which is of black ware, was got out of the chalk without a flaw. The researches on the western side of the arena have added strength to the theory that the terrace is of recent date, and that it was probably added to the original contour of the Rings by Cromwell's forces during the Civil War, as it is well known that the Parliamentarians used the arena as a fort. A Charles I. farthing found in the terrace gives support to this idea.

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On the afternoon of September 8, Professor A. Keith and Dr. E. Ewart presented to the British Association a joint paper containing an account of the discovery of human remains in a raised beach near Gullane, Haddingtonshire. They pointed out, as reported in the *Times*, that "the interest of the find lay in the fact that in the same place there were cairns containing remains of the Iron Age, a grave belonging to the Bronze Age, and the human remains now found belonging to an earlier period, which in Dr. Ewart's opinion represented a Neolithic people in Scotland almost identical with the Neolithic inhabitants of Switzerland. The exhibits included a number of flint and jasper instruments, which had been collected in the vicinity of Gullane, and human bones which showed the remarkable muscularity of a very powerful short race."

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We take the following paragraph from the *Athenæum*, August 31: "M. Mauget has lately examined the question of enamels in Roman times, as exemplified in a Gallo-Roman workshop for mosaics which he has discovered near St. Ménéhould. He points out that the colours present a perfect series of gradations, showing a perfection of the colour-sense and a mastery of the technical processes involved for which we were hardly prepared. He thinks the art of enamelling was in the first instance derived from Egypt, where it was practised under the Saite Dynasty, but that its original home was probably Persia. He says that the Gallo-Roman enamels were enamels in every sense of the word, and that it is curious that their makers never thought of applying them to pottery, as he has done with complete success. The workshop in question was, according to him, used for the manufacture of mosaics only."

* * *

Further discoveries of Roman remains have been made in the Infirmary Field at Chester in the course of the excavations on the site of the projected new hospital buildings. In Bedward Row a number of human skeletons have been found lying east and west, and in many cases partly superimposed. All the evidence points to the remains being of Roman times. They were associated with the fragments of Roman pottery of some rare and unusual types, and there was also an extensive stratum of charcoal, indicating, in all probability, the refuse of a funeral pyre. On the same site was discovered a large clay furnace with a domed cover, the whole measuring 3 feet 6 inches by 4 feet. The feedhole had been roughly paved with sandstone slabs, and in the interstices were found the calcined bones of the ox and the goat, and numerous fragments of pottery.

The walls of the furnace had been considerably hardened by the heat. This furnace is of the same type as those which were discovered near Warrington, and were excavated some few years ago by Mr. Thomas May.

* * *

Hunting for Spanish treasures in the sunken Armada galleon at Tobermory, the divers have found the almost complete skeleton of a boy of about fourteen years of age, and a man's jawbone, in which are set three perfectly shaped teeth. Large quantities of African oak, cannon balls of stone and iron, broken pottery and wine flagons, encrusted cutlasses, daggers, swords, and muskets, lead, copper, and pieces of eight have also been recovered. Metal plates, showing the same embossments as on the specimens discovered last May, have been found in comparative abundance. Among the more peculiar finds are several feet of copper wire cable, a graduated brass bar supposed to be a tangent used for sighting purposes on a big gun, and a hollow shell containing a remarkably light and soft metal.

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During the excavations which are being carried out at the Basilica Church at Pontida, remains have been found of the historic Church of Pontida, where the conspirators met to take the oath against Frederick Barbarossa. The discovery is an important one, as it settles the much-disputed question as to the actual site of the ancient church, which was destroyed in 1375 by Bernabò Visconti, whose daughter Donnina married Sir John de Hawkswood, the famous English *condottiere*.

* * *

In the *Times* of August 17 the Rome correspondent of that journal reported that "during some excavations for military purposes in the oasis of Tajura a well-preserved mosaic floor was discovered. The chief Archæological Inspector in Tripoli says that the mosaic belongs to a temple of the Imperial Age. Further excavations revealed the remains of walls with mosaics and a Latin inscription. The presence of a temple in what is now a deserted and sandy place proves that during the Imperial Age this district was fertile and cultivated."

A considerable amount of excavation work, in which Professor Bosanquet has given valuable assistance, has recently been carried out on the site of the Prætorium at Castell Collen, the Roman station on the banks of the River Ithon, near Llandrindod Wells. The whole building has been explored with the exception of a portion of the Sacellum, which presents the exceptional feature of possessing double walls divided by a packing of clay 2 feet thick guarding it on three sides. These precautions were evidently intended to keep the chief room of the Prætorium dry. The masonry uncovered in the course of excavation included some carved mouldings, and a number of inscribed stones. Several of the bricks used in the building were found to bear the mark of dogs' feet, and the fingerprints of the workmen who handled them before they were burnt.

Among the discoveries are specimens of Samian, and Black, or Upchurch, ware of the Second and Third Centuries, a number of bronze fibulæ (one in the shape of a dolphin), several large bronze coins (two of Antoninus Pius), and bronze ornaments in the form of bracelets. A portion of a fluted beaker, similar to one found at Gellygaer, has also been discovered. The stone implements unearthed include a quern and mortar, an implement resembling a pestle, a large quoit-like stone, and two smaller ones—presumed to be weights—and numerous sling stones. A number of iron calthrops, or crows' feet, were found in one of the chambers opening from the Inner Court of the Prætorium.

* * *

A Reuter's telegram from Constantinople, dated September 10, says that the glass and cement bands which were plastered over the cracks in the interior of the Mosque of St. Sophia by Mr. T. G. Jackson, the celebrated architect, and Sir Francis Fox, the eminent engineer, two years ago, have snapped, in consequence of the recent earthquake. Speaking to Reuter's representative, Sir Francis Fox explained that much the same progress which has been going on at Winchester Cathedral for years past has been taking place in the famous old Byzantine St. Sophia Mosque. The thrust of the huge dome of the mosque has been forcing the supporting columns outward, and the line of the dome itself has been falling in. Two years ago Mr. T. G. Jackson and Sir Francis Fox were consulted with regard to the condition of the edifice, and strips of glass were placed over certain cracks in the interior to act as indicators in the event of the trouble spreading. The snapping of those strips showed, Sir Francis said, that the building was moving again. If restoration work was not at once placed in hand there was imminent danger of the collapse of the mosque.

⁂

The Mosque of Sophia is the most important of the many buildings of its kind in Constantinople. It has had a stormy existence. Built by Constantine in 326, it was destroyed by fire in 532, and rebuilt by Justinian I. In 559 the eastern portion of the dome was damaged by earthquake, and at a later period it was plundered by the Romans. When Constantinople fell into the hands of the Turks the Church was turned into a mosque, the golden mosaics, in so far as they displayed human figures, being covered over. Since it was rebuilt by Justinian it has been somewhat restored and altered. It remains, however, the most noteworthy example of Byzantine architecture.

⁂

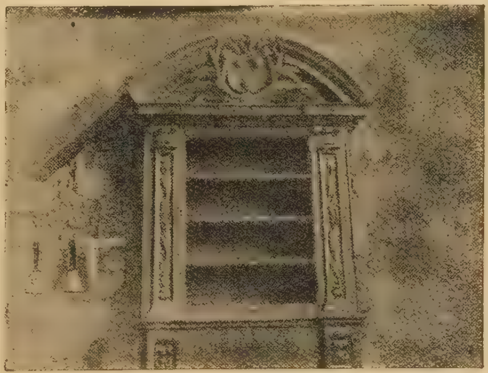
The excavations at Wroxeter on the site of Uriconium have already resulted in the discovery within the city walls of the frontages of a number of houses, and a fine portico, all facing Watling Street. At various points four wells in perfect condition have been discovered. All of these were full to the top of Roman roofing-tiles, some burnt, and pieces of painted wall-plaster, many of handsome design; while in one well a large quantity of goldleaf was found. This well has its original surrounding slabs and trough in position, and without a fracture. The newspapers reported that between seventy and eighty gold coins had been dug out, ranging from the reign of Vespasian, A.D. 69-79, to that of Gratian, towards the close of the fourth century; but we have since heard that the reported gold coins have turned out to be merely brass. Other things brought to light are silver and copper coins, brooches, small implements of iron, and quantities of pottery, particularly of the beautiful Samian ware. Quantities of oyster shells of an immense size are coming to light, as well as large wine-jars and plates, all bearing the makers' names. One pretty piece of pottery work is a Roman candlestick. A furnace unearthed shows the flues and remains of the charred wood. As the work is only beginning, it is anticipated that the yield of finds will become increasingly valuable.

⁂

The *Builder* of August 30, in continuation of its former articles on mediæval workmen, had a short paper on "The Mediæval Mason," with an illustration of "English Stonemasons at Work," from a fifteenth-century MS. in the British Museum.

⁂

Dr. A. Abram, of 12, Belsize Avenue, South Hampstead, writes: "In the July number of the *Antiquary* I saw an interesting note on a livery cupboard which belonged to Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII. I enclose a photograph of one which is in St. Martin's Church, Ruislip (Middlesex). A certain Jeremiah Bright, who died in 1697, left directions in his will that two shillings' worth of bread should be given away in charity every Sunday, and each week twelve twopenny loaves are placed in the cupboard and afterwards distributed amongst the poor. Three similar cupboards may be seen in St. Albans Abbey, but they are of a slightly more elaborate design."



LIVERY CUPBOARD AT RUISLIP, MIDDLESEX.

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The Oxford Architectural and Historical Society have recently issued a circular pointing out the great loss which Oxford has sustained in recent years by the destruction of many of her picturesque old houses. "The Society," continues the circular, "wishes especially to emphasize the need for the preservation of the character of her streets, as distinct from the University and College buildings. Many other towns have found it practicable to retain their old houses, but in Oxford no systematic attempt to this end has been made, and if the tide of destruction is not turned, there will soon be no houses to illustrate Oxford's long civic history." The Society consequently proposes to organize opposition to further demolitions. A standing sub-committee has been formed (1) to schedule all existing houses and other antiquities that possess special architectural or historic value; (2) in the event of any buildings, etc., on this list being threatened with demolition or "restoration," to do all that is possible to preserve them; and (3) to make, catalogue, or collect pictorial and descriptive records of buildings, etc., in the schedule, and also of those of similar character that have disappeared. The sub-committee contains many well-known names, and the movement is supported by Professors Selwyn Image, and Oman, Mr. D. G. Hogarth, Mr. W. R. Lethaby, and other well-known scholars. We wish the Society all possible success in such well directed efforts.

* * *

While referring to Oxford we may mention that Mr. Harry Paintin is contributing another series of his interesting papers on village churches to the *Oxford Journal Illustrated.* The first, on Broughton Pogis, appeared in the issue of that paper for September 4, and was to be followed by others on the churches of Little Faringdon and Kelmscott—all illustrated.

* * *

The fourth report of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland was issued on September 9. It deals with the district of Galloway. The Commissioners desire again to draw attention to the damage that is being done to pre-historic monuments, and more especially cairns, by the removal of the stones, of which they are composed, for road metal. The number of cairns in the county of Wigtown now reduced almost to the foundations is very great. A practice also to be deplored is that of utilizing sites of monuments not under cultivation, for the disposal of pebbles and boulders gathered from the fields, thus obliterating the features of the original construction. The survey of the ancient buildings within the city of Edinburgh is being proceeded with.

* * *

The third report of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales was issued on August 20. The Commissioners report that the volume of the inventories of Flintshire is being prepared for press. The inspection of the monuments of the county of Radnor by the secretary and Mr. G. Eyre Evans, has been practically concluded, and the text of the inventories is in preparation. The printing of the Radnorshire volume will at once follow upon the publication of that for Flintshire. With reference to other work of the Commission that is now in hand, it is stated that the monuments of Denbighshire are in course of inspection by Mr. A. N. Palmer, and that the descriptions of many of them are already written. This county will be completed in the year 1912, and the publication of its inventories will, it is hoped, closely succeed the issue of the volume for Radnorshire. In the course of the year the Commissioners visited a number of the more important monuments in Montgomeryshire and Flintshire, and gratefully acknowledged the friendly reception everywhere accorded them. They believe that their visits have done much to revive the interest both of landowners and of local antiquaries in the monuments. In several important instances the result has been that measures were taken for the preservation of structures that were suffering from inattention and neglect.

* * *

The sale of the remarkably choice collection of pre-Wedgwood and other pottery made by Mr. L. M. Solon, whose works on ceramics are well known, is announced to take place in the present month of October at Hanley. Messrs. Charles Butters and Sons of that town are the auctioneers, and announce the issue of illustrated catalogues at 10s. 6d. each.

We hope to print in the next number of the *Antiquary* short notes on some pieces in the collection, with illustrations, by Mr. Bertrand Rhead.

⁂

Professor F. Haverfield contributes a valuable paper on "Roman London" to Part II., vol. i., of *The Journal of Roman Studies*. He remarks on Sir Laurence Gomme's recent book—*The Making of London*—that he is unable to accept many statements contained therein, such as the reference to various Celtic dwellings, to the "territorium" and "pomerium" of Roman London, and the derivation of the name Londinium. He thus sums up his conclusions regarding an original Celtic city: "Either there was no pre-Roman London, or it was a small and undeveloped settlement, which may have been on the south bank of the Thames." He also dismisses the suggestion made by other writers that the Roman roads did not enter London and leave it again, but ran across to the south of it. The life of London, he believes, began very quickly after the Roman conquest. Its first phase was an unwalled town situated in the eastern part of what we now call the City, and by A.D. 61 it had become important. But we know little of it, the plan of its streets, or its public buildings. It doubtless fell with other Roman cities in some unrecorded attack in the early fifth century, and lay waste for a hundred years or more.

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The *Morning Post*, September 3, printed the following interesting communication from a Welsh correspondent: "The only perfect specimens of pottery of the Early Bronze Age found in Flintshire have just been brought to light in a curious manner. In the course of a recent visit paid by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (Wales) to Downing Hall, at one time the home of Pennant, the celebrated antiquary, and now part of the estate of the Earl of Denbigh, the Commissioners were invited to view the antiquary's library. Arranged along the top of one of the tall bookcases in the library, which remains practically in the same condition as it was at the time of Pennant's death, was a collection of Egyptian pottery. Noticing an earthen pot of a different character from the rest of the collection almost hidden out of sight, Mr. Edward Owen, Secretary to the Welsh Commission, requested that it might be brought down for closer inspection, when it was at once recognized as a perfect specimen of a prehistoric cinerary urn, the character of the ornamentation of which, with its zigzag lines and dots, left no doubt that it was a relic of the Early Bronze Age. In shape, though not in size, the urn is very like the famous urn found in the reputed grave of Bronwen the Fair on the banks of the Alaw, in Anglesey, a couple of centuries ago, which is now one of the most treasured objects in the British Museum collection of prehistoric antiquities.

"A still greater surprise was in store for the Commissioners. Inside the larger urn was found a smaller one, a rare specimen of the incense cup type, which contained an old and much-faded letter, conveying the information that the urns had been found in a tumulus on a neighbouring farm, and had been sent by the discoverer as a present to the antiquary's son.

"As a result of representations made by Sir John Rhŷs, the Chairman of the Welsh Commission on Ancient Monuments, these unique archæological treasures will shortly be transferred by the Earl of Denbigh to the Welsh National Museum at Cardiff."

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The *Herts and Essex Observer*, September 7, contained a long and interesting account of a very considerable number of domestic and industrial antiquities, or "bygones," which have been added during the past two years to the collections at Saffron Walden Museum. We make the following short extract: "A collection has also been formed of old types of gardening and farming tools. Most of these forks, etc., were hand forged, and show methods of attachment to the handles and other points which have become obsolete since the introduction of factory-made articles drove the village craftsman out of the market. The flail and barley chopper, or 'hummler,' not often seen in use now, are represented; also the dibbling-irons used for hand-sowing grain and beans, when the practice was supposed to be summed up in the rhyme: 'One fer pigeon and one fer ter crow, one ter rot and one ter grow.' A hand-forged iron ploughshare is also included. When the long nose or point of the share became worn down, it was taken to the blacksmith and a fresh piece 'shot,' or welded on, in place of being discarded for a new part as at present. One of the most interesting of recent additions is the old hand-worked chaff-box presented by Mr. Overall. In this primitive machine the straw was levered forward along the trough or box by the action of a fork worked by one hand, and with the other the operator sliced off the ends with a downward sweep of a large scythe-like blade pivoted at its lower end. The left foot was in operation simultaneously, pressing down a lever which secured the straw, so as to give a firm cut. No little skill was required to keep time with these three movements, but a good man could earn a very fair sum, being paid 2s. 6d. per score fans of chaff. The operator usually worked round a series of farms during the season, carrying off the chaff-cutter on his back to the next job. On larger farms chaff-cutting with one of these machines provided regular winter work for one of the hands."

* * *

Dr. J. Charles Cox contributed "Notes on the Churches of Westmoreland and Cumberland" to the *Athenæum* of August 31 and September 14. Other newspaper articles on antiquarian subjects have been: "London Pottery and the London Museum" in the *Times*, August 30; "Roman Remains at Gravesend," by Mr. Alexander J. Philip, in the *Morning Post*, August 27; and "Brick-Built Castles of Leicestershire," with many illustrations, in the *Architect*, September 13.

Glimpses of Mediæval Life in a Yorkshire Borough.

By J. Travis Cook.

WHEN, in 1293, King Edward I. gave the present city and former borough of Kingston-upon-Hull its modern name, it had already passed through several phases of existence—previous incarnations, as it were. It was then the vill of Wyk or Wyk-upon-Hull, standing on the right bank of the River Hull, for some third of a mile above its junction with the Humber, in the vill of Myton. Its feudal lords were the Cistercian monks of Meaux Abbey, Holderness, who also owned the larger of the two fees into which Myton had become divided *post Conquestum*. Contemporary documents speak of the one vill as *villa del Wyk*, and of the other as *villa de Mitune*.

Hull, to use its colloquial name, first appears in history in 1160 as *le Wyc de Mitune* in the charter testifying Maud Camin's sale to Meaux Abbey of two parts of the land of her patrimony *del Wyc de Mitune*, with certain lands of hers in *p'dicte ville de Mitune*.

This parent vill of Myton appears in Domesday Book as a berewic of the great Danish manor of North Ferriby, the property T. R. E., of "Eddiva." Myton was then "waste." Whether the Norman scribe meant by the word *vastum* merely that no land was under cultivation in the berewic, or used it in Livy's sense, "devastated," "made empty by ravage" (and, if in this last, by foemen or the waters of the Humber), does not appear. But the fact seems to establish the formation of the Wyk of Myton as a post-Conquest event. There is strong evidence that locally a "wyk" was an area of land enclosed wholly or mainly by water, whether in natural channels, ditches, or moats.

Prior to the Danish conquests, Myton was a sixth-century English settlement at Hull mouth. Its 1086 tillage area of two and a quarter ploughlands (including the fallow) betokens a *tun* of not more than two families, certainly not a village community, assuming that the Domesday Book quantity represents the pristine arable.

Vill of Wyk-upon-Hull, the Wyk of Myton, Danish berewic and English settlement, summarize backwards the pre-Edwardian history of Hull.

In the fourteenth century the burghers enclosed the town within brick walls and towers, from Hull bank on the north-east to Humber shore on the south-west, and thence eastwards along its Humber frontage to Hull mouth. The latter river, their harbour and sole eastern defence, they guarded with a strong iron chain or boom at the entrance.

Four military gates, each armed with portcullis and drawbridge, generally spoken of in the plural as North Gates, Beverley Gates, Myton Gates, and Hessle Gates, gave access to the town. There were also posterns in the walls for strategic purposes. Travellers from the South of England usually crossed the Humber by the ferry from Barton (Lincs), established in 1325, and, landing on a small piece of ground jutting out into the stream and called "South End," entered the town through a guarded archway in a strong tower of the south wall. This landing-place was early armed with cannon.

There were three principal streets in mediæval Hull, still existing under different and later names—Hull Street and Marketgate running from the north of the town to the south (the former along Hull bank), and Aldgate running from west to east. Minor streets were Munkgate, Mytongate, Old Kirk Lane, and Beverley Street, etc.

The government of the town was both parental and communal. The local authority consisted of "Mr. Mayor and his brethren, the Aldermen," elected and to some extent controlled by town's meetings. Each Alderman had a municipal ward under his jurisdiction; but chiefest of all was, of course, Mr. Mayor, in his furred gown and chain of office, his "beard of formal cut, and fair round belly with good capon lined."

There was a delicious provision in the town's ordinances to meet the case of any Mayor who should be "tedious or noyant" in his position. I suppose one was meant who, presuming on his dignity, should buttonhole busy burgesses, to prate tediously his "wise saws and modern instances," or pry too curiously into their affairs, or preside over public meetings with a ponderous slowness. If not "reconsiled and refourmed by ye gode airs" of his brethren the Aldermen, he was to be fined.

An instance of the nature of the communal form of government existing in Hull during the fifteenth century is this: In 1456 the Mayor and Aldermen called a meeting of the burgesses in the Guildhall, "the comon bell yerunto rongen after ye manner of ye towne," and it was enacted that thenceforth no householder should throw his refuse into the public street in front of his door (evidently the time-honoured method of getting rid of rubbish), but should wait for the town's dustman to collect it from door to door, and convey it to "the tilery" (brickyard—a disused one, with open excavations); also that any housewife or person found "defectyve of outcastinge of mokk in ye strete" should be fined fourpence.

This communal authority was far-reaching. In 1565 a townsman, Thomas West, and Isabel his wife, having, through the wiles of the latter, deceived and robbed a London trader, were reduced at a stroke to beggary and exile. The Mayor and Aldermen, acting for the townsfolk, disfranchised the man, seized and sold all his goods and chattels, and, after carting the miserable couple ignominiously round the town, drove them from it destitute.

It was also an ancient economy. There are on record many ordinances stated to have existed *ab antiquo*, and to have been annually proclaimed in public from time immemorial—such as that no cook or butcher should sell any meat, or any "maner vittail," except such as was seasonable and wholesome for human food; that every householder should cleanse before his door on each Saturday; that none should deposit rubbish in the town moat or on the walls; and that no tavern should remain open after curfew.

Nor was it any respecter of persons or sex. An irascible dame, wife of an apothecary, was reported to the Bench for having "foughten and brokken one Nicholes Maungye's hedde," as well as having fallen into a habit of brawling, scolding, and reviling her honest neighbours. As a gentle suggestion to reform, the "thowe" (ducking-stool) was solemnly placed at her door, *coram publico*. This destroyed the worthy dame's last vestige of self-restraint. It is recorded that she burst out of her house in a furious rage "and tirreble manner," armed with a hatchet, and then and there "the saide thowe dydde cutt and breke all to peecys." However, two days in the town gaol, in a tower grimly called "cold and uncouth," brought madam to reason, and she was released on her husband's paying the cost of a new "thowe."

The town's meetings, a very real folk-mote, were held in the Guildhall on the summons of its bell. Here the Mayor and Aldermen, the town Chamberlains, and the Sheriff of the county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, were publicly elected, the first and last always from amongst the aldermen. The Bench (the Mayor and Aldermen) appear to have usually nominated the candidates, each of whom appointed some person present "to goo with ye boke amonges the burges," and record his supporters' votes. There were fines for such electioneering tricks as voting twice, either through favour or malice, or so moving from a usual seat or standing about as to confuse or disturb the scrutators. There is also evidence that ill-will against a nominee as often took the form of voting for him as the contrary.

The Sheriff of Hull is always now some prominent and wealthy citizen who is elected by the Town Council, generally from outside the Corporation. But this social status can hardly have been required in such appointments as that of George Shaw, mariner and ex-Sheriff, who was fined and imprisoned in 1560 for using his residence as a common tippling-house.

The food and drink of the inhabitants, the reasonable cost of each, and the due observance of Sundays and fast-days, were matters which gave the Bench much and frequent concern, and were regulated by ordinances drawn up by them and accepted in public meeting by the burgesses. For instance, the townsfolk were forbidden to eat flesh in Lent, or on Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays, or other "ffishe daies," or to have more than one meal on Fridays or fast-days. No shops were to be open on Sundays, nor any food or drink to be sold on the Sabbath, except to strangers, and then only before "xj of the clokke" (presumably a.m.).

Foodstuffs brought into the town by country-folk on market-days were to be all sold before the market closed, or what remained over forfeited. All Hull "breusters" were to sell "a galon" of their best ale for three-halfpence, and to brew and sell a gallon of "holesome and able" beer for a penny. Also all "tipplers" (meaning vendors, not consumers) were to "sell oute thaire ale" at three-halfpence per gallon by "mesure ensealed." The "common baxters" (bakers) were required to bake penny, halfpenny, and farthing loaves, "holesome and wele sesoned, kepyng weight after ye assise."

Brewers were licensed by the Bench. In 1570 one Richard Marshall received a licence because of his "age, poverty, sickness, and imbecility"—curious qualifications for a brewer!

About this time Hull merchants were much harassed by "pirateous shippes." In 1577 two Hull vessels, the *White Hind* and the *Solomon*, were sent to sea, equipped "in warlike manner," to apprehend such sea-brigands as they might encounter. It throws a curious light on "the spacious days of great Elizabeth" to read that these warships, as they virtually were (for they were commissioned by the Lord High Admiral) captured at sea off the coast of Lincolnshire a pirate vessel which had been fitted out by a citizen of Chichester, and by him "sett fourthe to ye seas a-rovinge." The master (who it is recorded was also the captain) and all but three of his seventeen hands were hanged outside the town.

House rents in the early sixteenth century are given at 4s., 5s., 8s., 13s. 4d., and 16s., with "lytyll howses" at 2s. 4d., per annum. The daily wage of an artisan, such as a "wryte" (carpenter), was 6d., and that of a labourer ("a sarvar to sarve him") 3d. This spelling gives us, probably, the accepted pronunciation at that time of "serve," not the provincial.

Nothing seems to have escaped the oversight of the Bench. Adulteration of food or drink or manufactured articles was always severely dealt with. The local ropemakers especially are said to have used great deceit in making the cordage they supplied to "shippes and other grate vessells," and stringent regulations were made to cure this bad habit.

A last dark record of "the good old times" may be quoted. On September 4, 1604, "was kept here a general gaol delivery, at which time were arraigned for witchcraft divers men and women, and five" (two males and three females) "found guilty, which had judgment, and were executed on Saturday after."

Perhaps, as a set-off, an example of the pun of the period may be added. 24th Eliz. Jane Smythe (an aged pauper) was set in the stocks and "discharged of the town's House wherein she dwelled" for using slanderous words about the Bench "and the Preacher" (the Rev. Griffith Briskin), having said of the cleric, "Briskin is the cause of it; the devil brisk him out of the town." Probably, if she had been a younger woman, she would have been soundly whipped in addition.

The reader will gather that "Home Rule" was a very practical matter in mediæval England.

The Sanctuary and Basilica of St. Martin at Tours.

By J. Tavenor-Perry.

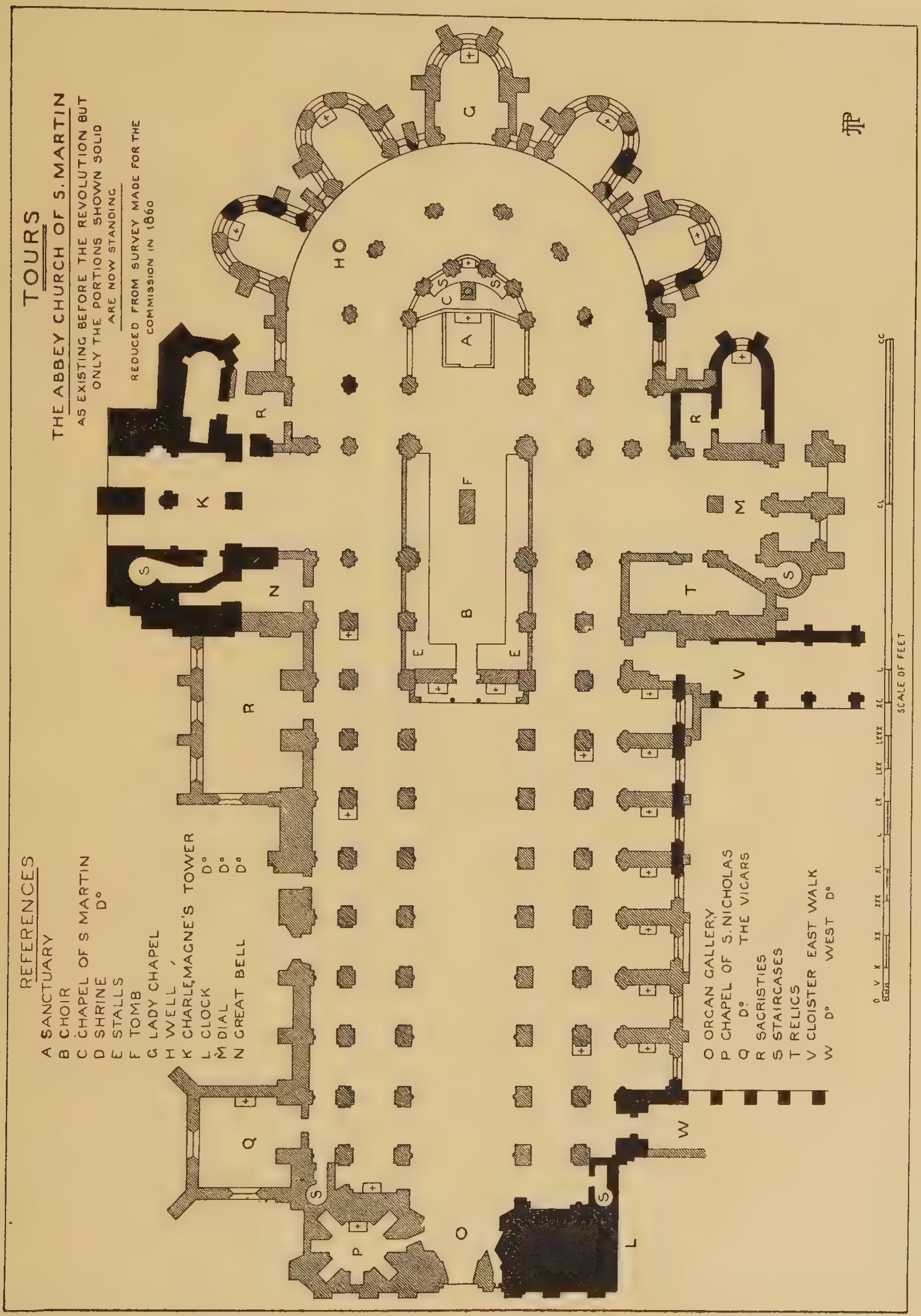
TWO lofty half-ruined towers, closely hemmed in by the houses which surround them, but separated from each other by some 200 feet and a busy thoroughfare, are all the remains left to be seen of the great abbey church of St. Martin at Tours, and of the ancient town and commune of Châteauneuf, in the centre of which it once stood. The abbey had been one of the richest and most famous in France, a place of pilgrimage and sanctuary for over a thousand years, holding in North-Western Europe a similar position to Compostella, Rome, and Jerusalem in the South and East; while the town, even in the thirteenth century, was famous for the wealth of its inhabitants, and the beauty and chastity of its women. At the Revolution its abbey church experienced a fate more unfortunate than usually fell to the lot of the great churches within cities, which were generally reserved to be converted into public civil buildings, while only the smaller parish churches, of but little use for markets and such like, were destroyed. But the aristocratic character of the Chapter and its close connection with royalty made this abbey particularly obnoxious to the mob; and when the tombs of the saint and others had been rifled, the whole of the eastern apse and the choir were pulled down. Here the destroyers paused, perhaps to consider how far the nave and transepts might be utilized; but as Châteauneuf had long since been incorporated with the city of Tours, and become almost the centre of its business quarters, the cleared land was considered the most valuable for building purposes, and a plan was prepared, now preserved in the Prefecture of Indre-et-Loire, entitled "*Plan géométral de l'emplacement de la ci-devant église Martin de Tours*," dated "*le* 24 *ventose an IX.*" (March 15, 1801), for the sale of the property. In the course of the next year the whole of the buildings, except the two towers still standing, were cleared away, and a new street, running the whole length of the church from east to west, was opened up, and became one of the busiest thoroughfares of the modern city. In 1860 a commission of experts, acting under the approval of Monseigneur Hippolyte, Archbishop of Tours, having purchased two or three houses on the south side of this street, which stood exactly over the supposed position of St. Martin's shrine, pulled them down, and made excavations which led to the discovery of a small vault built of tufa, which they were able to identify, from surviving descriptions, with the original resting-place of the saint beneath the Chapel of the Repose.

St. Martin, the Apostle of Gaul, who was, during the centuries following his death, as Sismondi says, in some sort the God of France, was born in 316 at Sabarie in Pannonia, now known as Stein in Upper Hungary, where his father, who was an officer in the army, was stationed. He himself was educated at Pavia, and followed his father's profession; and it was while serving with the army of Julian that the well-known incident of sharing his cloak with a beggar occurred at Amiens. In consequence of the events which followed from this episode, he obtained his discharge from the army, and embraced a religious life at Milan; and, after some wanderings, he settled at Ligugé, by Poitiers, whence he was summoned, in 372, to the Bishopric of the church in Cæsarodunum, the metropolis of the third Lyonnaise, later known as Tours. Here he distinguished himself by his ardour, if not intolerance, in destroying the temples, a work in which he was visibly assisted by celestial agents. During his episcopacy, he resided chiefly in the abbey of Marmoutiers, which he had founded on the opposite side of the river to Tours, and where was preserved the ampoule containing oil which an angel had given to the holy man wherewith to rub a bruise from which he suffered. St. Martin died in 397 at Candes, a little town lower down the Loire by the mouth of the Vienne, and his body forthwith commenced a series of wanderings and adventures scarcely paralleled by that of our own St. Cuthbert.

At first the Poitevans put in a claim for the sainted remains, but the Tourangeux, with the assistance of a supernatural agency, carried the day; for the barque on which the body had been placed ascended the Loire against its *torrent révolutionnaire*, without sails or oars, while the trees on the banks broke into blossom, although it was November, the sick were healed, and celestial music accompanied the vessel until it arrived at Tours. After resting a few days on the banks, in a position afterwards marked by a chapel known as Little St. Martin's, the body was buried in a sepulchre by the roadside about a quarter of a league outside the gate of Tours, and eleven years later St. Brice, St. Martin's successor in the Bishopric, built over it a chapel dedicated to St. Stephen Protomartyr. In consequence of the many miracles wrought at the tomb, the chapel became too small for the crowds of pilgrims who were attracted by their fame, and St. Perpetuus, who became Bishop sixty-four years after St. Martin's decease, erected in place of it a spacious basilica, which Gregory of Tours describes as the richest and most remarkable monument of the period. At its east end was formed a small crypt, some 5 or 6 feet long and 3 feet wide, lined with plates of bronze composed of copper and tin with a little gold, and having a door of the same metal furnished with four locks, and a slab of marble over, which formed an altar at which Mass was celebrated, an honour usually reserved for martyrs; and over all was raised a cupola or ciborium on four columns, all fabricated of gold and silver, and set with precious stones of great value. To this tomb, wrapped in a white cloth in an alabaster case enclosed in a casket of precious metal, the body of the saint was removed on July 4, 473, which day, ever afterwards, has been kept as the Feast of the Translation. In accordance with the usage of the period, St. Perpetuus founded a college of clerics to maintain the services of the church, and to attend upon the shrine, and in a short time a considerable population formed a settlement round the building, which became known as Martinopolis.

Shortly after the founding of the new basilica, Clovis, on his way to the fight with Alaric, sent forward some messengers to consult the oracle of St. Martin as to his chances of success, and instructed them to listen at the church doors to what they were singing inside, for the choir of priests did not cease chanting day or night, but relieved each other at stated times. The messengers chanced to hear sung the fortieth and forty-first verses of the eighteenth Psalm, beginning, "Thou hast given me the necks of mine enemies," and Clovis accepted this as a good omen; and when he returned from his victory, in consideration of the saint's assistance, he not only endowed the abbey with the rich spoils he had captured, but granted a confirmation and extension of its rights of sanctuary.

In this same church Clovis, about the year 510, assumed the tunic and purple cloak sent by the Emperor Anastasius by an ambassador, who saluted him with the names of Consul, Patrician, and Augustus, an event looked upon by some as the foundation of the French monarchy, but which Gibbon describes as a name, a shadow, an empty pageant. But this gave Clovis an assured position among his Roman and Gallic subjects, and he and his family ever after held St. Martin and his abbey in the highest honour; and when, a few years later, the church was very seriously injured by fire, it was restored by his son Clothaire to more than its pristine splendour. Other events occurred later in connection with the sanctuary, which associated other members of this family with the abbey; but during the latter period of the dynasty, and until the accession of Charlemagne, we hear but little about it, and it no doubt suffered from the disturbed state of the surrounding country.


TOURS
THE ABBEY CHURCH OF S. MARTIN
AS EXISTING BEFORE THE REVOLUTION BUT
ONLY THE PORTIONS SHOWN SOLID
ARE NOW STANDING
REDUCED FROM SURVEY MADE FOR THE
COMMISSION IN 1860
REFERENCES
A SANCTUARY
B CHOIR
C CHAPEL OF S MARTIN
D SHRINE D°
E STALLS
F TOMB
G LADY CHAPEL
H WELL
K CHARLEMAGNE'S TOWER
L CLOCK D°
M DIAL D°
N GREAT BELL D°
O ORGAN GALLERY
P CHAPEL OF S. NICHOLAS
Q D° THE VICARS
R SACRISTIES
S STAIRCASES
T RELICS
V CLOISTER EAST WALK
W D° WEST D°
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SCALE OF FEET

Charlemagne visited Tours in 800, and here his last wife, Luitgarda, died, and he had her buried with great pomp in the Church of St. Martin or within its precincts; but the building in which her tomb was placed was, in the next year, destroyed by fire, and he commanded that a very high tower should be at once erected over her remains, and this tower, no doubt, still forms the foundation and nucleus of that which is known to the present day as the Tour de Charlemagne. But a more important event for the abbey, due doubtless to the influence of Charlemagne, was the settlement here of his English friend Alcuin, who founded an important school, which may be said to have been the cradle of the Universities of France; and this caused the importance of Martinopolis so to increase that it had to be surrounded with ramparts, and took, if not then, shortly afterwards, the name of Châteauneuf. It was during a visit to Tours that the Empress Judith, wife to Charlemagne's son Louis, died, and she was also buried in the abbey.

In 838 the Normans, attracted by the riches of the shrine, came up against the town, but a timely exhibition of the relics of St. Martin on the ramparts seems to have scared them away, and this event is celebrated as the Feast of the Subvention of St. Martin on May 12. In 853 the Normans were again in the neighbourhood, and the Chapter, fearing lest a repetition of the exhibition might prove less efficacious, packed up the relics with such other treasures as they could move, and left the abbey to be pillaged and burnt; and St. Martin again commenced his wanderings, and was carried by way of Orleans and Chablis to Auxerre,* where he rested for thirty-four years. When the Chapter had returned to Tours, and had restored the abbey and the walls of Châteauneuf, they reclaimed the body from Auxerre, but its Bishop refused the return, and it was only when Ingelger, grandson to the Duke of Burgundy, united his troops to those of the Chapter, that they were able to recover it by force. The triumphal return, which is celebrated under the title of the Reversion of St. Martin on December 14, was as miraculous in its surroundings as the first progress. The chasse was borne by the great lords in the midst of the army of Ingelger, while the trees, although it was mid-winter, put forth their blossoms, and the meadows were covered with flowers.

In 994 Fulk the Black, undeterred by the sanctity of the shrine, burnt the abbey and Châteauneuf, and did so much damage that the Treasurer, Hervé, who was a man of considerable wealth, pulled down the ruins of the church, and reconstructed it on a larger scale. During the rebuilding, the body of St. Martin was removed to the Church of St. Venant, which stood a little to the south-east of the abbey; but after the completion of the new buildings, it was replaced in its old position in the choir, in 1014, on the anniversary of the first translation by St. Perpetuus.

When Hervé destroyed the ruins of the old buildings, he left the Tour de Charlemagne and some of the old foundations, and therefore in his rebuilding he was tied by these, and by the original position of the vault in which the saint had been placed; but these restrictions allowed, nevertheless, of a church of great size being built. The new building suffered from a series of disasters by fire in 1096, 1123, 1137, 1202, and 1203, and at the end of the twelfth century seems, to a great extent, to have been reconstructed, and from this time, except for smaller alterations and additions, it seems to have remained undisturbed till the Revolution.

Until the time of Charles the Fair, the chasse, placed in the niche already described, remained perfect and intact; but in 1323 the King, armed with a Bull obtained from Pope John XXII., one of the Avignon Popes, opened it and removed the head, which he placed separately in a bust-shaped reliquary, and returned the decapitated trunk to the original casket. Charles VII., in 1453, again removed the body, which he encased in a new chasse of gold and enamel, enriched with agates, sapphires, topazes, and emeralds, the work of a native goldsmith named Lambart, and elevated it on a silver platform behind the high altar. Around it were grouped reliquaries of gold and silver, containing the remains of SS. Brice, Eustoche, Perpetuus, Euphrone, Gregory, Epain, and others, with St. Martin's own head; and lamps, burning day and night, of great value, were suspended around the shrine, while an iron grille, or railing, for their protection, was fixed around these treasures. Louis XI., in 1478, removed the iron grille, and replaced it by one of solid silver, and included within it a life-sized figure of himself, also in silver, kneeling before the shrine.

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* The story of the test made at Auxerre of the relative miraculous powers of the relics of St. Martin and St. German is told at length by William of Malmesbury.

In 1522 Francis I., being, as was not unusual with him, a little short of ready money, commenced to despoil the churches, and demanded of the Chapter of St. Martin's the silver grille which had been so lately set up. The Canons in vain protested against such an outrage on "Monsieur Sainct Martin," and the townspeople offered, if time were given them, to raise a sum of money equal to its value; but the King's orders were peremptory, and he sent to take it by force. Under the personal supervision of his commissioners, the Bishops of Tournay and Bazas—and the story reads more like an episode in the history of the contemporary Sovereign across the Channel—a troop of archers tore down the railings, and the ancient vaults re-echoed to their shouts and hammers as they outraged the venerated sanctuary of the Gauls. To quiet the fears of the actors, some of whom dreaded the active interposition of the saints, the Bishop of Tournay flung his robes across the altar without exciting their anger; but fearing, still more, the angry crowd outside, they closed and guarded the church doors, and threatened to hang one of the priests who was too loud in his protestations. The money thus obtained was sent to Scotland to foment the quarrel with Henry VIII., and the reverse of Pavia, three years later, was attributed to the somewhat belated anger of Heaven for this outrage.

A few years afterwards, in 1562, the Huguenots took a turn in pillaging St. Martin's shrine, and, not having the fear of the saints before their eyes, they made a clean sweep of all that the Most Christian King had left. They removed the bodies of St. Martin and the other saints from their caskets, and burnt them outside the south transept door; and they made a hearth of bricks in the south choir aisle, on which they melted down the shrines and reliquaries. After they had taken their departure, however, the faithful discovered among the ashes of the relics pieces of an arm-bone and of a skull, which they fondly believed to belong to St. Martin, and these they restored to his original grave; and they enclosed the space before the Dial Tower, where the relics had been burnt, with iron railings, within which, from the sanctified soil, flowers grew, which were distributed to the pilgrims until the time of the Revolution. Even these poor remains disappeared when the choir was destroyed at the end of the eighteenth century, and the site was reduced to the condition we have already described.

St. Martin is generally shown in mediæval manuscripts and glass and on seals as engaged in the somewhat difficult and foolish task of cutting up his cape with his sword, and reducing it to two rags, neither of which would have been of much service either to himself or the beggar. The division seems to have been much more sensible and liberal, for St. Martin merely cut off the little cape or hood, which he retained for himself, giving the naked beggar the larger or tunic part, with which he was able reasonably to clothe himself. This little cape was, according to Durandus, always carried about by the Kings of France as a protection when going on their wars, and it was kept in its own tent, which, hence, was called a chapel, and its attendant priests, chaplains. The tunic, or great cape, with which the beggar was clothed, was for long kept in the Abbey of Olivet, near Orleans.

The personal protection for which the Kings of France looked to St. Martin no doubt influenced them in their regard to sanctuarial rights particularly claimed for his houses, as well as for that high estimation in which the saint was held by all classes, as is shown by the enormous number of churches dedicated to him, both in France and England, some of which, such as St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, and St. Martin's-le-Grand, Dover, had special sanctuarial privileges confirmed by the King. This of St. Martin's at Tours appears to have possessed very special sanctity, as besides its general privileges of sanctuary common to all sacred edifices, and the special rights conferred and confirmed by the early Kings of France, from Clovis to Charlemagne, it possessed the sacredness inherent to the burial-place of the saint who was the protector of the Kings themselves; so that this church became, as Gregory of Tours says, "the most respected of sanctuaries." One instance, taken from Thierry, will show how inviolable this sanctuary was held even by the most powerful of the Kings.

Merowig, the son of Hilperik, after his marriage to Brunehilda, took sanctuary in St. Martin's Church, Rouen, but was induced by his father, with promises of safety, to leave. After a fresh quarrel, however, Merowig sought the securer sanctuary of St. Martin at Tours. At that time there was another fugitive from King Hilperik's anger, one Duke Gonthramn, in asylum there, who resided with his two daughters in one of the houses which formed the court of the basilica, and led the Bishop and Canons a very troublesome life. The King had tried to inveigle him out by promises, or induce the priests to drive him out, and had even sent a force to compel him, but its leader was too frightened to do more than devastate the surrounding country; but the fugitive was assured of perfect safety only where he was, not only from supernatural protection, but also from the not less efficacious intervention of the Bishop of Tours, Georgius Florentius Gregorius, who was ever the firm guardian and protector of the rights of his church, but more especially of the right of sanctuary.

Merowig, who had been compelled by his father to receive the tonsure and become a priest contrary to the canons of the church, was on his way to a monastery near Le Mans, in which he was to be confined, when he effected his escape and made for Tours. Having arrayed himself in a military cloak, and covered his tonsured head with the hood, he made his way into St. Martin's Church, and entered at a moment when the Eulogies were being distributed to the faithful all over the basilica; but the deacons passed over Merowig, as his head was covered, and they thought he wished to remain unknown. Infuriated by this fancied neglect, he forced his way through the people up the nave and into the choir, where Bishop Gregory was sitting, and he threatened him with his sword; but the Bishop, who recognized him, and knew the young barbarian's temper, quieted him by distributing to him some of the Eulogies, as he desired. Gregory, however, hastened to inform Hilperik of the circumstance, according to the requirements of the sanctuary laws of the Emperor Leo, by sending to him, at Soissons, a deacon of the Cathedral of Tours, with an exact account of all that had taken place. In return, Hilperik ordered Gregory to drive out the fugitives, which was, of course, impossible, though the Bishop would only have been too glad to get rid of them.

The law which sanctioned the inviolability of the religious asylums also gave the fugitives full power to provide themselves with all sorts of provisions, so that it should be impossible for their pursuers to drive them out by means of famine. The priests of the basilica of St. Martin took upon themselves the care of supplying the articles necessary for the subsistence of the poor and those who had no servants; but the rich had their own servants, who went backwards and forwards, or were served by men and women from without, whose presence frequently caused confusion and excess. The courts of the buildings and the porches of the basilica were at all hours filled by people engaged on business or lounging in idleness; and at times the noise and confusion of the repasts drowned the chanting of the services, and disturbed the priests in their stalls and the monks in their cells. Sometimes the guests, half intoxicated, came to blows, and bloody frays took place, not only at the church doors, but within the basilica; and it is Gregory himself that gives this account of the state of affairs which was going on during the residence of Merowig and his friend Gonthramn.

But as Gregory, in spite of all this, refused to expel the fugitives, Hilperik prepared to remove them by force; but when he had got together his army, his heart failed him for fear of the saint, and he resolved to try and get him round to his side. He therefore wrote a letter to St. Martin, in which he related all his grievances against his son, and sent it by a special messenger to Tours, who placed it on the altar of the basilica, together with a blank sheet of paper for his reply, and gave the saint three days in which to compose his answer. But the oracle was silent; and neither by natural nor supernatural means was any reply given, and at the end of the three days the messenger found the letter and the blank sheet of paper untouched.

In the meantime, however, Merowig and his friend, feeling life in sanctuary to be too constrained, after having made one or two excursions into the surrounding country in safety, went further afield, the former making for the sanctuary of St. German at Auxerre, and the latter for that of St. Hilary at Poitiers; and Hilperik, hearing that they had left St. Martin's, sent at once to guard that sanctuary lest they should try to return, all the gates were closed, except one for the use of the priests, and the people were rigidly excluded from the church; but presently both the fugitives were murdered, and the sanctuary of St. Martin was freed from further outrage.

The town of Martinopolis, which had grown up around the abbey, and which afforded the necessary accommodation for the various fugitives, had already grown to be of some size and importance in the days of St. Gregory, though whether it was then surrounded with walls is uncertain; but some time before the Norman invasion, in 838, as we have seen, it was enclosed by some sort of fortification; and after their second attack, when they burned the abbey, the place was walled in, the Tour de Charlemagne forming the donjon, and it became generally known as Châteauneuf. This smaller town was quite distinct from the city of Tours, which still retained its Roman walls, the lines of which, as well as of the amphitheatre, can be traced to this day. The mediæval walls of Châteauneuf enclosed an area about a quarter of a mile from north to south, and rather less from east to west, the abbey church lying about the centre. All the space to the south of this was devoted to the conventual buildings, the treasury with the mint—for the Chapter issued a coinage of its own—and the churches of SS. Jean, André, Colombe, and Simple. The north side of the church was occupied by the townspeople, and contained the churches of SS. Barbe, Croix, Denis, and Notre-Dame. In the fourteenth century a new wall was built from the Roman wall of Tours, passing south and west of Châteauneuf, till it joined the river to the north of it. The limits of the area of the town were, however, gradually altered, so that at the time of the Revolution the enclosed precinct of St. Martin had extended southward to the fourteenth-century wall, so as to include the Church of St. Venant, while all the part north of the abbey had been absorbed into the modern city of Tours.

In the reign of Philip Augustus, the people of Châteauneuf, growing restive under ecclesiastical domination, obtained from the King communal privileges, which, according to the formula, ran: *Scarbinatus*, *collegium*, *majoratus*, *sigillum*, *campana*, *berfredus et jurisdictio;* and though the township has long since disappeared, its great bell, or *bourdon*, hanging in the Tour de Charlemagne, which doubtless formed the town's belfry, remained until the Revolution.

The architectural description of a building which has long ago disappeared, and therefore must be to some extent conjectural, may seem of little interest; but, as fairly complete plans of St. Martin's remain and present many peculiar features, it cannot in this case be neglected, and a glance at our drawing, reproduced to a great extent from the one prepared for the Commission of 1860, will show how the church was arranged.

It is doubtful whether any portion of the structure, as standing in the eighteenth century, belonged to the church built by Hervé, unless it was the transepts, which are remarkable both for their shortness and small size generally, the dimensions having been controlled by the much more ancient Tour de Charlemagne; while portions of the lower part of the west front may also have belonged to Hervé's building. The apse and nave were in all probability reconstructed in the twelfth century, and the date of 1175 is generally assigned to them, at which time Tours was included in the English dominions, and Henry II. had a residence near by in Touraine. The eastern work seems to have resembled St. Sernin, Toulouse; but it was much larger, having double aisles, and the outer one very broad, but with a similar number of radiating chapels and shorter transepts. The position of the Confession of St. Martin, which could not be altered at the rebuilding, and the nearness of the transepts, compelled the formation of the ritual choir in the nave, as in our Westminster Abbey. The high altar stood before the chord of the apse, and was separated from the Chapel of St. Martin by a screen, behind which stood the shrine, surmounted by a ciborium, and, again, behind that, on a raised platform reached by curved flights of steps, stood St. Martin's altar, known also as the altar of the Pardon or of the Confession; and in the centre of the choir stood the tomb of the son of Charles VIII. The nave was of great size, and perhaps of the same date as the choir, and, if we may judge from the remains of arcading and moulding showing on the upper parts of the two existing towers, in the best style of Early French pointed architecture. The outer aisles were much narrower than the inner ones, but the north walk of the cloister seems to have been turned into a series of chapels in the fifteenth century, and added to the southernmost aisle, and at the same time, against the north, were added the Chapel of the Vicars and the great sacristy. Early in the sixteenth century the cloisters were rebuilt in a beautiful form of the French Renaissance by Bastien François, the architect of the north tower of the Cathedral of Tours, and nephew of the more celebrated Michel Colombe, and portions of these cloisters fortunately remain.

This account has been based on personal observations made during two visits to Tours in 1864 and 1866; the works of Thierry, Sismondi, Viollet-le-Duc, and De Caumont; and more particularly on the *Histoire de la Ville de Tours*, by E. Giraudet, and the *Report of the Commission de l'œuvre de Saint-Martin*, published in 1861.

Bronze Age Pottery.*

By H. St. George Gray.

THE last year or two have seen the production of some large works relating to the Roman and Late Celtic periods, and recently the antiquarian world has been benefited by the results of the Hon. John Abercromby's arduous researches into the chronological classification of Bronze Age pottery. His fellow-workers have the satisfaction of knowing that he has left few pages unturned in gathering information and developing the subject he is so well fitted to deal with. Nor has his achievement been attained merely by literary research and the gift of drawing what is best from the writings of others; but he gives us the result of his many visits to Continental museums. We have, moreover, a work which clearly exhibits the discrimination, originality, and fertile mind of its author in this branch of archæological study.

Mr. Abercromby's *magnum opus* is obviously not a monograph hurriedly conceived and hastily written. We fully appreciate the fact that the subject is one which has called for years of close application, and it has evidently been no easy matter to obtain suitable photographs of so large a proportion of the ceramic productions of the Bronze Age, preserved in many public and private museums. It can hardly be expected that the work includes quite all the vessels that have been discovered and preserved, but it will, amongst other secondary considerations, have the effect of bringing to light similar pots which probably exist, in some instances, perhaps, in a neglected condition, in private houses. County museums are undoubtedly the most suitable homes for such vessels—valuable only from their archæological associations, and as a means of gradually converting pre-history into history, a process which is rapidly gaining ground.

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* *A Study of the Bronze Age Pottery of Great Britain and Ireland and its Associated Grave-Goods.* By the Hon. John Abercromby, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot. With 1,611 illustrations of pottery, 155 examples of grave-goods, and 10 plates showing ornamentation. Oxford, *Clarendon Press*, 1912, Royal 4to., pp. 164 and 128, with 110 plates (98 collotypes). Price £3 3s. net.

On perusing the pages of these welcome volumes we soon find that they represent a great deal more than a classification of Bronze Age pottery. They are comprehensive, and deal with various aspects of the Bronze Period. Mr. Abercromby seldom fails to give us references, in the form of footnotes, etc., which constitute such a valuable asset to the archæological student; and he duly acknowledges all those who have been instrumental in placing material at his disposal. Mr. Abercromby must have conducted a voluminous correspondence on this subject with a large number of British and foreign antiquaries, and he appears to have been to considerable trouble in verifying statements which were either vague or not altogether reliable.

The closer one studies these volumes, the more one sighs at the haphazard manner in which Hoare, Bateman, and others, conducted their excavations in the middle of the nineteenth century. It is true that the results of their labours have given us a large proportion of our knowledge of the burial customs of the prehistoric peoples of Britain, but had this digging been delayed until the present day a vastly increased amount of information would be at our disposal with regard to the customs and arts of the Bronze Age people, their civilization, mode of living, and disposal of their dead; and how much richer we should be in regard to ethnological and osteological data. Hoare it was who described a skull as "grinning a ghastly smile," without further details!

We are struck, too, in perusing Mr. Abercromby's work, by the careless manner, in some cases, in which these baked clay vessels have been repaired, and the present affords us an excellent opportunity of imploring the amateur to use the utmost care in building up urns and beakers from a large number of fragments; only those who have devoted many years to this delicate work know the difficulties which present themselves. It is rather hard, however, to realize that Fig. 11, Plate V., was found in over fifty fragments, and Fig. 9*a*, Plate LXIII., was built up from no less than sixty-two pieces, but such was the case.

Another lesson to be learnt from these volumes is the desirability of recording the discovery of archæological remains with greater accuracy. In the rush of the times it is so difficult to get the average person to put anything on record with sufficient detail. The general public do not like minute descriptions of objects, but that process is essential to the archæologist, and he always has it in his power to eliminate anything that may afterwards prove to be superfluous. Mr. Abercromby's work is an important addition to the antiquary's bookshelf; of even greater value would his deductions and conclusions be, had Hoare and his contemporaries recorded the results of their excavations in the manner achieved by Pitt-Rivers and those who follow his methods.

The illustrations generally are of a high standard; their number is a great feature of the work, and a boon to the barrow-digger. It is, indeed, difficult to find any real defects in these plates, excepting that a few of the vessels and pottery designs are a little out of the vertical; and in Plate LIX., O. 2, the outline of a perfect flint knife-dagger has been spoilt by cutting away the block in the lower half (left side). Considering the character and price of the work, a more substantial binding might have been given.

There are a few slight mistakes of a minor character—quite excusable in a work so full of names of places. For the sake of uniformity we note the following variants in spelling: *Rotherley* and *Rotherly*, *Lambourne* and *Lambourn*, *Lowe* and *Low*, *Smerrill* and *Smerril*, *Parsley* and *Parcelly*, etc. In Vol. II. *Winklebury* should be *Winkelbury* (pp. 43, 77, 121), *Paddleton—Puddletown* (p. 42), *Rimsbury—Rimbury* (p. 47), *Cloeston—Clenston* (p. 121), *Welcome Horsey—Melcombe Horsey* (p. 121); 0·9 inch should be 0·9 foot (p. 102).

The South Lodge Camp is in Dorset, not in Wilts (Vol. II., pp. 40, 77, 89, 120); Hagbourn Hill is in Berks, not Dorset (p. 103); and *Martin's Down Camp, Dorset*, should be *Martin Down Camp, Wilts* (pp. 69, 90). It will be seen, on reference to Hoare's *Ancient Wilts*, that cinerary urns Nos. 248 and 414 are from Woodyates, Dorset, not Fovant, Wilts (pp. 29, 118, 121).

Dr. Thurnam was the first to attempt a classification of Bronze Age pottery on a large scale, but at that time (1871) there was insufficient material available to place the typical forms in their relative chronological order. He formed a mistaken opinion, too, that cinerary urns were earlier than beakers, and in this idea he appears to have been followed by the late Mr. Romilly Allen (*Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times*, p. 24 *et seq.*). The terminology of Dr. Oscar Montelius has been adopted, to prevent confusion with true Neolithic pottery; and his chronology of the Bronze Age in Britain (*Archæologia*, vol. lxi.) has been accommodated to one that seems more in accord with the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Abercromby.

For the purpose of studying the different classes of Bronze Age pottery, Britain and Ireland have been subdivided into zones and areas, so that the change which took place in the various types might be noted as they moved by degrees from south to north.

The first part of Vol. I. deals with the beaker—the earliest Bronze Age ceramic type—and in Chapter I. the "cord-beakers" and "bell-beakers" of the Continent are discussed. The latter type appears to have originated in Spain, and, in company, perhaps, with copper, extended northwards into Central Europe. The "cord-beaker" was earlier in time, though both were to some extent contemporary. From their geographical position, the British beakers, it is concluded, must be somewhat later than those of Central Europe, but Mr. Abercromby doubts if any British beaker can be dated earlier than 2000 B.C.

The great majority of beakers are undoubtedly sepulchral, but a few instances are known in which these vessels have not been associated with human remains, and in Scotland fragments of beakers have been found in kitchen-middens.

The British beakers are classified in geographical order, and for this purpose Great Britain is divided into seven provinces, the first four having reference to England, the remainder to Scotland. Local differences and the changes in form and ornamentation which took place are best noted in this way. It is, perhaps, a little difficult to follow Mr. Abercromby in the minute differences of form and technique which he classifies under types and subtypes, but the "connecting-links," which we have to some extent to imagine, will in all probability be discovered when the number of beakers in our museums has increased. It is, however, very probable that "the beakers in which the greatest swell lies comparatively low are older than those in which it is near the middle, and that a flattening of the curves indicates a later date in the series." The plain encircling band also points to early date.

In working from south to north it is seen that Type A, so plentiful in the south, lessens in number as the Border is approached; and in the South of Scotland only one can be classified under this heading. On the other hand, Type C, which was only just beginning to appear in the two southern provinces, is found to be the most numerous variety when North Britain is reached. The most northern discovery of the beaker type of pottery was found in a cist at Bettyhill, north coast of Sutherland.

Chapter III. deals with the comparison of Continental and British ornament, and in regard to technique Mr. Abercromby informs us that the instruments used to produce the ornament on beakers "were apparently—(1) a thin curved slip of wood or bone slightly notched at short intervals, (2) a sharp and (3) a blunt point, (4) a twisted cord, (5) a tube, and (6) the finger-nail." In a few instances the ornamental design was filled with a white paste which introduced the important element of colour.

In Chapter IV. the author enumerates the objects found with beaker interments, and he expresses the opinion that the earliest bronze was imported into Britain. Only the smallest fragments of this metal found their way north at this period, and as yet it appears uncertain whether flat celts of bronze were in use during the beaker period in either of the two southern provinces.

The next chapter includes the human remains with which the beakers are found associated, and, judging from the tables given, it is evident that the Bronze Age immigrants were not uniformly a tall people. Beakers are sometimes found with dolichocephalic skulls, which seems to imply that the invaders made friends with the earliest inhabitants, or that the incoming race was already a mixed people. A few pages are also given up to the social condition of the beaker-using people and their general life, their burial customs and religious ideas.

Chapter VI. is most interesting, and refers to the colonization and diffusion of the invaders. In the first paragraph a shock awaits us—a note to the effect that no less than twenty-nine beakers discovered by Hoare no longer exist. It is interesting to read that the earliest type of beaker is found close to Stonehenge, and also near Avebury. Wilts and Dorset have produced a number of specimens, Somerset fewer, and Devon less. No beakers have yet been recorded from Surrey, Cornwall, and Gloucester. The chapter closes with a list of British beakers. Fig. 30, Dorchester, is no longer privately owned, having been presented to the Dorset County Museum (Vol. I., p. 87). Of the cinerary urns in Vol. II., No. 464 (p. 121), from Willett, Somerset, is in private hands, and not in Taunton Museum; and No. 143 (p. 117) is in private hands at Shepton Mallet.

The second division of Vol. I. deals with food-vessels, some types of which are very difficult to deal with and can only be classified approximately. For these the United Kingdom is divided into three regions—I., embraces the counties to the south of Derbyshire and Staffordshire; II., includes these two counties and the rest of the North of England; and III., consists of Scotland and Ireland. Few vessels of this class have as yet been found in the South of England, but they are plentiful in Yorkshire. A close study of the earlier ceramic types of the Bronze Age "points to a probability that there was some difference of status between persons buried with beakers and those buried with food-vessels"; and the food-vessel appears to have survived the beaker and descended into Bronze Age II. Chapters are given dealing with ornamentation and with associated relics. On the whole, the decoration of the food-vessel is quite different from the beaker class of ceramic.

Vol. II. is devoted to cinerary urns and to the small pygmy vessels, from 1 to 3 inches high, known as "incense cups." The seven principal types are described as they occur in the five areas into which the United Kingdom has been divided: Area I., the country south of the Thames; II., Thames to Humber; III., Humber to Tweed; IV., North Britain; V., Hibernia. It is shown that the cinerary type of urn reaches down to Bronze Age IV.; the relative age of the pygmy cups is also considered.

The closing chapters make most interesting reading. In Chapter VIII. the relics associated with cinerary urns are described and tabulated—objects of gold, bronze, glass, vitreous paste, amber, bone, shale and flint. The notched beads of vitreous paste are fully treated of, and it appears that although they were known probably earlier than the eighteenth dynasty in Egypt, their first appearance in South Britain could hardly be as early as Bronze Age I.

In Chapter IX. the author has placed before the reader in a concise manner the sepulchral customs of the Bronze Age people, the form and size of their barrows, funeral feasts, the position of women, double interments, their habitations, etc. In the short chapter on Stonehenge, Mr. Abercromby makes a great point of the fact that three-fifths of the beakers discovered by Sir R. Hoare were found in barrows within two miles of the great stone circle. He gives his reasons for regarding its date as about 1700 B.C., which compares very favourably with the evidence derived from Professor Gowland's excavations there and the date assigned to the monument, on astronomical grounds, by Sir Norman Lockyer.

In the chapter on the limits of the Bronze Age we cannot allow 150 years for the accumulation of the bottom 2½ feet of silting in a fosse cut into the chalk to a depth of 6½ feet. From what has been seen at Avebury and elsewhere, it appears evident that the "growth" of silting in a fosse is very rapid at the bottom, and the filling, after the profile of the ditch is once covered, accumulates in a very much decreasing ratio.

It is evident from Mr. Abercromby's book that the southern tribes stood on a higher level of civilization than the inhabitants of the north, and they seem to have had little intercourse. Such foreign imports as amber, new types of bronze daggers, bronze pins, and beads of vitreous paste, were practically confined to the south. The common notion is that early people buried many of their most valued belongings with the dead, but it is found that many of the individuals buried in tumuli were sent into the next world very scantily equipped with weapons and ornaments, and swords, long daggers, socketed knives, palstaves, socketed celts and spear-heads, are conspicuous by their absence.

If antiquaries accept the hypothesis that the overhanging-rim type of cinerary urn was a gradual development from a food-vessel form, which appears to be derived from a Neolithic prototype, there is no break, as Mr. Abercromby says, in the continuity of British ceramic.

This valuable work, which should serve as our guide to prehistoric British pottery for many years, concludes with a chapter on the relative chronology of Bronze Age pottery. There are archæologists who will object to the use of so many dates B.C.; but the figures are only approximate, and they are not only a great improvement on the chronology suggested by Dr. Montelius, but will serve to make us realize the vast space of time covered by the slow development of the ceramic art of the ancient Briton.

A Prehistoric Site at Conkwell, near Bradford-on-Avon.

By W. G. Collins.

TO dwellers in that quaint old town the Wiltshire Bradford, there is one dominant natural feature—the Valley of the Avon. During untold ages the river, by the help of rain and frost, has ceaselessly been working and ploughing its way downwards, first through the thin surface soil, then through Cornbrash, Forest Marble, and Upper Oolite, till at last the Fuller's Earth was reached some 300 or 400 feet below.

Now, like a mighty sinuous furrow, the valley—ranging from east to west—lies over the fair face of the upland country, and adds yet another charm to its earlier, its primæval beauty.

When compared with some others, the size of this—the Avon Vale—is not at all imposing. Its width rarely exceeds a mile, and is, indeed, generally much less; but the scenery, of a quiet pastoral sort, is very attractive; and a walk along the bottom from Bradford to Murhill, or Limpley Stoke, may be, during spring or summer, a very pleasant experience. The pathway which follows the Kennet and Avon Canal is some distance up the hill, so that the traveller looks down on the lower part and sees wide fertile spaces, rich, green, and level as a well-kept lawn. Through these the river, like a chequered silver band, slowly winds its way beneath lines of ancient pollard willows, and between steep banks which glow with a soft riot of colour—of white from the budding hawthorns and the foam flowers of thalictrum; yellow from the golden blossoms of the tansy; dainty pink from the wild rose; and blue from germander, forget-me-not, and the meadow geranium. Where the banks are overshadowed and flowers are scanty, reeds and sedges abound, and the melancholy scirpus throws its slender, oft-broken spears high above the dark surface of the water.

There are, however, many other characteristics which appeal strongly to the antiquary. Here and there covering the precipitous sides of the hills are luxuriant tracts of woodland; a slight examination will prove that the ground beneath these woods is rough and broken, and never could have been suitable for tillage. They probably date, therefore, from prehistoric times, and are relics of that great forest which, as Aubrey says, once covered nearly all the county.*

The wide spaces, too, which have already been mentioned as occurring at the lower part of the valley, are often for a considerable distance as level as a billiard-table; and thus they recall that time, not perhaps so very remote, when, instead of the present fertile meadows, there were treacherous morasses, in which both horse and man might vainly struggle and flounder to destruction.

The suitability of the position for the purpose of refuge or defence may also be noted, since the valley certainly forms a huge natural entrenchment, behind or within which an army might take shelter; and, indeed, this is precisely what has happened in historic times.

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* Preface to Aubrey's *Natural History of North Wilts.*

Dr. Guest, in his *Welsh and English Rule in Somerset after the Capture of Bath*, writes: "The main lines of communication—to wit, the Roman roads leading from Cirencester to Bath and Winchester respectively—were yielded up to our ancestors, but *the wooded valleys of the Frome and Avon* were left in the possession of their old inhabitants."* This district was held by the Welsh, or Bret-Walas, from the capture of Bath in A.D. 577 till the Battle of Bradford in A.D. 652.

Later still, in A.D. 1001, additional testimony respecting the impregnable character of the neighbourhood is furnished by the Charter of King Ethelred, which states that "He gave to the Church of St. Edward at Shaftesbury the monastery and vill at Bradeford, to be always subject to it, that therein might be found a safe refuge (*impenetrabile confugium*) for the nuns against the insults of the Danes, and a hiding-place for the relics of the blessed St. Edward and the rest of the saints."†

That the prehistoric people also were fully alive to the value of the situation for defensive purposes is proved by the various sites which are to be found on the headlands occurring at different points along the valley.

One of these sites is that of Conkwell, or Cunaca-léage, as the Saxon survey of Forde has it.‡ This is a tiny hamlet about two and a half miles north-west of Bradford, where a few houses cluster round a never-failing spring, which rises just below the brow of a steep hill overlooking the Avon. At the summit of this hill our prehistoric site may be found within two fields which have recently been made into one, the area of the whole enclosure being twelve acres.

These fields are bounded on the north and lower part, for about 500 yards, by the road leading to Bradford, and on the west, for a distance of 266 yards, the Winsley road forms the boundary. At the south-east an internal angle is occupied by one of those diminutive woods which are freely dotted about the adjacent country. A copse of elongated triangular shape, with a yet thinner line of similar growth which may be seen stretching diagonally across between the two fields, constitutes the present discontinuous division.

At the first glance the situation does not seem to be very well adapted for a place of habitation in troublous times, but there are many features which may have caused it to be suitable.

There was a wide valley 400 feet in depth immediately in front, which with its steep escarpments, its marshy bottom, and flowing river, would serve as a strong entrenchment. Then there were dense woods on either side and in the rear, and, further, a good supply of water close at hand, so that altogether the site was well chosen to serve as shelter for a small community who might not have been anxious to advertise their presence, but rather sought to be hidden from possible enemies.

In another respect, too, the position was favourable; for a part of the enclosure is within the 500 feet contour, and higher than any other place in the immediate neighbourhood. This considerable height gives a wide outlook, extending on the south towards Freshford and the Frome River; westwards, and directly opposite, the heights of Claverton that cover the ancient city of Bath may be seen; while on the north, as the river here changes its usual westward direction, one may look right up through the valley, past the fir-crowned cliffs of Farleigh Down and the bold rocks of Bathampton Camp; from thence on to the isolated hill of Solsbury, and yet farther to where—melting into blue distance—a few faint outlines on the horizon indicate an outlying spur of the far-off Cotswold Hills.

Having now described the site and its surroundings, it will be expedient in the next place to give an account of the remains which prove the prehistoric occupation. One singular fact, however, should be noted—*i.e.*, there are no ramparts, barrows, or earthworks of any kind; indeed, it is highly probable that there never were any in existence.

The only remains which are found consist of some 150 worked flint implements; 180 flakes, besides fragments innumerable; and 70 cores, or siliceous nuclei, with a few sherds of pottery and two doubtful rubbing-stones. As the search still continues, these figures can only be considered as approximate. First among the worked specimens is a fragment of polished celt, showing the greater part of the lower cutting edge, and being 1·5 inches greatest length, 1·8 inches wide, and 0·65 inches in thickness.*

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* *Archæological Journal* for 1859.

† *Bradford-on-Avon*, by Rev. W. H. Jones, M.A., F.S.A., p. 19.

‡ *History of Bathford*, by Henry Duncan Skrine, p. 1

This may probably be attributed to the best Neolithic period, and must have been, when entire, a magnificent example, perfectly smooth and polished. There are faint striæ on the lower part, near the cutting edge, which are for about 1 inch upwards rectangular to that edge, but beyond that the marks take a slightly different direction. As the implement presents an appearance of having been roughly broken across, while the cutting edge is still sharp and perfect, the inference may be drawn that the fracture was not the result of fair usage. Next come nine arrowheads, mostly broken, consisting of five which are barbed and tanged, three leaf-shaped, and one rough subtriangular specimen (see illustration, Fig. 1). All these are neatly worked, and exhibit the most complete mastery over the material, especially in the formation of the barbs. There is fine subsidiary chipping round the edges of every example, except the last mentioned subtriangular form. The sizes range from the largest, which is 1·5 inches in length, 0·9 inch wide, and 0·25 inch at its greatest thickness, to the smallest, which, when entire, was barely 0·8 inch long, 0·6 inch wide, with a maximum thickness of 0·13 inch.

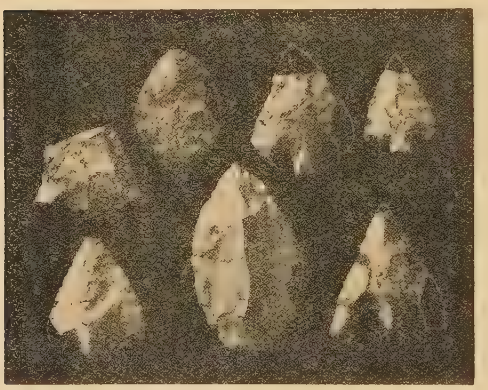

FIG. 1.

The next implement, known as the scraper, is in effect the whole or a portion of a thin frustum of a cone, of which the intersection of the slanting side with the base forms the acting edge. It bears such an overwhelming proportion (80 per cent.) to the other worked flints, and has, moreover, such a very wide range, both in regard to general usage and its lengthened period of employment, that it requires an extra amount of attention.

The earliest scraper in the possession of the writer was kindly presented to him by Mr. B. H. Cunnington, Hon. Curator of Devizes Museum, and dates from the River-drift period; yet the principle of its action was well understood even at that early time, and its construction is every whit as good as those which were made many thousands of years later, although it must be admitted that the workmanship is very rude. From this, the most early age, the implement continued to be used during the Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages, and its employment did not cease till the coming of the Saxons. Many suggestions have been offered regarding the different kinds of work in connection with which such a tool might be made to serve: For the removal of fat from skins,* or charred wood from the interior of boats, made hollow by the aid of fire; for the scraping of roots† or bone, fashioning the shafts of arrows, or striking fire against pyrites‡—for all these and numberless other requirements, the help of this handy little tool was always found to be efficient (Fig. 2, I, VI, VII, VIII).

The forms of the implement are as various as its offices, and Sir J. Evans gives a long list of names which are applicable to these different shapes, such as round and side scrapers, duck's-bill, kite, and oyster-shaped scrapers;‡ but it is probable that the different kinds are simply the result of accident. An ordinary potato may be taken to represent a nodule of flint in its natural state, and if one end is sliced off at right angles to the long axis, the portion removed will be similar to a round scraper; the rind, further, will correspond to the crust of the flint, which, being soft, must be removed by means of slanting facets, in order to lay bare the harder material within. If the cut is made parallel to the long axis, or obliquely to it, an elliptical form will result, and if, as often happens, the potato, like a nodule of flint, should be irregular, the resulting scraper will assume the same character.

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* This was kindly presented to the writer by the farmer, Mr. Candy, who found it.

* *Prehistoric Times*, by Sir John Lubbock, third edition, p. 99.

† *Antiquity of Man*, by Sir Charles Lyell, p. 113.

‡ *Ancient Stone Implements*, second edition, p. 304 *et seq*.

The number of scrapers found on the Conkwell site is 120, and these are divided into three sections as follows:

Section 1.—Fifty-five specimens show a near approximation to the usual Neolithic type, being at first roughly brought to shape by broad flaking, and then trimmed along the working edge with fine subsidiary chipping. Further, they all possess flat bases, with the cone of percussion on the end furthest removed from the scraping edge. The forms are varied, and comprise twelve duck-bill or long scrapers, seven which are approximately ovate, five fan-shaped, twelve semicircular, eight with double-curved edges, suggestive of the familiar ogee moulding (right and left handed), two approach the elliptical shape, but have pointed ends, while the remainder may be described as being of nondescript form. The largest is 1·5 inches long, 1·5 inches wide, and 0·4 inch in thickness; the smallest 0·6 inch long, 0·45 inch wide, and 0·1 inch thick.

Section 2.—Forty-five coarsely-worked scrapers, showing broad flaking only, and no secondary chipping, with bases which are flat in intention if not in actual fact. The shapes vary much in the same way as Section 1, but the average size is rather greater.

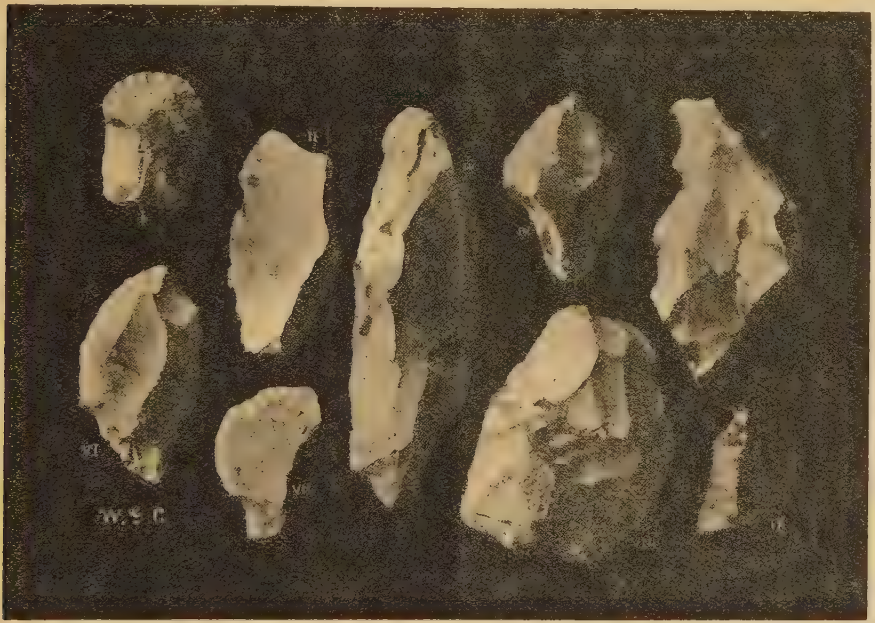

FIG. 2.

Section 3.—Twenty probable scrapers of an extremely rude type, thicker and more clumsy than Section 2. No attempt has apparently been made to produce the usual flat base, and some of the specimens have rather an appearance of being cores, yet the edges in all cases show signs of use. Two of the examples were employed as triturating stones or pounders, and show bruised surfaces.

Six borers, of which only one is entire

but that one will serve to explain the broken examples (Fig. 2, IV). It has been made in the same manner as the foregoing scrapers, but instead of the usual curved end, the flint has been wrought to form a blunt point 0·25 inch in length, and rather more in width at its base, where a decided shoulder proves that the shape was intentional. In a smaller example, which may or may not be broken, since the top, though blunt, is patinated like the rest of the implement, the wrought shoulder is still more decided, and it may have served as a rymer to enlarge a hole already made. The largest borer is 1·75 inches long, 1·15 inches wide, and 0·4 inch thick. The smallest 1·1 inches long, 0·6 inch wide, with a maximum thickness of 0·3 inch.

One fabricator. This is well made, but the workmanship is coarse, being mostly broad flaking, with a niggardly amount of finer chipping at both ends. It closely resembles the example given in Evans,* and is made from a quadrilateral flake, of which the largest side forms the base. Its length is 3·2 inches, greatest width 1 inch, and thickness 0·5 inch (Fig. 2, III).

Two knives, which at first appeared to be merely ridged flakes, still retaining some of the original crust, but the minute chipping all down the thin cutting edge is sufficient evidence of purpose (Fig. 2, II).

Judging from the base and secondary working, one appears to be right and the other left handed. Both are broken and show recent fracture, one at the point and the other at the base. A third specimen may be only a flake, being very similar in size and shape, but without the finer chipping. Its thin edge seems, equally with previous examples, adapted for cutting. At the butt-end there is a sort of tang, which is probably intentional. The largest is 2·1 inches long, 0·9 inch wide, thickness at back 0·7 inch.

Three implements of peculiar but obviously intentional form must be noted, although no very likely suggestion can be offered regarding their use (see Fig. 2, V). They are all unbroken, and might possibly have been used as narrow scrapers for making grooves. One is 2·4 inches long, 1·3 inches wide, 0·5 inch thick; the others are rather smaller.

Thirteen triangular pointed flakes, which possibly were intended for conversion into arrowheads, as they are suitable in shape and size. All exhibit broad flaking, and one example shows fine subsidiary chipping.

Two doubtful hollow scrapers, very rudely worked. One almost square in outline, having one side concave, is 1·5 inches long, 1·4 inches wide, and 0·5 inch in thickness. The other is triangular, with concave base, which has become still more hollow by use.

One hundred and twenty-four flakes of a superior kind, some of which may have served as knives or other implements. They are flat, triangular, or polygonal in section, and vary from the largest, 2 inches long, 0·8 inch wide, 0·5 inch thick, to diminutive specimens, 0·5 inch in length, 0·25 inch wide, and being scarcely thicker than writing-paper.

Fifty-five worked fragments, which may be either unfinished or broken implements, but it should be noted that the breakage occurred during prehistoric times.

Eighty cores or siliceous nuclei; these prove manufacture on the spot. Some are complete examples of polygonal shape, others are incomplete, being simple nodules of flint, from which only one or two flakes have been removed. Many exhibit, in common with a few of the implements, a curiously chopped effect, as if the flakes had broken off short in the process of detachment. My friend Mr. T. C. Cantrill suggests that the flint was worked a long time after removal from the quarry, when it had become intractable.

The last item in this somewhat long list of flints is a box of inferior flakes, mostly broken, and spalls—*i.e.*, pieces struck from the core like an ordinary flake, but without that symmetry which the flake is assumed to possess. This box, measuring 13 inches in length, 11 inches in width, and 3 inches deep, contains many hundreds of specimens.

Other objects, not of flint, consist of two broken pebbles which have been used as rubbing-stones.

One fragment of Samian ware (*Terra sigillata*).

Two pieces of Roman pottery, one grey the other red. The largest equals 1 inch by 0·75 inch.

Two very small sherds of earlier (Celtic?) pottery, handmade, with clay which has been coarsely mixed, and contains a large proportion of pounded quartz or shell; further, it has not been turned on a potter's wheel. The largest, 1 inch by 0·7 inch, is part of a roughly-moulded rim.

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* *Stone Implements*, second edition, p. 245.

Since, as before mentioned, there are no earthworks, these worked flints with the rubbing-stones, and two tiny fragments of coarse pottery, constitute all the evidence at present available to prove the early occupation of the site, and from these one may hope to gather some idea respecting the date of the period when it was inhabited.

In order to arrive at this, it will be necessary to examine the remains very carefully, and consider their condition as to colour (patination); also the signs of wear which they exhibit, as well as the kind of workmanship. Some of the items, however, above described can hardly be taken into account—the portion of early polished celt and the pieces of Samian and Roman pottery; as nothing else has been discovered approaching in the least degree either one or the other, they must be considered intrusive. At the outset, it may be remarked that the area of the site is small and the soil very shallow; also the search has been so long continued that the place appears, in reference to flints etc., to be exhausted, and therefore it may be hoped that the collection comprises samples, at least, of all the stone implements used by the people who lived at the place.

The colour or patination of the flints is extremely varied, for while the greater portion are of a pleasant creamy whiteness, there are many which present every shade of difference between the ivory tint and the dark blue grey which characterizes the freshly-wrought specimen. Indeed, many implements and flakes are as new in appearance as if they had just left the hands of the workman. As the workmanship of all the specimens is similar, and they are most likely to be contemporaneous, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the patina of flints gives no clue to chronology, but is rather an index of exposure.

By their chipped, abraded, and bruised edges, nearly all the implements show signs of very hard wear. Modern non-patinated fractures are rare, and long searching has not brought to light the appearances described by Sir J. Evans as being the result of employment on soft material (skins), or of insertion in handles of wood or bone.*

If the arrowheads are excepted, the workmanship of the implements may be described as being consistently rude. Even amongst the first section of scrapers, which include the best specimens, one that is really good and well worked cannot be found; and if inquiry is made respecting the reason why, it may be that only one answer is possible. Arts, like kingdoms, have their rise, their period of highest excellence, and their decline. During the true Neolithic Age, the best types of well-worked and even ornate implements were produced. In those days one of the most stubborn substances on earth became plastic beneath the skilled fingers of the worker, but then it was a material of primary importance, and it was only after the discovery of metal that stone, which had predominated for so many thousands of years, subsided to a secondary place. So the old ideas of loving workmanship, which had produced results that to moderns seem almost miraculous, gave way to more practical designs of simple utility, and therefore the discovery of metal probably furnishes the best reason that can be advanced to explain the great deterioration in the working of flints. Another fact, however, remains, which, when considered, tends to support this assumption: it is significant that, amongst the implements of Conkwell, not a single example of a spearhead, only two knives and practically no celts, have been found; yet had they been present, it would be hardly possible to miss them. Again, if a reason is required for this absence of necessary appliances, it is most natural to suppose that another and better material had come into vogue, out of which these indispensable articles were made.

When all this is granted, however, it will still be necessary to inquire what the newly obtained metal was, and since the choice lies—as most people will admit—between bronze and iron, the comparative probabilities in connection with both may be considered. Here the highly-finished arrowheads (see Fig. 1), so carefully wrought as to be out of keeping with all the other implements, will be helpful. Let it be remembered that, of all things, arrowheads are most liable to be lost, also that they are easily replaced; any splinter of flint or hardened wood will serve for a point and in consequence of this power of easy substitution the prices willingly given for arrowheads would be low. Hence the merchants in bronze who penetrated into a difficult country—often, it may be, carrying their lives in their hands—would not care to encumber themselves with unprofitable stock; they would restrict themselves to trading in articles of greater value. The best authorities have not lost sight of this. Sir John Lubbock says*: "Bronze arrows, however, are not very common in Northern Europe, probably *because flint was so much cheaper* and almost as effective"; and the Rev. E. H. Goddard, in his letter (see later), writes even more to the point as follows: "Bronze arrowheads are unknown in England—and if flint was not used for arrowheads, what was? It appears to me that with regard to arrowheads they must have been more or less used throughout the Bronze Age." Undoubtedly flint was so used, and at least two other reasons in addition to that already given may be suggested. First, the natural conservatism of men who had only just emerged from the Stone Age, and were well accustomed to dealing with the old material. Secondly, even when the methods of smelting and moulding bronze were known, the process was too costly and difficult to be applied to small and common articles.

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* *Stone Implements*, second edition, p. 311.

With the advent of the Iron Age all this was altered. One of the great advantages of this material was its applicability to the manufacture of small objects, and probably so soon as the natives (Early British) became aware of the properties of iron, it was sent all over the country, either amongst other merchandise, or as something to barter in, small pieces or rods (did currency rods originate in this way?), with the information that the wonderful new material which was so hard when cold only needed heating to render it as soft as wax, so that it could be easily fashioned at will.

Then the smallest communities who could not hope to engage in working bronze would undertake to make things of iron; and, as for arrowheads, it would be more easy to make them from iron than even from flint; further, the iron article would be more effective, and thus in the Iron Age flint arrowheads of a better sort would speedily become obsolete. Altogether, the consideration of the abovementioned facts—*i.e.*, the general rude workmanship of the flints, with, on the other hand, the exceptional well-wrought arrowheads, and the significant absence of essential implements—renders the conclusion probable that the date to be assigned to the remains must be that of the Early Bronze Age.

A better authority, however, than the writer can ever hope to be has furnished additional and valuable testimony. The Rev. E. H. Goddard, editor of the *Wilts Archæological Magazine*, after kindly inspecting the flints to which his attention had been drawn by A. W. N. Burder, Esq., of Belcombe Court, wrote as follows: "As to the date of the Conkwell flints, they very much resemble in condition, patina, colour, and other ways, the flints found on Windmill Hill, Avebury, of which we have a series at Devizes. On Windmill Hill there are, or were, as many as eleven round barrows, and a ditch round the top of the hill showing the site of an ancient settlement, apparently of the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age, and it seems likely that the flints at Avebury belong to this time—*i.e.*, to the period when bronze was just being introduced into Britain—or to the time immediately preceding this," etc.

Little more now remains to be said; the authorities differ but slightly respecting the dates. The British Museum *Guide to the Bronze Age* states that metal superseded stone 5,000 or 6,000 years ago, but this does not refer to England, and it quotes with approval the opinion of Sir John Evans that the Bronze Age began here between 2000 and 1800 years B.C.* Sir C. Lyell, quoting M. Marlot, "assigns the dates of between 3,000 and 4,000 years †" (ago), and the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall gives 2000 B.C. as the time when "The Gauls brought their bronze into England."‡

It is likely that somewhere near this date, but later, the Conkwell site was occupied; and as there are no earthworks, practically no pottery, bronze remains, or valuables of any kind, yet discovered, it may be imagined that the Early Bronze people sojourned here for a comparatively short period, and then without undue haste they left and went their way.

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* *Prehistoric Times*, third edition, p. 31.

* British Museum *Guide to the Bronze Age*, pp. 1, 23.

† *Antiquity of Man*, by Sir Charles Lyell, F.R.S., p. 28.

‡ *The Oldest Human Industry*, by Rev. H. G. O. Kendall, M.A., p. 9.

Notes upon a Remarkable Inscription in Graveley Church, Hertfordshire.

By W. B. Gerish.

It does not appear that, apart from the allusions in two of our county historians, any attention has ever been attracted to the unusual epitaph found upon the verge of a stone in the centre of the nave in Graveley Church.

Chauncy (1700) makes no reference to it in his *Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire*, but Salmon refers to it, first in his *Roman Stations in Britain* (1726), and later in his *History* of the county (1728). In the former he says:

"At Graveley, next village to Baldock, is a curiosity worth notice. I have never seen or heard of such elsewhere. In the body of the church is a large old gravestone, on the verge this inscription, the first word or two obliterated:

"'. . . Eleanora conjux virgo simulata ora quod sit beatis sociata.'"

This stone is as old as any that have inscriptions, and older than any that have a date. It seems plainly to refer to vows, or, at least practices, of celibacy in the conjugal state. It was a matter of merit in early days. The monks extolled Edward the Confessor and his wife Editha upon that account. This doctrine, perhaps, looks to Tertullian for its support, who, in his book, *Ad Uxorem de Unis Nuptis*, commends celibacy. And who, amongst other arguments against second marriage, useth this one, that it comes short of the restriction some lay themselves under: "Quot enim sunt qui statim a lavacro carnem suam obsignant? Quot item qui consensu pari inter se matrimonii debitum tollunt? Voluntariis spadonibus pro cupiditate cœlesti salvo matrimonio abstinentia toleratur, quanto magis ad empto?"

In his *History of Hertfordshire*, Salmon practically repeats the foregoing, adding:

"This, as usual, refers to some other stone for the name which is lost. We found instances of this at Westmill and Pelham Furneaux."

Besides Tertullian, St. Thomas Aquinas, the great mediæval theologian, who died in 1272, appears to have approved of the compact, for he wrote in the supplement to his *Summa Theologica*:

"Cum conjuges sibi invicem teneantur in redditione debiti, non potest vir aut uxor absque mutuo consensu continentiam vovere."

Clutterbuck (*History of Hertfordshire*, 1815-1827) makes no reference to the memorial; but Cussans (*History of Hertfordshire*, 1874-1878) gives the inscription as follows:

✠ EST ELIENORA CONJUX VIRGO SIMULATA XPMEN ORA QUOD SIT BEATIS SOCIATA,

and says:

"The inscription is much worn, but after a careful examination I believe the foregoing to be a correct copy, though I confess I cannot understand it. Neither Chauncy nor Clutterbuck makes any mention of this curious slab, but Salmon, who gives an imperfect transcript, says that 'it seems plainly to refer to vows, or at least practices, of celibacy in the conjugal state.' The word 'xpmen,' omitted by Salmon, is to me quite unintelligible."

The word certainly presents some difficulties, but it is not incapable of being rendered into English. It does not, however, appear to be *xpmen*, but two distinct words, *xpm* and *exora*.* *Xpm* is an early form of writing Christum, and the translation would read thus:

Eleanor a wife, pretended to be a virgin; pray thou Christ that her soul may be added to the company of the blessed.

The word "pretended" should not, of course, be taken in its modern sense—*i.e.*, of trickery: perhaps "devoted herself to virginity" would be a better way of expressing it.

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* It has been suggested that the word looks much more like *mens* or *gens*, but neither makes sense.

The Rev. Dr. Burton suggests that it may be a rhyming distich:

> Est Elienora conjux virgo simulata
> Christum exora quod sit beates sociata.

The slab possesses indents for an inscription and two shields, which would appear to indicate that the stone has been re-used to commemorate some later burial, although Mr. Geoffry Lucas thinks they may be coeval.

The date, judging by the Lombardic letters, may probably be assigned to the latter part of the thirteenth century. It is not possible to state who Eleanor was, but that she would be a person of importance in the parish, and possibly the wife of the Lord of the Manor, may perhaps be inferred. Salmon's suggestion that there had been another stone, giving the husband's surname, is mere surmise, for which there is no warrant. The memorials here, at Westmill and at Furneaux Pelham, are complete in themselves.

We may note, in conclusion, that vows of continency were taught by the early Church to be of the highest possible earthly merit, and among the noted examples of celibates and their consorts may be mentioned Edward the Confessor and his wife Edith (referred to in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle); King Ægfrid of Northumberland and his wife Editha, quoted by the Venerable Bede, whose authority was St. Wilfrid of York. Alban Butler, in his life of St. Etheldreda, who married, first Tonbercht, Prince of the southern Girvii, with whom she lived in perpetual continency, and, second, the above-named Ægfrid, tells us that: "The tradition of the Church which, by her approbation and canons has authorized this conduct in many saints, is a faithful voucher that a contract of marriage, not yet consummated, deprives not either party of the liberty of preferring the state of greater perfection." St. Audrey, upon this principle, during twelve years that she reigned with her second husband, lived with him as if she had been his sister, not as his wife. (She afterwards took the veil.) She is to this day described as a Virgin in the Calendar of the English Prayer-Book. To these should be added Henry II. of Germany and his wife the Empress Cunegonda. At his death in 1024 he declared she was a *virgo intacta.*

We may, I think, assume that this Graveley lady, who possessed such great piety and devotion to an ideal, would be esteemed locally as a person of peculiar sanctity, and to this we may owe the preservation of her memorial, the oldest in the church. One hesitates to term the inscription unique, but it is certainly the only memorial of the kind in Hertfordshire. There are, however, inscriptions elsewhere to vowesses who, being widows, took vows of chastity, and were thereupon habited in mantle and veil, and invested with a ring to betoken them brides of Christ. Leland refers to a monument erected to a member of the Marmion family at West Tanfield, York, as follows:

"There lyeth there alone a lady with the apparell of a vowess."

Mr. F. J. Snell, in his *Customs of Old England*, 1911, refers to two others.

At Witton, near Blofield, is:

"Orate (pro) anima Domine Juliane Angell Votricis cujus anime propicietur Deus."

At Frenze, near Diss:

"Hic jacet tumulata Domina Johanna Braham virdua ac deo dedicata. Olim uxorem Johannis Braham armigeri qui obit xviii die Novembris Anno Domini Millimo ccccxix cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen."

In conclusion, I must acknowledge my indebtedness to the Rev. W. C. Boulter, the Rev. Dr. Burton, Mr. Geoffry Lucas, and Mr. H. T. Pollard for their help in elucidating the meaning of this record of a remarkable contract.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

By T. Sheppard, F.G.S.

In the *Strand Magazine* for October, 1901, an anonymous article appeared on "The Lost Land of England," in which a view of Ravenspurn was reproduced (Fig. 1). This showed a very wide street with houses on each side, a market cross towards the centre, and a church in the background, above which was the word "Ravensere" in old English characters. This view was said to have been copied from an illuminated manuscript of the fifteenth century. As it was the only evidence of the appearance of any part of the lost town of Ravenspurn, especial interest attached to it. The very nature of the drawing, the extreme width of the street, the design of the church tower, and the fact that the houses were not "gable-end on" with the street, made one suspicious as to the authenticity of the sketch.

The article in the *Strand Magazine* was practically reprinted (with only slight alterations) in a little book, also published by Messrs. Newnes, entitled *The Story of Lost England*, by Mr. Beckles Willson. In the book, however, the view of Ravenspurn was omitted, and no reference whatever was made to it.

In connection with my book on *The Lost Towns of the Yorkshire Coast*, I was anxious, if possible, to trace this fifteenth-century illuminated manuscript. I communicated with the publishers, who regretted they were not able to give me any information as to the source of the illustration; and on writing to the author of *The Story of Lost England*, he also regretted that he could not remember where he had obtained it. On consulting the authorities at the British Museum, I ascertained that there was certainly no such manuscript there, and they agreed with me that no such view could have appeared on an illuminated manuscript of that period. Thus the one piece of evidence as to the appearance of the former flourishing port at the mouth of the Humber was gone, and, presumably, we must hope that it may turn up on some future occasion.

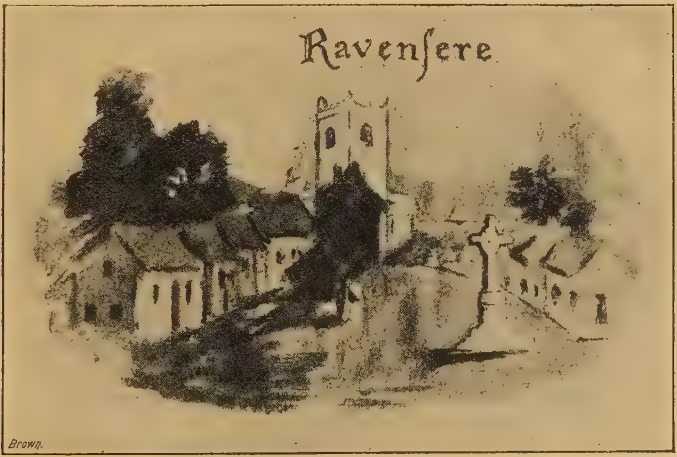

FIG. 1.

In connection with this view, however, there is an extraordinary coincidence. In Poulson's *History of Holderness*, published in 1841 (which, oddly enough, is quoted in *Lost England*), there is (on p. 323) a view of Sutton Church. As will be seen from the reproduction herewith (Fig. 2), this is extraordinarily similar to the fifteenth-century manuscript view of Ravenspurn. There is the same church in the distance, with the gable end of a large black building in the front (which, by the way, still exists at Sutton). On the left is a row of small cottages, which is also still there. Towering above this are some large trees, and on the right is a similar row of houses, with trees above. The number of windows, the doors, and the arrangement and general aspect of the houses are identical in each view. The church tower is taken from the same position, and has similar windows in each case. Curiously enough, even the chimney on the left of the large black building is represented in front of the church tower on both; and, last of all, the initial letter "I," which is placed in the middle of the road on Poulson's drawing in 1841, is represented in the missing manuscript by a market cross very similar in shape. This, the author of *Lost England* informs me, is the old cross, said to be from Ravenspurn, now at Hedon, though it bears not the slightest resemblance thereto.

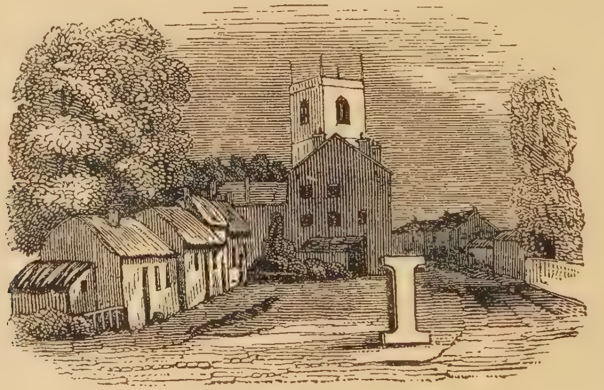

FIG. 2.

We hear of "history repeating itself," and it seems extraordinary that the missing fifteenth-century view of Ravenspurn should be practically identical with Poulson's view of Sutton, especially when we remember that there are something like four hundred years between the dates of the two documents, and that Sutton is to-day very similar to the sketch by Poulson.

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At the Sign of the Owl.

THE fourth and concluding portion of the famous library of the late Robert Hoe will be sold by the Anderson Company, New York, during the two weeks beginning November 11. The 4,000 lots catalogued bring the aggregate to nearly 16,000 lots in the library, and if the remaining works realize prices at the same high rate of the former sales, the total for the entire collection may reach £400,000.

* * *

Many of the finest of the rare English books which were such a feature of the library have already been disposed of, but not a few treasures will be included in the forthcoming sale. Marlowe is represented by Ovid's *Epigrams and Elegies*, which was printed at "Middleburgh," probably about 1596. Three years later it was suppressed as immoral and publicly burned, but, of course, several copies escaped. There are six Chapmans, three of them first editions, and four Shakespeares, viz., *Troylus and Cresseida*, 1609; *Merry Wives*, 1619; the third Folio, 1664; and *Macbeth*, "revised" by Davenant, 1695. There is also the first edition of one of the spurious plays—*Puritane, or Widow of Watling Street*, 1607. Besides first editions of sundry Spensers and Bacons, there is a copy of the *Return from Parnassus*, 1606. This play, which was performed at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1601, has one scene representing Shakespeare, Kemp, Burbage, and others discussing the merits of contemporary dramatists. References also are made to Spenser and Marlowe.

⁂

Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, 1554, finds a place, as well as *Injuccions of Edward VI. to the Church Wardens*, 1547, in which there is the order that a Bible must be placed in every church where anyone could read; Broughton's *Concent of Scripture*, 1591, commonly supposed to be the first English book to be illustrated by copper-plate engravings; Sackville's *Ferrex and Porrex*, the first English tragedy, bound with Buchanan's *Detection of the Doinges of Marie Queene of Scottes*, and other pamphlets, 1568-1672, and thirteen different editions of Samuel Daniel's works, including the only perfect copy known of the second impression of *Delia*, 1592.

⁂

In the autumn announcements of the Oxford University Press I notice several books of interest to archæologists. A volume is promised on *Christian Antiquities in the Nile Valley*, by Somers Clarke, with many illustrations. Two volumes will contain an illustrated *Catalogue of the Sculptures in the Museo Capitolino*, by members of the British School at Rome, edited by H. Stuart Jones. The first volume, in octavo, will contain the catalogue, and the second, in quarto, collotype plates. Among other announcements by the same Press I notice *The Story of Architecture in Oxford Stone*, by E. A. G. Lamborn; *Oxfordshire Place-Names*, by H. Alexander, and *Warwickshire Place-Names*, by W. H. Duignan; a *History of Banstead, Surrey*, by H. C. M. Lambert; and, in the "Tudor and Stuart Library," *The Poems and Masks of Aurelian Townshend*, edited by E. K. Chambers.

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Messrs. Methuen and Co. announce a fully illustrated quarto on *The Armourer and his Craft*, by Charles Ffoulkes, in which the author will endeavour rather to give some account of the methods of the craftsman than to present a history of the evolution of defensive armour. The various scattered documentary references to the making of armour, especially those from English sources, will be collected and tabulated, as far as is possible, under the several headings, which deal with the making, proving, storing, cleaning, and decorating the product of the armourer. In the "Connoisseurs' Library" of the same publishers will appear *Fine Books*, a record of books valued for their printing, decoration, or illustration, by Alfred W. Pollard. No man is more competent to compile such a record than Mr. Pollard. His main object is to show the interest of different kinds of books loved by collectors, and the basis on which that interest rests.

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Mr. B. T. Batsford will publish in November an important folio volume on the *Old Colleges of Oxford*, by Mr. Aymer Vallance, M.A., F.S.A. The book has been in preparation for some years, and is dedicated by special permission to His Majesty the King. The author's scheme is to trace the architectural history of the University, the Old Schools, and the Colleges, exhibiting them in the condition in which they stand at the present day, as well as many vanished features, depicted by famous contemporary artists from the sixteenth century onward. Care has been taken to include among the illustrations a large number of fine specimens of the splendid craftsmanship in ironwork, lead and plaster, in engraved brasses, painted glass, and figure sculpture, with which the ancient fabrics abound. The volume is being offered to subscribers at a special price until October 8.

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Shakespearean students will have noticed with deep regret the death, at the age of eighty, of Dr. Horace Howard Furness, of Philadelphia, whose Variorum edition will form a permanent monument to his memory. He began it in 1871, and in thirty years had issued but thirteen volumes. Of late the work has been continued by his son, who, it is believed, will be able, with the material which his father collected, to complete the work without any lowering of the high standard originally set. Dr. Furness had collected no fewer than 8,000 volumes of

Shakespeareana, among them some exceedingly valuable items of which his country will in future days no doubt take due care.

* * *

The *Times* of August 16 made the interesting announcement that after an absence of nearly 150 years a contemporary copy of the Elizabethan statutes of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, had lately returned to the possession of the College. "From the original sealed document," said the journal, "it was customary for two copies, both signed by the visitors, to be made, which were known respectively as the Master's and the Bursar's copy. The copy in question has the endorsement that it is to be kept in the possession of the 'Præsidens sive Bursarius.' How it passed out of the hands of the College it is impossible to say, but from an autograph inscription on the fly-leaf, it appears that in 1775 it was bought at a bookseller's shop in Horsham, Sussex, for one guinea by Dr. Thomas Warton, Professor of Poetry and Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, the friend and host of Samuel Johnson. The copy bears the signatures of Archbishop Parker, Lord Burghley, Antony Cooke, and other Elizabethan worthies. It was bought by the Society at a recent sale of Messrs. Sotheby, and will be added to the famous collection of manuscripts in the College Library."

* * *

A Reuter's telegram from Cairo, dated August 21, stated that a number of large rolls of historical papyri had been discovered by Mr. Robert de Rustafjaell. The manuscripts were unearthed by a fellah whilst sinking the foundations of his mud hut, near a temple of the Ptolemies in Upper Egypt, and are of the best Græco-Egyptian period. They are about 12 inches wide, all closely rolled, some of the rolls reaching to 4 inches in diameter. A fair estimate of the size of the largest would be about 50 feet, which it is considered would constitute a record for a roll of papyri. They are well preserved so far as the writing is concerned, but discoloured, and owing to their dry and fragile condition have to be handled with the utmost delicacy. It is anticipated that the contents will prove to be of real archæological value in adding to our present knowledge of Egypt, and possibly Syria, as recorded in the days of the Ptolemies. A study already made reveals the fact that they relate to interesting historical events.

This is not the first discovery that Mr. de Rustafjaell has made. Four years ago he came across some very interesting papyri in Greek of the sixth century, as well as a dozen most important early Christian vellum manuscripts in Greek and Copt, and the only volume heretofore known in the Nubian language, all of which are now in the British Museum.

* * *

Mr. Thomas Sheppard, the Curator of the Hull Municipal Museums, has in preparation a volume entitled *The Lost Towns of the Yorkshire Coast*, and other chapters bearing upon the geography of the district. Mr. Sheppard knows the coast well, and is possessed of much information which may not be so readily accessible to future workers. The ravages of the sea are continually destroying aspects and features of the coast which are familiar to observers now, but will be unknown to their successors. A number of cliff measurements, documents, plans, and charts, have also, in various ways, come under Mr. Sheppard's notice, which have not been previously known. The work will contain over 100 illustrations.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

WE never receive a copy of the handsomely produced *Transactions* of the Birmingham Archæological Society without sharing the surprise and regret expressed again this year in the report that the Society receives so comparatively small a share of public support. That the membership should be but 183 is really quite discreditable to the Midland capital. The report shows much well-directed activity on the part of the Society, small as it is, while the *Transactions* always contain valuable papers. In the issue before us, vol. xxxvii., there are five excellent and well-illustrated contributions. Mr. E. A. B. Barnard opens the volume with a readable sketch of "The Incorporation of Evesham: The Story of the

Formation of a Municipal Borough in the Seventeenth Century." This is followed by a full and careful account of "Stoke Prior Church," by the Rev. C. Stockdale, with many illustrations. Incidentally we get an illuminating glimpse of the methods of the "restorers" of forty years or so ago. Mr. Stockdale says: "The old axed facing still exists on some of the Norman work. Unfortunately the accumulations of whitewash were chiselled off, instead of being washed off, in 1865, and so the old facing was for the most part destroyed." Mr. John Humphreys contributes two very thoroughly prepared papers, one on the "Monumental Effigies," and the other on the "Norman Work" in the churches of Worcestershire. Both are well illustrated, and of permanent value. On pp. 87 and 88 "tympana" below the illustrations should be "tympanum." A well-illustrated account of the "Excursions of the Year 1911," by Mr. J. A. Cossins, containing much information in summary form, completes a capital volume.

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The Nottingham Thoroton Society sets Birmingham an example. Its volume of *Transactions* for 1911, vol. xv., is before us, and the report shows that, notwithstanding a net loss of eleven, the membership stands at 264. The *Transactions* are presented in a more convenient *format* than those of the Midland Society, and fill some 200 pages. Besides the usual business details, list of members, etc., the volume contains in its account of the summer and autumn excursions a variety of brief papers which were read at the various churches visited. Those visited in the summer included Coddington, which was terribly mauled in 1864; Barnby-in-the-Willows, with a most extraordinary chancel; Balderton, robbed by "restorers" of its clerestory, but still containing many interesting details and features, including a late fifteenth-century rood-screen, with a figure of St. Francis of Assisi on the west side of the doorway; and Claypole, which also has a well-preserved rood-screen and many constructional features of interest. Each church is illustrated. The autumn excursion was devoted to a visit to Southwell. Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson supplies an able historical and architectural account of the Cathedral church, which gives special value to this volume of *Transactions*. It fills some fifty pages, and is lavishly illustrated by a series of good photographic plates. Another ninety-six pages are occupied by "The Certificates of the Chantry Commissioners for the College of Southwell in 1546 and 1548," with an introduction and notes, also by Mr. Thompson. The volume is completed by "Ancient Documents and Letters at Clifton Hall," annotated by Lady Bruce, and illustrated by three facsimiles.

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The new part, vol. xii., part iv., of the *Transactions* of the Essex Archæological Society contains eleven brief papers on a variety of topics. Dr. J. H. Round writes on "The Family of Strangman," "The Descent of West Horndon," and "The Earliest Essex Medical Man"—a certain John who flourished in the twelfth century. Mr. A. W. Clapham describes the interesting old "Court House, or Old Town Hall,' at Barking," illustrated by a photographic view and an elevation; Mr. W. C. Waller gives particulars of "A Fourteenth-Century Pluralist," one Richard de Drax, Rector of Harlow; and Mr. Miller Christy describes, with illustrations, "Three More Essex Incised Slabs." Among the other contents of the part are "Roman Colonization," an address by the Bishop of Barking; "The Religious Gilds of Essex," by Mr. R. C. Fowler; "Gosfield Church and Hall," with a plan of the church, by the Rev. H. L. Elliot; "All Saints, Colchester," by Mr. Arthur Waddell; and short notes on sundry "Essex Churches," by Mr. F. Chancellor.

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In the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. xlii., part ii., Mr. T. J. Westropp continues his valuable survey and account of "The Promontory Forts and Early Remains of the Coasts of Co. Mayo," with many illustrations. Under the title of "Carvings of the Rock of Cashel," illustrated by a good plate, Mr. P. J. Lynch discusses the curious carvings on one of the stones of an elephant with a howdah, topped by a griffin. The carving is by no means true to life. The other papers are "The Affinities of Irish Romanesque Architecture," freely illustrated, by Mr. C. McNeill; "The Barnewall Wayside Cross at Sarsfieldstown, Co. Meath," by Lord Walter FitzGerald, with an illustration; and "Dublin Cathedral Bells, 1670," by the Rev. J. L. Robinson.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Members of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, on August 30, visited churches in the Thirsk district. Assembling at Thirsk, they first motored to Felixkirk. In a brief historical account of the church and parish, Mr. Arthur J. Walker pointed out that the earliest mention of the name Felixkirk is apparently in a charter of the Newburgh Priory (1145), in which we are told that Roger de Mowbray gave to the Priory five acres of land in the territory of Bagby (a village adjoining Sutton township) "on the road which leads to St. Felix." In 1318 the living was valued at £4. In 1343 Joan de Walkingham, "in her manor of Raventhorpe," made a will in which she directed that she should be buried in the Church of St. Felix, and generously bequeathed two shillings to the parish chaplain for the time being, twelve pence to the chaplain celebrating in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity at Boltby, and to the parish clerk sixpence. The parish register began in 1598. Archbishop Sharp notes that, in 1706, several Felixkirk and Boltby Papists were summarily dealt with. According to the North Riding Records, one "fellow," who "doth frequent Sutton and cometh not to the church," was committed to prison at Mr. Outlawe's, at York, but "broke from him two years since, and giveth lewd words, namely, that before he be taken he will thrust a knife in them." The restoration of the church was begun in 1859, and the building was reopened in 1860. Mr. Hamilton Thompson, who officiated admirably as architectural guide, gave an exhaustive description of the church itself, the oldest parts of which appear to date from 1120 or 1130. Its most interesting feature is perhaps a well-preserved and beautifully canopied tomb-niche—in the sacrarium—containing an effigy, perfect to the minutest detail, which Mr. Thompson described as one of the most beautiful in England relating to the early part of the fourteenth century. Mr. W. Brown identified the effigy, which is clothed in chain-mail, as that of William de Cantelupe, a member of a well-known family, who lived at Raventhorpe, in the parish of Felixkirk.

After returning to Thirsk for lunch, the party inspected the Parish Church of Thirsk, which is an imposing Perpendicular building, appropriated at a very early period to the Priory and Convent of Newburgh. It was almost entirely rebuilt in the latter part of the fifteenth century, but there are still some remains of the twelfth-century church. Mr. Thompson remarked that, although the chancel is very fine in its way, he does not think it compares for a moment architecturally with the general beauty of the splendid nave, with its arresting arcade, its broad aisles, and its huge clerestory. This difference is manifest. Probably the explanation lies in the fact that the body of the church was rebuilt by the lay parishioners, and that the chancel, with the repairs of which the monastic house was charged, was not rebuilt until a later period, and then in a somewhat inferior style. According to a printed statement placed on an ancient wooden chest near the south-west porch—where there is a magnificent fifteenth-century doorway—the date of the present building may be placed at about 1430. There were earlier churches standing upon the same site for many centuries before the present church was built. Mention is made of "the Church of Thirsk" in 1145, and various fragments and indications of a pre-existing Norman church have been found. The nave roof is one of the finest Perpendicular roofs in the North of England, and is entirely of oak, and the intersections are richly ornamented with carved bosses.

At South Kilvington, just outside Thirsk, a visit was paid to the Church of St. Wilfrid, of practically unaltered Norman plan, with some fourteenth-century windows inserted. The most interesting object in the church is a fine black limestone font, given by Thomas, the sixth Lord Scrope, who died in 1494. Leake Church, the last visited, is in a sequestered spot seven miles from Thirsk. A quaint tradition states that, during the ravages of the Danes, "the women of Leake finished off 500 of them in one night, and were held in high honour ever after." The church is very interesting. There are traces of an aisleless Norman building, and the west tower was built probably about 1100 or soon after. The north aisle was added to the nave a little after 1200. The chancel seems to have been rebuilt either very late in the thirteenth or early in the fourteenth century. At the same time the south aisle was added to the nave, and either then or soon afterwards the north aisle was rebuilt. The chancel underwent considerable alteration in the course of the fifteenth century, when the whole of the east wall, and probably a considerable portion of the side walls, were rebuilt. There is a priest's door upon the south of the chancel, and south of the altar a thirteenth-century piscina, which has just been uncovered. There is a good deal of beautiful seventeenth-century seating and other furniture in the church, and in the chancel are two very elaborate stall-ends. The largest of the bells in the tower, ages ago, "called the monks of Rievaulx to their devotion," and is inscribed with the name of Aelrade Grendale, the third abbot and a noted chronicler.

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The Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society held a meeting in the Penrith district on September 5 and 6. On the first day a start was made from Penrith, and the members drove first to Voreda, the Roman station north of Plumpton, known as Old Penrith, which was described in a paper prepared by Professor Haverfield, and read by Rev. J. Whiteside. The author gave a detailed account of the station, practically reconstructing it on paper for the purpose of showing its former importance as a link in the chain of stations between Yorkshire and Carlisle. Calling at Deep Ghyll to see Mr. Hunter's collection of cinerary urns, the journey was next over Lazonby Fell to Kirkoswald. The Rev. R. Duncan, Rector, summarized the history of the church, which goes back to Saxon times. Kirkoswald Church is remarkable in having its tower detached, and standing on the summit of a hill fully a hundred yards away.

After luncheon at the Institute, the College was visited. This ancient building, which has long been the home of the Fetherstonhaughs, has been greatly improved by Major Fetherstonhaugh, the present owner, and his wife, who have shown a worthy interest in a structure whose history goes back to the early part of the fifteenth century. Dr. Haswell read a paper on the building, and outlined the tragic history of some of its owners, notably Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, who was beheaded in Chester Castle during the Civil War. Some of his letters were exhibited, as well as other relics of the past. After a visit to Kirkoswald Castle, which was described by Mr. T. H. B. Graham, of Edmond Castle, the drive was resumed up the Eden Valley, but a visit to a supposed settlement at Salkeld Dykes had to be abandoned owing to the severe weather. At Salkeld Church, famous as one of the series of fortified Border churches, the Rev. C. J. Gordon gave a short description of the greatest interest. At the Institute Mrs. Heywood Thompson, Nunwick Hall, entertained the visitors at tea, and aftewards Mr. D. Scott, Penrith, read a short paper on "The Luck of Burrell Green," which he exhibited by the kindness of Mr. Heywood Thompson. It is a large brass charger, which still bears traces of the lettering of its former couplet:

> If this dish be sold or gi'en,
> Farewell the Luck of Burrell Green.

The Speaker, in a humorous speech, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Scott, and to Mr. and Mrs. Heywood Thompson. The journey to Penrith was concluded at seven o'clock, and after dinner several papers on local topics were read. The weather throughout the day was at times very stormy and rainy.

On the second day the weather was most enjoyable. The first drive was to the foot-hills of the Pennines, to Long Meg and her daughters, the fourth largest collection of monolithic stones in England. Professor Collingwood read a paper, in which he brought under review all the principal opinions and theories propounded since Camden wrote in 1599. Naturally, these varied considerably, and the Professor showed how several of them were entirely fallacious. His conclusion was that Long Meg was a stone brought there in the Ice Age, and that the circle was made before the end of the Stone Age—say, 2500 B.C. It was intended for assemblies and processions, and was later used for occasional burials. In much detail the speaker produced evidence in support of his contention. Glassonby Circle having been visited, the Parish Church of Addingham was described by the Rev. W. Stephenson, the Vicar, and Mr. Collingwood directed particular attention to the ancient stone cross in the churchyard, which he dated about A.D. 750. This and other stones of the kind in the county were of the greatest value in fixing the origin and progress of Christianity in Cumberland. The site of the Roman bridge over the Eden was next visited, a paper thereon having been read on the previous evening by the Rev. C. Gordon, of Great Salkeld.

Later in the afternoon Edenhall Church, supposed to have been founded on the present site early in the fourteenth century, was described by the Rev. Bernard Hale, the Vicar, and Dr. Haswell, of Penrith. The last stage of the itinerary was to the Giant's Cave, on the banks of the River Eamont.

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The members of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society visited Skipton on Saturday, August 31. They were met at the Parish Church by Canon Cook, who conducted them over the building. Though much of the church bears signs of the recent restoration and enlargement, care has been taken to retain what belongs to the old building. The attention of the party was specially drawn to the windows, the roof of the nave, the Clifford tombs, and the font, and also to the apertures found in the north aisle in the old outer wall, as to the nature of which there is still considerable conjecture. The party then proceeded to the Castle, over which they were conducted by Mr. Alfred Birtwhistle, of Skipton, who explained the history of the Castle. After tea had been taken, Professor Edmondson, of New York University, gave an interesting paper, summarizing the results of original researches made by him into the history of the Castle during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries from examination of the Patent and Close Rolls. The Rolls enable us to fill out the periods between the death of Adeline, Countess of Albemarle, and wife of Edmund Crouchback, brother of Edward I., in 1273, and the regrant of the Castle to Robert de Clifford in 1310—a period which has been almost entirely neglected by local historians. He also gave extracts from the Ministers' Accounts of Skipton Castle, which are preserved in the Public Record Office. These accounts throw an interesting light upon the thirteenth and fourteenth-century records of the Castle, particularly for the period immediately following the Battle of Bannockburn, when the Scots retaliated by invading and ravaging the North of England. As these accounts show, Skipton and the surrounding district lived in hourly fear of the raiders from the North.

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The monthly meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries was held on August 28, Mr. J. C. Hodgson presiding. The Rev. E. J. Boddington, Vicar of Greatham, read a paper on "Recent Discoveries at Greatham and its Ancient Remains." The discoveries related to the Parish Church of Greatham, and, said Mr. Boddington, supplied a more definite link in the chain of evidence accumulated as to pre-Norman and Early Norman work in the southern area of Durham County. They also bore testimony to there having been at Greatham, on the site of the present church, an earlier Saxon church.

The Chairman contributed a paper, entitled "Deodatus Threlkeld, a Seventeenth-Century Watchmaker in Newcastle."

Mr. J. T. Oliver (Assistant Engineer of the North Eastern Railway Company) described and showed diagrams of a "dug-out," or canoe, which, he said, was found some six weeks ago in the bed of the River Tyne near Derwenthaugh, where the Company are at present constructing coal staiths. The find was about 14 feet in length and very fragile, and the Company desired the Society to take possession of it. The North-Eastern Railway Company were thanked for their interesting gift.

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The members of the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club had an interesting excursion on Saturday, September 7, to the churches of Upper Beeding and Bramber, under the conductorship of Mr. T. G. Leggatt, who read a paper on the history of the church at Beeding and the site of the Priory of Sele. This Priory, of which not a vestige remains, was established, he said, in 1075, and three or four monks came over from France and settled at Sele in a suitable residence. All the grants to the Priory were ratified by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, up to 1151, and were previously confirmed by Hilary, Bishop of Chichester, including the churches of S^{t}. Peter at Sele, St. Nicholas at Old Shoreham, St. Nicholas at Bramber, and St. Peter de Veter ponte, which were given, with the site of the Priory, by William de Braose, the Norman Lord of Bramber, and, in addition, the Church of St. Mary of the Port, which was the earliest mention of the Church of New Shoreham. The site of the Priory was north of the present church, and the buildings would not have been large. Some remains were still to be seen in 1785, and were described by a relative of the Rev. Edward Turner, who lived to be one hundred years and eight months. It was doubtful if the present was the original church. The former church was allowed to get into a dilapidated condition in old times, as in 1308 an indulgence of forty days was granted by Gilbert of Enachdoen, in Ireland, to those who would contribute towards ornamenting the church and its altars, and they knew there were attached to the church two chapels, but no traces remained of these. Domesday Book mentioned two churches, probably the Priory Church and the Parish Church, and later, in 1150, they were again stated as two. Mr. Leggatt then proceeded with the history of Sele, recounting the circumstances of its annexation, in 1459, to Magdalen College, Oxford, and stating that the dissolution of the Priory was no doubt hastened by the irregularities of some of its heads, especially the last four priors—William Lewis, John Grigge, and Ralph and Richard Alleyne. In 1480, he added, only one monk remained, under a pension, and the house was untenanted until 1493, when it was appropriated to the use of the Carmelite Friars of Shoreham, whose house at Shoreham was in decay and in danger of being washed into the sea, and who remained at Sele until their final dissolution in 1544.

At Bramber Mr. Leggatt read another interesting paper, dealing with the ancient history of this place. After the Norman Conquest, de Braose was given Bramber and Sele among the forty-one manors delegated to him by the Conqueror, and Shoreham Church was included in this number. The monks of Saumur (France) became, under endowment, the occupiers of these benefices. They knew not whether a Saxon church stood upon this site at Bramber, but the present church was Norman, dedicated to St. Nicholas, the patron saint of fishermen, and was part of a much larger and important structure, the missing portions, which made it so much more imposing than it was at present, having been destroyed by the Cromwellians. The tower-arches were subsequently built up, thereby making a new and smaller chancel. The round tower-arches were part of the original Norman work. The north and south arches were unornamented, while the one on the west had shafts with curiously cut capitals. Strange frescoes also might be noted on them. In 1530 the church was annexed to the Vicarage of Botolphs, on account of the impoverishment of the people of the village.

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On August 29 the East Herts Archæological Society made an excursion to St. Ippollitts, Gosmore, and Preston. St. Ippollitts' Church is chiefly Norman and Perpendicular. The body of it was built late in the eleventh century, and was expanded by the addition of a western tower in the thirteenth century, and the throwing out of side aisles to nave and lengthening of the chancel, *circa* 1300-1350. Mr. Walter Millard exhibited a plan, and gave the architectural history of the fabric, while Mr. H. T. Pollard read some notes upon the fittings. The next stopping-place was The Wyck, a seventeenth-century house of timber with brick nogging, in which old timbers and beams have been used internally, but the windows and doors are modern. A little later Muisden Chapel ruins, the remains of a fourteenth-century fabric, were reached. Mr. W. F. Andrews read some notes upon the building, and Mr. W. Millard also spoke. After lunch, visits were paid to Brook End House, a two-storied seventeenth-century homestead; Maydencroft, a brick-and-timber building of the same era; a neighbouring tumulus; and the mansion of Temple Dinsley, which stands upon the site of a Preceptory of Knights Templars. Three stone coffin-lids are the sole relics of this Order.

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The annual excursion of the Glasgow Archæological Society took place on August 22, the venue being Berwick. On arriving at Berwick Station, the party were met by Captain Norman, R.N., Chairman of the Berwick Historic Monuments Committee, who conducted them over the walls and fortifications of the towns, and later gave an address thereon, in which he dealt with the history of the Edwardian, as well as the Elizabethan, walls. Berwick Parish Church, the Old and Border Bridges, and the Town Hall, were amongst the places visited. In the last-named place the archæologists were shown the charter granted to the town by King James I.

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On September 11 the members of the Dorset Field Club held their third summer meeting in the neighbourhood of Yeovil. Leaving Pen Mill Railway Station, the party drove to Trent Church, one of the most interesting churches in Somerset. The Rector (the Rev. T. G. Wilton) pointed out its varied features of interest, and took the members also to the Chantry House. The Manor House, with its secret hiding-place, famous as the place where King Charles II. lay concealed after Worcester fight and Boscobel, was visited under the guidance of Mr. E. A. Rawlence, and also the Church Farm, in which some interesting discoveries have been made recently. From Trent the party went to Wyke, a moated farmhouse (once the country mansion, it is said, of the Abbots of Sherborne), with its mediæval stone barn. The next place visited was Bradford Abbas Church, a fine Perpendicular church, built by the Abbots of Sherborne, with one of the best towers in the country, and other interesting features. The Vicar (the Rev. Canon Wickham) kindly acted as guide. The party drove on to Clifton Maubank Manor House, the ancient seat of the Horsey family, and thence to Newton Surmaville Manor House, where they had been kindly invited to tea by the Rev. E. H. and Mrs. Bates Harbin. The beautiful Jacobean house contains several memorials of the Wyndham family of Trent, and of King Charles's sojourn there.

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The Essex Archæological Society spent a pleasant day on September 12 amongst the churches of the Great Bentley and Bromley districts of the county under the veteran leadership of Mr. F. Chancellor. At Great Bentley Mr. Chancellor read a paper on the manorial history of the parish and church. The church was supposed to have been built in 1080 by Alberic de Vere, to whom the manor was given by William the Conqueror. The church consisted of a nave and chancel. The nave and two-thirds of the church were undoubtedly remains of the original Norman church. He referred to the conglomerate which was used in building the outside of the church, and it was suggested by some of the visitors that this pudding-stone had been brought over from some volcanic centre. One special feature was the manner in which the stones were laid aslant. A picturesque point about the church is the avenue of Normandy poplars by which it is approached. The porch has been much spoiled by being built over. The chancel arch is quite modern, and it has probably replaced the Norman arch. Mr. Chancellor remarked that the present arch was one that inclined one to shudder. The door was a noble addition to the church, and was probably erected in the late Decorated period.—The Rev. A. R. Willcox called attention to the font, and said it was believed by some to date from 1312. At Great Bromley Mr. Chancellor described the church as a Perpendicular one, with, however, many Decorated features. The nave was separated from the north aisle by an arcade of two columns, with responds and three arches. Over the south door (the original floor) were figures of Adam and Eve, but he doubted if they were in their original position. If they were, there had been a destruction of stone work, which would have enclosed them. The roof of the south aisle was more elaborate, and altogether a more enriched work than the roof of the north aisle. The nave had a fine clerestory, spanned by a splendid double—he might say treble—hammer-beam roof of the most costly description. All the timbers except the rafters were deeply moulded and richly carved. The ends of the hammer-beams were formerly enriched with figures, probably of angels, but a few years ago they were removed. This most interesting roof was one of the finest, if not the finest, in Essex, rivalling the far-famed Woolpit and Bacton roofs, in Suffolk, and Knapton, in Norfolk. The nave was separated from the chancel by an archway, resting upon two columns. The stonework of the construction had such a modern appearance that he felt doubtful about it being part of the original building. The font was modern. A noble archway, resting upon two half-columns, separated the tower from the nave. The south porch was a well-designed example of the porches of the best period of Perpendicular, of which there were several in the counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk. Their chief feature was the beautiful and varied work formed by flat stone panels, or devices filled in with cut flints. In this example buttresses were also decorated. The tower was a fine composition, and added greatly to the dignity of the whole building. The west front was really a very fine design.

A feature of the visit to Great Bromley was the restoration of a saint to the niche over the porch of the church. A little statue was found in the grounds of Great Bromley Hall by Mr. Alston, and it was thought this was the original saint, though Mr. Chancellor, very cautiously, would not pin himself to any definite statement on the matter. Mr. Alston himself, however, was convinced that the little saint was the missing one.

Other churches visited were those at Frating, Little Bromleigh, and Ardleigh.

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Other gatherings have been the excursion of the East Riding Antiquarian Society to Kirkstall Abbey on August 27; the meeting of the Sunderland Antiquarian Society on August 31; the excursion of the Birmingham Archæological Society to Dudley on September 7; and the visit of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society to Vale Royal on August 10.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

Memorials of Old Nottinghamshire. Edited by Everard L. Guilford, M.A. With many illustrations. London: *George Allen and Co., Ltd.* 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xiv + 353. Price 15s. net.

Mr. Guilford, who succeeded Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore in the editorship of this new addition to the "Memorials of the Counties" series, has been able to enlist an unusually strong company of contributors, while the subjects of the papers reflect well selected aspects of the county's history and antiquities. A thorough study of its "Mediæval Church Architecture" is supplied by the able pen of Mr. Hamilton Thompson. Dr. Cox is equally at home in his two papers on "The Forest of Sherwood" and "Newstead Priory and the Religious Houses of Nottinghamshire." He has no sympathy with the ingenious argument of "a few learned pedants" that Robin Hood was but a visionary being, "his very name, according to a German writer, being but a corruption of Woden," but maintains that "it is impossible to believe that there was not a real outlaw of this name who gained this almost immortal celebrity." Another master of his subject is Mr. Aymer Vallance, who deals with "Roods, Screens, and Lofts in Nottinghamshire," taking the churches in alphabetical order of parishes. On page 161 he tells an amazing story of quite recent vandalism. Many wandering antiquaries must be familiar with Sutton-on-Trent Church and its Mering Chapel, entered from the south aisle of the nave by an arch in which stood a handsome oak screen and loft, dating, says Mr. Vallance, between about 1505 and 1520. Mr. Vallance gives a full description of this interesting old wood-work, but adds that the loft was wantonly mutilated, shortly before Easter, 1911, in respect of its most remarkable feature. "The projecting bay," he says, "was then sawn off flush with the straight stretch of parapet on either hand of it, leaving an unsightly, gaping void—and all for what? Merely for the caprice of planting a huge, modern organ in the Mering Chapel 10 inches more to the west than would have been possible had the loft been preserved intact! That is literally the sole advantage gained by sacrificing a monument of four hundred years' standing, a monument not only unique of its kind in the county of Nottinghamshire, but exceedingly rare in any part of England whatever." Such mutilation would have been discreditable at any time, but that it could have taken place at the present time is amazing. It is a disgraceful business. Two other wholly admirable ecclesiological papers are "Nottinghamshire Spires" and "The Low Side Windows of Nottinghamshire," both by Mr. Harry Gill. In the latter article Mr. Gill classifies the openings as shuttered and glazed, and discusses suggestively what their use may have been. His conclusion is that the shuttered openings were probably connected with the ringing of the sacring bell, while those glazed were merely to give light. It is a question, however, whether those openings which are glazed now were glazed in earlier times. It is hardly necessary to add that the foolish "leper's window" theory receives no support. Mr. Guilford supplies the usual introductory historical sketch, and also a good paper on "The Civil War" in the county. The fact that Charles raised his standard at Nottingham and the successive sieges of Newark give special interest to this chapter. Mr. J. A. Gotch is quite in his element in describing "Wollaton Hall," one of the few ancient homes of the county; while a more out-of-the-way subject is well treated by Mr. H. Cook in his "Clockmakers of Newark-on-Trent, with Notes on some of their Contemporaries." Readable papers on "The Ancient and Modern Trent," by Mr. B. Smith; "Nottinghamshire Poets," by Mr. John Russell; "Nottingham," by Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore; "Southwell," by the Rev. W. E. Hodgson; and "The Nottingham Mint," by Mr. F. E. Burton, complete an exceptionally attractive volume. The illustrations are very numerous and good.

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PORCHES AND FONTS. By J. Charles Wall. With 160 illustrations. London: *Wells Gardner, Darton, and Co., Ltd.* 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xx+348. Price 10s. 6d. net.

To put it briefly, this is an excellent book of some 350 pages, and abounding in a number of delicate and refined drawings, all by the author. At the first blush, the connection between the two subjects selected for architectural treatment between these covers is by no means obvious; but Mr. Wall's short explanation in the preface is so clear and obvious that we are half ashamed at not having instantly perceived their alliance. "As the porch is the approach to, and actually part of, the entrance to the material fabric of the church, so the font is the structure for the outward circumstances of the baptismal rite, whereby one enters into the spiritual life of the Church." Moreover, in all properly ordered churches the font stands near to the porch or chief south entrance, and is the first object to attract the eye on entering the fabric.

Each of these subjects is treated of on comprehensive lines. The various liturgical purposes for which porches were used in mediæval days are fully set forth, such as the initial parts of the offices of baptism, marriage, and churching, as well as on special occasions, such as Palm Sunday, and for the receiving of penitents. The later secular uses also receive attention, as well as the chamber over a considerable number of church porches. By the way, we are sorry to note that Mr. Wall persists in using the term "parvise" for this upper room, and we cannot agree with his reasons for justifying its application. The attributes of the porch, such as the image of the patron saint and the gable cross, together with its decoration by heraldry, sculpture, flush-work, and sun-dials, all give rise to interesting discussion, and aptly-chosen illustrations. With regard to sundials, we wish there had been a page or two as to the considerable number of small incised dials of early date, lacking their gnomons, to be found up and down the country on the south side of old churches, and more especially on the jambs of porch entrances, or by the side of the doorways within them.

The sections given to the few porches of Saxon or Norman date, and to the great number of those of the three Gothic periods are carefully written, and the choice of those selected for illustration shows sound judgment. They include the Saxon example of Bradford-on-Avon; Southwell, Steetley and St. Margaret, York, Norman; Skelton, Barnack, and Wells Cathedral, Early English; Leverington, Northleach, and Baxford, Decorated; and Lavenham, Ardleigh, and Woolpit, Perpendicular.

Although fonts have of recent years received so much special attention, notably in Mr. Francis Bond's monograph, and in Cox and Harvey's *English Church Furniture*, nevertheless the multitude of admirable and highly interesting fonts is so large that Mr. Wall's chapters are in no sense superfluous. Every student of fonts will naturally miss some exceptional examples. It is, for instance, rather curious that neither Mr. Bond nor Mr. Wall gives any picture or description of the very notable late fourteenth-century font of Crosthwaite, Cumberland; its long undecipherable inscriptions were solved by the late Sir A. W. Franks. Professor Stephens has satisfactorily proved that the Bridekirk font of the same county is twelfth century, and not "possibly of the eighth century." The section dealing with "Liturgical Observances" is excellent, and ought to help to remove a variety of common blunders.

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OXFORD COUNTY HISTORIES: CHESHIRE. By Charles E. Kelsey, M.A. With ten maps and forty-nine illustrations. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1911. Crown 8vo., pp. 224. Price 2s. 6d. net.

This is a volume in the useful series of county histories intended for use in schools, the main idea being to tell the story of a county in relation to and as illustrated by the prehistoric and historic remains, ancient sites and buildings, still to be found within its borders. Cheshire is a capital example of the successful application of this method, for the county area is well defined geographically by physical features, and the history of the county has been to an unusual extent affected and influenced by its natural conditions. A brief sketch of the physical features and of the geological history of the county occupies the first three chapters; then the story as illustrated by local antiquities is traced step by step. Flint implements, burial urns, needles of bone and horn, corn querns, and bronze implements have all been found at various times and places within the county boundaries, and many British barrows can still be seen, and the routes of ancient trackways can still be traced. Mr. Kelsey refers to these various discoveries, states where examples can be seen, and round them tells the story of the county from prehistoric to Roman times. In similar illustrative fashion the successive influence of the Romans, Saxons, Angles, Scandinavians, and Normans is traced and connected wherever possible with extant remains. All the panorama of the Middle Ages, the development of church architecture, the growth of the towns, the coming of the friars, the wars of the Roses—every phase of it has left its marks still to be traced. With Elizabethan and Stuart times, the great Civil War, and the more recent eighteenth century and still later days, illustrative matter is equally or still more abundant. Mr. Kelsey has performed his task very skilfully, though we fear that the number of boys and girls who will really appreciate the book and be capable of thoroughly assimilating the results of his work must be somewhat limited. The book, however, should be studied by the "grown-ups" as well as the young people of the county, for it is admirably done. The illustrations are numerous and helpful.

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EXTRACTS FROM STATE PAPERS RELATING TO FRIENDS. Third Series, 1664 to 1669. Published for the Friends' Historical Society. London: *Headley Brothers*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. viii + 213-294. Price 4s. 6d. net.

This continuation of a useful work is very welcome. The extracts printed illustrate various aspects of Quaker life and suffering under King Charles II. In October, 1664, Colonel Slingsby wrote to Secretary Williamson from the Isle of Wight describing the capture of a number of Friends gathered at a meeting. Many were sent to prison, and one woman being ill the Colonel offered to release her on payment of half-a-crown fine, but "soe strong a spiritt of obstinacye had possest her, that she rather chose to dye there than pay her halfe Crowne." Two visitors who were present at the meeting were seized, and proving contumacious were presented with "the Alcoran in Englishe w^ch^ really fitts their humour." The Colonel seems to have hoped they would "turne Turkes"! Most of the extracts refer to persecution in one form or another. There is a list of "Dispersers of Quaker Books," which is endorsed "q., how proved." Proof was probably difficult. If the list may be accepted it shows that the dispersal of Quaker literature was arranged for all over the country. There are also a few notes of printers of "Seditious Books." A curious item is the brave protest of a ship's crew against the transportation of Quakers. These Bristol sailors refused to carry three such persons sentenced to banishment. They quietly put them ashore "to go whither they please," and put their hands to a written, bravely-worded certificate and defence of their action. One wonders what the upshot of the business was. Another notable protest is from one John North, of Scrooby, to the King. North's son had been barbarously "pistol'd to death at his owne house dore." In 1665 Quakers at Bristol opened their shops on Christmas Day "to shew theire contempt of authoryty"; but Lord Oxford's troopers forced them to close. Some of the epithets bestowed on the men and women who would not think as those in authority wished them to do are amusing. To Sir Philip Musgrave of Carlisle they were "Brainesick discontented Men"; another official person found them "infinitely impudent and provokeinge"; the usual term is "phanatickes." The part ends with a series of extracts relating to the confinement of William Penn in the Tower. We hope this valuable series may be continued.

COUNTY CHURCHES: SUFFOLK. By T. Hugh Bryant. With illustrations. London: *George Allen and Co., Ltd.* 1912. Two vols., foolscap 8vo., pp. xii + 174 and x + 246. Price 2s. 6d. net each volume.

These two volumes, with those already issued on the neighbouring county of Norfolk, bring home to the reader the amazing ecclesiological wealth of the Eastern Counties. These Suffolk volumes contain condensed accounts of more than 530 churches, and we can well believe that Mr. Bryant has found no small difficulty in deciding what to include and what to omit. As in other districts, the churches in the materials of their construction reflect to no small extent the geological conditions of the county. There is no building stone in Suffolk, hence, says Mr. Bryant, "the constant and ingenious use of flints and pebbles gathered from the surface of the fields, or from the seashore." Some twenty churches are still more or less roofed with thatch, a covering which Mr. Bryant thinks "peculiarly suitable and picturesque for the smaller village churches." The drawbacks and dangers of thatched roofs, however, are many, and were well stated by the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White in a series of articles which he contributed to the *Antiquary* in 1902. The picturesqueness of the thatch, however, when kept in good repair, is undeniable. There is interesting brickwork in some of the Suffolk churches; a few of the fabrics contain Roman bricks or tiles. No less than some forty churches have round towers, a few of these being of Saxon date, the simple explanation being that they were so built to save the expense of stone quoins—stone being hard to come by. Internally, Suffolk churches are remarkable for the large amount of fine pre-Reformation woodwork still to be found, despite the shocking havoc wrought by Downing and his gang in 1643. The county is also rich in fonts and brasses, while Easter sepulchres, ambries, and other features of interest abound. The churches are treated in alphabetical order of rural deaneries as at present existing, the first volume being devoted to the western division of the county, and the second to the eastern division. Mr. Bryant's notes and descriptions are necessarily much condensed, so that the volumes can hardly be said to be very readable, but for reference purposes they are invaluable. As this series of *County Churches* lengthens, the volumes will afford an unequalled survey of, and guide to, the churches of the whole country. The illustrations are numerous, and so helpful that the reader will wish there were more. The fine plate, opposite p. 102, in vol. i., for example, gives the student a better idea of the splendid and elaborately carved roof of Mildenhall Church than any amount of description. In the same volume is an admirable reproduction of the brass of Sir Robert de Bures (1302) in Acton Church—"the third oldest in the whole country, but takes precedence on account of its preservation; it is probably the finest military brass extant." The plate, though small, renders every detail with great fidelity; but indeed the illustrations throughout these volumes are, for the most part, remarkably good.

* * *

We have received a beautifully printed and very prettily produced booklet of 54 pages—*A Short*

Account of the Antient Parish of Merstham, Surrey—by the rector, the Rev. R. I. Woodhouse, M.A. Merstham is fortunate in having one of the most picturesque churches in Surrey. The excellent proportions of the tower and the shingled broach spire at once attract and satisfy the eye. Internally, there is the remarkable feature that the north and south chapels which were added to the chancel in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries respectively, are now in each case divided therefrom by an arcade of a single arch and a fraction. A number of brasses and an Early English piscina of singular beauty, are among the other special features of this interesting church. Mr. Woodhouse speaks of the piscina as being a part of an original Norman church, but we think he is wrong. He gives an outline of the early history of the parish and of the succession of its rectors, based on notes by the late rector, Canon Pearman, with some interesting details of Cromwellian times; but he makes no attempt to describe the church and its many features of interest, which is surely a strange omission. A chronological list of the rectors from 1279 to the present day, and some pages of memoranda of local happenings, copied from entries made by the rectors in the "Merstham Parish Register Christlings" book from 1765 to 1911, conclude the booklet, which many outside the pleasant Surrey parish will be glad to possess. Copies may be had, price 1s. 6d., from the rector. The proceeds of the sale are to be given to the fund for providing a two-manual organ for Merstham Church.

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The Somersetshire Archæological Society have issued a second edition, price 9d., of the *Guide to the Charbonnier Collection of Pewter in Taunton Castle Museum*, the first edition of which was noticed in the *Antiquary* for April, 1908. The collection was then described as one of the finest in England, and had been generously deposited on loan in the Taunton Castle Museum. Since 1908 Mr. Charbonnier has added considerably to his collection, and as increased space is now available the whole is well exhibited. This has necessitated the issue of a second edition of the descriptive *Guide*, prepared by the curator, Mr. H. St. George Gray, with a dozen pages and several plates added. The pieces in this extensive collection are carefully described—they are numbered from 1 to 388—there is an informing introduction, and both the photographic plates and the outline drawings in the text add much to the value and interest of this very useful *Guide*. All collectors and students of pewter will find it a desirable possession.

* * *

We have received vol. ii. part 4 of Mr. H. Harrison's dictionary of *Surnames of the United Kingdom* (Eaton Press, 190, Ebury Street, S.W., price 1s. net.) which covers the ground from Oldacre to Peache. We have often spoken in terms of praise of the parts of this Dictionary as they have appeared, and the progress of the work only deepens our sense of the value of Mr. Harrison's labours. It would be easy to be critical in matters of detail here and there, but speaking generally the level of the work is very high. Mr. Harrison is no guesser; his philology is sound; the occasional illustrative quotations are much to the point (we could wish there were more of them); and much information is packed into a small compass. In the September *Architectural Review* we notice especially Mr. Edgcumbe Staley's concluding article on "The Art of the Della Robbia"; "Interior Decoration, 1660-1715," by Miss M. Jourdain; and "The Hôtel Biron, Paris," by Mr. Jasper Kemmis, all beautifully illustrated. We have also on our table *Rivista d' Italia*, August, and a Clearance Catalogue of Books chiefly relating to the Tudor and Stuart Periods, containing not a few bargains, issued by Mr. P. M. Barnard, of Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.

THE ARMS OF GLASGOW.

(See *ante*, p. 360.)

TO THE EDITOR.

I AM very much obliged to Mr. J. Gladstone Gray for kindly amplifying the story of the origin of the salmon in the arms of Glasgow.

ALBERT WADE.

Preston,
September 12, 1912.

CORBRIDGE EXCAVATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR.

The filling in of the series of interesting buildings which have been uncovered this year was announced to begin on Monday, September 23. On the 19th Mr. R. H. Forster, who has so ably supervised these important excavations, received an unexpected gift, in the shape of a pair of handsome silver candlesticks, with the inscription: "Presented to Mr. R. H. Forster, F.S.A., on the occasion of his marriage, by the employees at Corstopitum excavations, 1912." Mr. Rutherford, the foreman, neatly made the presentation, referring happily to the pleasant relations which had always existed between the recipient and the workmen. In returning thanks, Mr. Forster, who was completely taken by surprise, said he hoped his forthcoming marriage would not interfere with his work at Corstopitum; he would probably take a house in Corbridge for the "digging" season.

NORTHERNER.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

The Antiquary.

NOVEMBER, 1912.

Notes of the Month.

A VERY interesting report of a meeting of the Hakluyt Society on October 9, appeared in the *Times*, October 10. At the meeting Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, "a well-known American archæologist, who has devoted many years to the study of Mexican antiquities and colonial history," made a communication concerning important discoveries of unpublished documents relating to Francis Drake. Mrs. Nuttall explained, says the *Times* report, "that in the archives kept in the National Palace of the city of Mexico she found in a heap of volumes of Inquisition papers a certain volume the title of which revealed that it contained sixteenth-century correspondence of the Inquisition which the Government official who had indexed the contents in 1864 had classified as 'indifferent'—*i.e.*, dealing with no special subject. On looking through the volume her attention was arrested by a specimen in what was to her then almost illegible Spanish script, which read, 'Declaration by Nuño da Silva about how he fell prisoner amongst English pirates on his voyage from Oporto to Brazil, May 23, 1579.' The subject attracted her, and she examined the document with increasing interest. It was not, however, until she read at the top of the second sheet or third page the words, 'llamase este ingles Franco Drac' (this Englishman calls himself Francis Drake), that her interest became thoroughly aroused, and, forgetting all about the original object of her search through the volume, she became absorbed in the study and transcription of the pilot's declaration which initiated the prolonged investigations, the result of which she was communicating on that occasion."

A full report of Mrs. Nuttall's important paper followed. At the close of the paper the President, Mr. Albert Gray, K.C., said there was no question of the immense importance of these papers. Mr. Julian Corbett said "it was certain that as a result of Mrs. Nuttall's researches we should be much more intimate and familiar with Francis Drake than before. Among other new things we had a clear confirmation that he did discover Cape Horn, and that measures were taken to keep the discovery to a certain extent secret."

The Council of the Society, after deliberating, accepted Mrs. Nuttall's offer of the documents, and they will appear early in 1913.

* * *

We take the following paragraph from the *Athenæum*, October 5: "Some highly interesting discoveries have recently been made in the Tempio Malatestiano at Rimini by Dr. Corrado Ricci. High up on the wall of the first chapel on the right he has found the sculptured portraits of Isotta degli Atti and Sigismondo Malatesta, which the latter, in consequence of the strictures of Pope Pius II., had caused to be removed from their original position. Further, Dr. Ricci has brought to light the epitaph on the tomb of Isotta, hitherto concealed by a bronze tablet which simply recorded her name and the date 1450. The newly found inscription, which runs 'Isote Ariminensi forma et virtute Italiæ decori,' was eventually covered with this bronze tablet, by order of Sigismondo, to appease the anger of the Pontiff. Most important of all Dr. Ricci's discoveries is that of two inscriptions in which Matteo dei Pasti is named as the architect of the building, and Agostino di Duccio as the sculptor, which confirms the opinions expressed long since by certain critics who had dealt with the problem. That Leon Battista Alberti only designed the façade, and that the internal architecture and decoration were the joint work of Pasti and Agostino di Duccio, may therefore now be regarded as an established fact."

Mr. F. W. Harries, of the School-House, Sonning-on-Thames, writes: "Excavations in Holme Park, Sonning-on-Thames, have revealed the ruins of the ancient Bishop's Palace or Manor House, which, from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was a residence of the Bishops and Deans of Salisbury. Tiled floors, moulded plinths, carved capitals, columns and cornices, stone staircases, mediæval fireplaces, and the extent of the flint and stone walls which enclose nearly two acres of ground, show that the building must have been built on a scale of some magnificence. Fragments of beautifully stained glass, old knives, broken flagons and jars, and other pieces of ancient earthenware, a silver penny minted at York (1504-1509), and some wonderfully preserved tiles, have been unearthed and are being carefully preserved. The work has been undertaken at the instance of Mr. Keyser, the well-known local archæologist, and will in all probability be resumed after the winter."

* * *

The *Manchester Guardian*, October 3, says: "The addition to the Manchester Museum buildings in Oxford Road are rapidly approaching completion, and their formal opening has been fixed for October 30. An extended work is to be carried on by the University authorities in the department of Egyptology. The new Egyptian wing of the museum and the collection which it will contain are due almost entirely to the liberality of Mr. Jesse Haworth, and to the excavations in Egypt of Professor Flinders Petrie. The collection of exhibits is as fine as any to be found in Great Britain outside London, and, as regards small domestic articles, probably surpasses any other. In the past the collection has been skied in an out-of-the-way attic. It will now be housed in a beautiful building and will be seen under the most favourable circumstances. The University has appointed as Reader in Egyptology Mr. Alan Gardiner, one of the most distinguished Egyptologists in Europe."

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At a meeting of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, held on Tuesday, October 1, Professor Weiss showed a group of dried pods of the so-called "mummy pea," reputed to be descended from a plant of early Egyptian age. He said that though the leguminosæ resisted decay longer than other orders, there was no authenticated instance of a seed germinating after being kept for a century. Professor Elliot Smith concurred, and added that he had sent many seeds of undoubted antiquity to the Agricultural Department at Cairo, but in no case had they shown signs of vitality, even after the most careful attention.

* * *

In connection with the excavations at the site of the old Abbey of Bardney, Lincolnshire, the church, with the exception of the south aisle and south arcade, has been cleared. The floor, especially of the south aisle of the presbytery and the nave, is covered with monumental slabs of great interest. The monumental slabs at present number fifty-one, and there are many more to be uncovered in the south aisle of the nave. An early one to Roger de Barowe, Abbot, is dated 1352. A large slab without a date is to the memory of Roger Baynthorpe, and Elizabeth his wife, and in the centre is a heart bleeding from five wounds.

* * *

We are glad to hear that the fund for purchasing the site of the Roman fort at Ambleside, and at the same time saving the Head of Windermere Lake—the "central point of a landscape of surpassing beauty"—is making satisfactory progress. The cost is £4,000, of which about £600 remains to be raised. The National Trust has the option of purchase till November 15, and we cannot believe that for lack of so small a balance the option will be allowed to fall through. The present owner is a builder who bought the site for building, and had actually begun to dig the foundations for a pair of houses when he was induced to delay his operations and to give the Trust an option of purchase.

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In a letter to the *Times* of October 5, Canon Rawnsley and Messrs. H. Redmayne and Gordon Wordsworth says: "The securing of this land will for ever preserve the amenity of the view as one approaches Ambleside by the lake from the south, and will be a gain to all who desire to land in quiet from the River

Brathay at a point where the river scene is most beautiful.

"But though for lovers of pastoral scenery undisturbed, with its noble background of Loughrigg and the Fairfield round, the securing of these twenty acres is a great matter, the interest of this purchase by the National Trust must, for lovers of ancient history, largely centre in the five acres of the Borrans field.

"In the opinion of Professor Haverfield and Mr. Collingwood, the Roman fort in this meadow was probably the most important fort in the Lake District, and it is not too much to say that the excavation of these remains may provide a starting-point for a reconstruction of Roman Westmorland. The fort stood in full view of High Street to the east and of the Wrynose Gap to the west. Over that Wrynose Gap came the Roman supplies from their then most important harbour on the west coast at Ravenglass. The freestone, of which probably the coigns of the fort were built, may have come in barges or rafts up the lake.

"Just outside the north-east corner of the fort the proprietor of the ground had commenced building operations, and from the shallow trenches that he cut the earth is full of Roman remains—tiles, pottery, etc. The excavation of the camp will not only give us valuable information as to the arrangements of a fort, but may discover the remains of the bridge by which the Romans crossed the river to the west." Contributions may be sent to the offices of the National Trust, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.

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The *Builder* of October 4 contained a noteworthy article by Dr. Thomas Ashby on "Recent Excavations at Rome and Pompeii." It ably summarized the work lately done on many sites in Rome—at the Basilica Æmilia in the Forum Romanum, where the south end of the nave has been cleared; on the Palatine; at the Forum of Nerva; at the huge mediæval leaning tower known as the Torre delle Milizie, or the Tower of Nero; at the Baths of Caracalla, which are being completely isolated and cleared; and at the Baths of Diocletian. Dr. Ashby refers to the recent discoveries at Pompeii in the "Street of Abundance," which have already been noted in these pages, and adds: "But the frescoes which have been discovered in a villa outside Pompeii, in land belonging to the proprietor of the Hotel Suisse, are far finer than those we have mentioned—probably the finest that have ever been found at Pompeii. There is one room decorated with life-size figures representing Bacchic scenes, the interpretation of some of which is as yet obscure, which are marvellously beautiful. In other rooms there are paintings representing architecture of curious forms, the scheme being sometimes abruptly changed in the middle of a wall, without reason, it would seem. A preliminary report has already been published, but the paintings deserve further study. The villa will probably be expropriated by the Government, and this is very desirable."

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It is interesting also to know that "the Italians have already made a certain number of archæological discoveries in Tripolitania (foundations, mosaic pavements, statues, etc.) in the course of military operations, and these are continually reported in the daily Press. As soon as the initial phases of the occupation of the country are over, and the work of archæological exploration can be systematically undertaken, there is no doubt that results of great importance will be obtained, as the whole district near the coast, and for some way inland, was far more thickly populated in Roman times than at present, and remains of considerable importance may still be seen above ground. The most imposing ruins are those of Leptis Magna (the modern Lebda) the birthplace of the Emperor Severus, where the ancient harbour, now partly silted up, can still be traced. But the Romans had also occupied the most important strategic points in the interior, commanding the caravan routes into the interior of Africa, and remains of their fortified posts may still be seen."

* * *

The second Inventory issued by the Royal Commission on the Ancient Monuments of England, which deals with South Buckinghamshire, and also the second Inventory by the Welsh Royal Commission, dealing with the county of Flint, have recently been issued. We hope to notice them both next month.

In making necessary excavations within the grounds of the new Burton Almshouses, close to the eastern gateway of Caerwent outside the city walls, the contractor, Mr. Jones (Newport), has made the discovery of a substantial piece of masonry, dating back to the Roman occupation. For about 40 feet the line of a circular building has been laid bare. The segment appears to be part of a circle about 150 feet in diameter. The wall has been pierced to a depth of about 5 feet without touching the foundation. It is possible that this discovery may prove to be the remains of the earlier amphitheatre without the walls, and the smaller one within the boundary on a portion of Lord Tredegar's land may be of a later date.

Apart from this accidental discovery, attempts are at present being made to investigate the nature and size of the building near the parish church of Caerwent. Blocks of stone elaborately carved were unearthed prior to the erection of a south aisle recently opened. The building, it is suggested, may prove to be a Temple of Diana.

⁂

An interesting account of this season's excavations at Maumbury Rings, Dorset, appeared in the *Times*, September 20. The writer mentions that, in one part, the solid chalk arena floor of Roman date has been exposed, "on the edge of which, in one position, a circular basin-shaped depression has been uncovered, a succession of clearly defined tool-marks all over its face. Close to the basin were found a finely patinated piece of twisted and coiled wire-work, and an uninscribed British coin of bronze of a much degraded type—of a kind frequently found in the south-west of England, and specially in Dorset. Some years ago these coins were supposed to belong to about the end of the first century B.C., and fifteen years ago they were found in South Wilts in association with coins of Claudius I.; but from quite recent discoveries in Hampshire, it is now known that they were current till the middle of the second century A.D."

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"Perhaps the most important feature revealed this season," continues the writer, "is a continuous line of prehistoric shafts penetrating to a great depth in the solid chalk contiguous to the Roman arena wall, but below the Roman deposits. At least ten of these shafts (sunk presumably for obtaining flint) are now known to exist at Maumbury. In 1908 one was completely cleared out to a depth of 30 feet below the surface of the arena turf; in 1910 the filling of another was excavated, depth 24 feet; and not only were the antler picks numerous in it, but near the bottom a large piece of cordoned pottery was found, very rudely fabricated." Similar shafts have been cleared out this season, and more antlers found. The writer adds, mysteriously, that "an important discovery has also been made at a depth of 15 feet, which will prove to be of great interest to students of phallic worship in prehistoric times."

⁂

The *Builder* of September 20, contained three delicate and charming drawings by Mr. Charles L. Pace of Watergate Street, Chester, one of the most picturesque old city streets to be found in England.

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On the suggestion of Mr. Mark Sykes, M.P., Sir Tatton Sykes has kindly sent for exhibition in the Hull Museum the objects of prehistoric date in his possession. These include the contents of the famous Duggleby Howe burial mound, which contained flint and bone weapons, and implements of exceptional interest; a prehistoric jet necklace containing several hundred beads; a fine series of prehistoric implements in flint, sandstone, bronze, etc., and some earthenware vases taken from British burials on the Yorkshire wolds.

⁂

The *Architect* of October 11, contained an article by Mr. Claire Gaudet, with three illustrations, on "The Domestic Architecture of Egypt, during the First Dynasty (B.C. 5500)," based on the discoveries made by Professor Flinders Petrie last season, in the large cemetery of Tarkhan, thirty-five miles south of Cairo, "where burials dating from before the First Dynasty, or Dynasty O, as it is called, to Dynasty IV., have thrown invaluable light upon domestic architecture 7,400 years ago."

The Department of Engraving, Illustration and Design, of the Victoria and Albert Museum, has recently acquired, by purchase, a large number of original studies by the late Frederick Shields, for his well-known illustrations to Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress.* They have been mounted with the wood-engravings to which each group relates; and a selection of about ninety is now exhibited in Room 70. This series, with a set of drawings for Defoe's *Plague of London*, some of which are now in the Manchester Art Gallery, constitute Shields' chief contributions to the great period of English book illustration, the sixties; and, when published, they received high praise from Rossetti and other artists, as well as from John Ruskin.

⁂

An Athens correspondent of the *Times* mentions in the issue of that journal dated September 17, that the Dutch excavators who have been working for years at Argos under Professor Vollgraff of Groningen University, have brought to light "the *agora*, or market-place, an immense rectangular area of some 3,000 square metres, which was partly roofed in, and was surrounded on all sides by walls, temples, and colonnades. On the north side, which is over 100 metres in length, the colonnade has been unearthed almost intact, the columns still standing *in situ* to a height of several metres, while most of the capitals, triglyphs, etc. (of the Neo-Doric order), are lying about to hand. This colonnade apparently dates back to the fourth century B.C. An *agora* belonging to classical times of these dimensions and such arrangement is thus far unique in Greece or Asia Minor."

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"Some alarm having been expressed," says the Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, "lest the historic Albergo dell' Orso, the oldest inn in Rome, where Montaigne is known, and Dante is rumoured, to have stayed, might be pulled down, it is satisfactory to be able to announce that no such hard fate awaits the Roman 'Bear.' It is probable that it will be restored, and all modern excrescences removed.

"On the other hand, an Assisi correspondent reports the rapid modernization of the city of St. Francis. 'Every day,' he writes, 'the external aspect of the place is changing more and more.' Among the worst offenders, he adds, are the nuns of St. Chiara, who are 'improving' their church by the demolition of fine fourteenth and seventeenth century work."

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The same correspondent says that "a fine sarcophagus has been discovered in an Etruscan tomb near Orvieto. The front and back are covered with coloured representations of the sacrifice of the Trojans by Achilles to the *Manes* of Patroclus—a scene already depicted on an Etruscan tomb at Vulci, but with this difference, that on the sarcophagus the spirit of Patroclus is represented as present at the ceremony. One of the ends of the sarcophagus shows another human sacrifice—that of a girl in the presence of two dog-faced creatures of the under-world; the scene depicted on the other end is not easily recognizable."

⁂

At a meeting of the Council of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, held at Gloucester on October 9, under the presidency of Canon Bazeley, it was agreed provisionally that the Spring meeting of the Society should be held at Tetbury and the Summer meeting at Wells, in order that members may have the opportunity of visiting Glastonbury and the Lake Village. The proposal to move out of the county excited some discussion, but there are precedents for doing so, and it was felt that there is a special interest in Glastonbury just now, and it is hoped to secure, in connection with the visit, the co-operation of members of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society. Some time ago a subcommittee was appointed to report as to the desirability of exploring a cave in which interesting remains had been found on the Wye at Symond's Yat. The members appointed have been to see the cave, and they informed the Council that it would cost about £100 to clear away the débris and remove some dangerous rocks before the excavations could be proceeded with, and under the circumstances it was considered best to defer the work for a year.

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The International Archæological Congress was inaugurated on the Capitol at Rome on

Wednesday morning, October 9. The Mayor, Signor Nathan, welcomed the members in a speech in which he remarked that Rome was not a museum, but the capital of a modern country. Signor Credaro, the Minister of Education, pointed out that archæology made classical studies living things. Signor Corrado Ricci, the Director of Fine Arts, spoke of the glories of Rome, and Professor Lampros, Rector of the Athens University, acknowledged the debt of archæologists to modern Italy, and evoked enthusiastic cheers by an allusion to the present political situation in Greece. Telegrams were read from the Duke of Sparta and other distinguished personages, and the inaugural ceremony ended, after which the work of the various sections began.

In these papers were read by Sir Arthur Evans on the new edition of the "Classification of the Minoan Epochs"; by Professor Percy Gardner on "Greek Numismatics"; by Mr. Heywood Seton-Karr on "Prehistoric Implements from Egypt, India, and Somaliland"; by Mr. Frothingham on the "Origin of Rome"; and by Monsignor Bulich on the "Excavations of Two Christian Basilicas at Salona." The Congress continued until October 16.

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At the request of Sir Edgar and Lady Helen Vincent, the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments are taking steps to preserve from ruin the ancient castellated gateway tower, standing in the grounds of Esher Place, which is known as "Cardinal Wolsey's Tower." The tower is part of a mansion built by William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester (1447-1486), which became the residence of Wolsey.

⁂

A strikingly interesting communication appeared in the *Morning Post*, September 18, on the recent excavations on the Palatine. The Rome correspondent of that journal writes: "Commendatore Boni, the Director of the Palatine, has been so kind as to show me all the very important excavations which he has made during the last six weeks on that historic hill. Thanks to the deep borings which he has carried out, it is now possible, as he says, to expose to view the history of the Palatine from the earliest to the latest times of classical antiquity—from the primitive settlements of the Prisco-Latins down to the splendours and extravagances of the Imperial age, from Evander to Heliogabalus. Here, as elsewhere in Rome, each successive age superimposed its civilization upon that of its predecessor. The later Republicans built their houses upon the dwellings, and often with the materials, of the earlier Republican houses; the Imperial Palace rose upon the mansions of eminent Republicans of the latest age. In one place it is now easy to see how three successive Imperial Palaces were erected above a Republican house each cutting the other, and we have a striking instance among the recent discoveries of a Greek bas-relief defaced on purpose, and the other side of it used for an Egyptian design, two sphinxes and a serpent, at a time when Egypt was all the fashion on the Tiber. Thus, the Palatine is a palimpsest, upon which every century has written its message to mankind. These messages, layer upon layer, Commendatore Boni proposes to read to the forthcoming Archæological Congress, thus establishing the chronological order of the several Imperial Palaces on the Palatine.

"Among the most striking finds of the last few days is a series of beautiful frescoes of the *Iliad*, which Commendatore Boni assigns to the period of Virgil's youth. We may thus imagine the future author of the second book of the *Æneid* studying from these pictorial representations 'the tale of Troy divine' on the famous hill to which he dedicated so much of his eighth canto. Other frescoes, with a rare shade of blue, have been found in a Republican house of the time of Cæsar. . . . Some 10 feet below the *vivarium*, which was excavated earlier in the summer, a fine mosaic pavement of the old Republican period has come to light, or, rather, can be seen with the aid of a lamp. Commendatore Boni has also proved the existence of lifts, the *pegmata* of Juvenal and Martial (who applied the term to machinery on the stage), on the Palatine, as well as in the Forum, of which the great personages of the Imperial times availed themselves. Thus, the American elevator turns out to be a very ancient contrivance. *Alles ist schon dagewesen.*

"One of the most important finds is the base of the Imperial throne in what Commendatore Boni calls Domitian's 'Coronation-room.' The throne was approached by three steps of Egyptian granite, of which fragments are lying about on the spot. From the throne to the altar is a natural transition; from the throne of Domitian we pass to the vast altar of Heliogabalus, that strange hierophant in the long list of Roman Emperors. Finally, in the grounds of the former Villa Mills, Commendatore Boni is now going down to the original foundations."

* * *

The first example in Great Britain of prehistoric cave-painting—it was announced in the *Times* of October 14—has recently been discovered on the walls of Bacon's Hole, near the Mumbles, by Professor Breuil and Professor Sollas. It is not like the discoveries which have been previously made of drawings of animals belonging to the Aurignacian Age, in the caves of the Dordogne, in Spain, and elsewhere on the Continent; for this Welsh prehistoric painting consists simply of ten horizontal bands of vivid red, arranged in a vertical series of about 1 yard in height. A deposit of stalagmite has formed over and sealed them, so that none of the paint can be removed by rubbing. An illustration appeared in the *Daily Sketch*, October 16. These bands of colour are the first indication of palæolithic men in Britain who were painters as well as hunters.

* * *

We learn from the deeply interesting story told in the *Times* that Professor Breuil and Professor Sollas lately planned an expedition to visit the cave at Paviland, in Gower, South Wales, where Dean Buckland, so far back as 1823, found certain implements, now in the University Museum, Oxford, which have since been identified as of Aurignacian date. The professors found more implements of undoubted Aurignacian type in the cave, and then came the natural question, "Are there any Aurignacian paintings on the walls?" "A close search," continues the account, "failed to reveal any. A number of other caves along the coast of Gower were then visited, with equal want of success. Only one cave remained to investigate—the well-known and easily accessible Bacon's Hole, a few miles west of the Mumbles. On entering this, one of the investigators cried, 'Les voilà!' and the other, 'There they are!' On the right-hand wall, at about the level of the eyes, may be seen, not a picture—that would be too proud a beginning—but a number (ten) of horizontal bands, vivid red, arranged in a vertical series about 1 yard in height. . . . Similar bands have been described from the walls of Font de Gaume, in Dordogne. Thus the upper Palæolithic paintings have been found; and now that they are known to occur in our islands, further discoveries may be expected. It is to be hoped that steps will be taken to preserve the paintings in Bacon's Hole, the most ancient so far known in Britain. At present they are at the mercy of the casual visitor, and no record has yet been taken of them by photography." And so another chapter is added to the romance of archæology.

The Prehistoric Congress at Geneva.

By Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A.

HAD it not been for the prolonged and lamented illness of Mr. Coffey, the fourteenth International Congress of Prehistoric Anthropology and Archæology would have met in Dublin two years ago, and, besides appreciating the treasures of the National Museum, would have given an impulse to prehistoric research in a country that has still much to contribute to the science of early man. The change of plan involved some delay which no doubt explains to some extent the plethora of papers presented to the Geneva Congress, held under the presidency of Professor E. Pittard during the week September 9 to 14.

The membership is largely French, and the majority therefore felt at home in Geneva, but many other countries were represented; and though papers in English, German, and Italian were admitted for the first time, discussion (if any) was only permitted in French. As no less than 120 communications were announced for the business meetings of about twenty-two hours, it soon became evident that curtailment was necessary, and on the last day papers were allowed six minutes each, discussion being practically suppressed. As criticism is one of the chief functions of such a Congress, this state of things argued want of foresight and discrimination, and it is understood that on future occasions the papers offered will be limited in number and subjected to some form of control. The publication of summaries beforehand, as is frequently done elsewhere, would also stimulate discussion.

In spite of these and other minor drawbacks, such as the continual slamming of doors, indistinct delivery, and conversations intended to be private, the business meetings were of extreme interest, and the exhibitions alone were held by some to be worth the journey. Of these, the most striking were the palæolithic frescoes and engravings from the Spanish caves, reproduced with extraordinary skill and patience by the Abbé Breuil, often under conditions that might have deterred the most intrepid. Among others, a cave in the Ronda mountains, first explored by Colonel Willoughby Verner, has yielded some of its secrets; and, though the suggested plesiosaurus * has now been resolved into its elements, due credit was given our countryman for opening up an entirely new field for research in the south of Spain.

An unexpected discovery in the same wonderful country was described by the Marquis de Cerralbo, and will need considerably more attention. With many jaws, tusks, and teeth of the *Elephas meridionalis*—an elephant usually associated with the Cromer Forest-bed fauna—were found large unrolled stone implements of rough workmanship, in some respects resembling Le Moustier forms, but probably of much earlier date, before the river-gravel series. Eoliths in the ordinary sense they were not, and the find suggests gaps in our knowledge of the local faunas of Western Europe.

Considerable surprise was also evoked by the exhibition of casts of the bas-reliefs found by Dr. Lalanne at Laussel in the Dordogne, a site ascribed on sufficient evidence to the Aurignac stage of the Cave period. The Hottentot affinities of the female figures are most pronounced, but the male torso is remarkably graceful, and the attitude suggests the use of the bow. It may be mentioned incidentally that tanged flint points like arrow-heads were in use before the culture of Solutré made its appearance.

M. Exteens discoursed on the recently extinct Tasmanians, with special reference to their stone implements, of which he showed an interesting series. It has been held by some investigators that this industry is of eolithic character—that is to say, the stage of culture reached by the aborigines was only equal to that attained in Europe before the deposit of the river-gravels as we know them to-day; but the best specimens certainly show resemblances to the products of Le Moustier or even Aurignac times. An oblong bone from a site of La Madeleine date in the Ukraine, South-West Russia, exhibited by M. Volkov, is engraved with the Greek fret, a phenomenon to be compared only with the contemporary spirals discovered by the late M. Piette in the Pyrenees. Two papers on the painted pebbles of Mas d'Azil date established the authenticity of the original find, on which doubts have recently been cast, and increase the interest of similar finds in Caithness.

M. Déchelette's paper on the introduction of iron into Egypt included all the recent finds, which show that the metal was known there much earlier than in Europe. Rocks engraved in the form of human feet were treated by Dr. Baudouin, who might have referred to an example from Coquetdale, Northumberland, now in the British Museum. This device, like so many others, has been connected with sun-worship, and attributed to the neolithic period, but may possibly survive in the well-known Buddhist symbol. The Early Iron Age was handsomely illustrated by the Marquis de Cerralbo, who has been excavating cemeteries in Spain on a grand scale. His finds in bronze and iron date mainly from the transition from Hallstatt to La Tène (fifth century, B.C.), and will probably be seen before long in England.

Of the dozen representatives from the British Isles, five contributed papers, most of which will no doubt be published more fully at home than in the official report of the Congress: Professor R. A. S. Macalister, "Recent Excavations in Ireland," and "A

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* *Saturday Review*, September and October, 1911.

Neolithic Cave at Ghezeh, Palestine"; Mr. D. MacRitchie, "Kayaks in the North-East of Europe," and "Cyclopean Buildings in Scotland," also with Mr. Hurwitz, "Pygmies among the Ancient Egyptians and the Hebrews"; Mr. R. R. Marett, "Prehistoric Man in Jersey";* Mr. R. A. Smith, "An Aurignac Phase in England";* and Mr. H. S. Wellcome, "Prehistoric Discoveries in the Southern Sudan."

Communications dealing more generally with the remote past were made by Professor Boule, who discussed Neanderthal man with refreshing vigour and lucidity; by the Abbé Breuil, who brought the palæolithic classification up to date; and by Professor Commont, on the chronology and stratigraphy of Stone Age deposits in the North of France. The last paper is of special interest for England, as the conditions seem to have been practically identical in the Somme and Thames valleys during the immense period known as the Drift.

Evening lectures were delivered by M. Cartailhac on "Cave-Man and his Art," as recently revealed to such a bewildering extent; and by Professor Montelius on the "Intercourse between Italy and Central Europe in the Bronze Age," a subject fully presented in a French treatise, of which he will publish the fourth and last volume in the next few months. A momentous announcement was made by Professor Boule with regard to the Institute of Human Palæontology, of which he is the first director. This important step towards placing prehistory on a scientific basis is due to the munificence and enthusiasm of the Prince of Monaco, whose devotion to science was duly recognized by the Congress. Though it is to be appropriately housed in Paris, the institute's work and interests will not be confined to France, and relevant communications are invited from all quarters. The question for those concerned in this country is whether to seek help from abroad, or to redouble our own efforts to discover and deal with the vast amount of material that undoubtedly exists on this side of the Channel.

In view of the growing interest in prehistory, as exemplified in many Continental periodicals now devoted to the subject, it is fitting to observe that a start has been made by the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia in publishing local discoveries and discussing problems of larger scope. But one would imagine there was sufficient material in the three kingdoms (not to mention the Channel Islands), and enough people interested in prehistoric matters, to justify more frequent publication, and a closer union among those who, in one way or another, can help to reveal the origin and development of our common humanity.

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* See *Archæologia*, vol. lxiii.

Notes on Some Pieces in the Solon Collection of Pottery.

By Bertrand Rhead.

WITHOUT doubt, no one has contributed more to the study of pottery, ancient and modern, than Louis Marc Solon. His delicately conceived and beautifully fashioned *motif*, known to the world as *pâte-sur-pâte*, is one of the few additions to ceramics of the past quarter of a century. During his time he has gathered together the most comprehensive collection of pre-Wedgwood pottery extant,

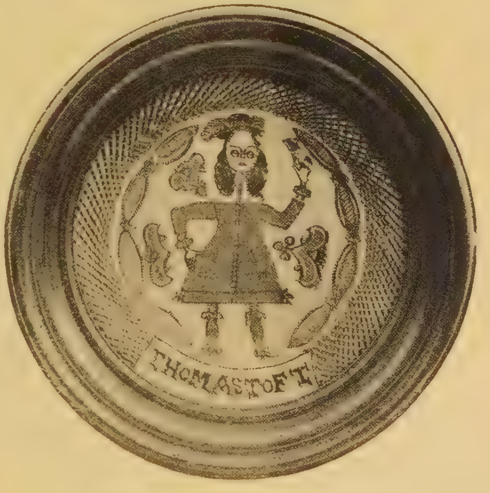

FIG. I.

and an attempt to describe a few of the pieces which appear in the sumptuous catalogue now on sale will not be out of place in the pages of the *Antiquary*. The whole of the pieces illustrated, engraved, and described in the *Art of the Old English Potter*, were to have changed hands in October, but the sale has now been postponed until November 27. We have selected a few examples of antiquarian interest.

Prominent amongst the lot is undoubtedly the Thomas Toft slip painted dish (Fig. 1). This quaint piece is decorated with a gentleman supposed to be in the costume of Charles II.'s reign, in the act of drinking a toast. He has the plumed hat of a Cavalier,

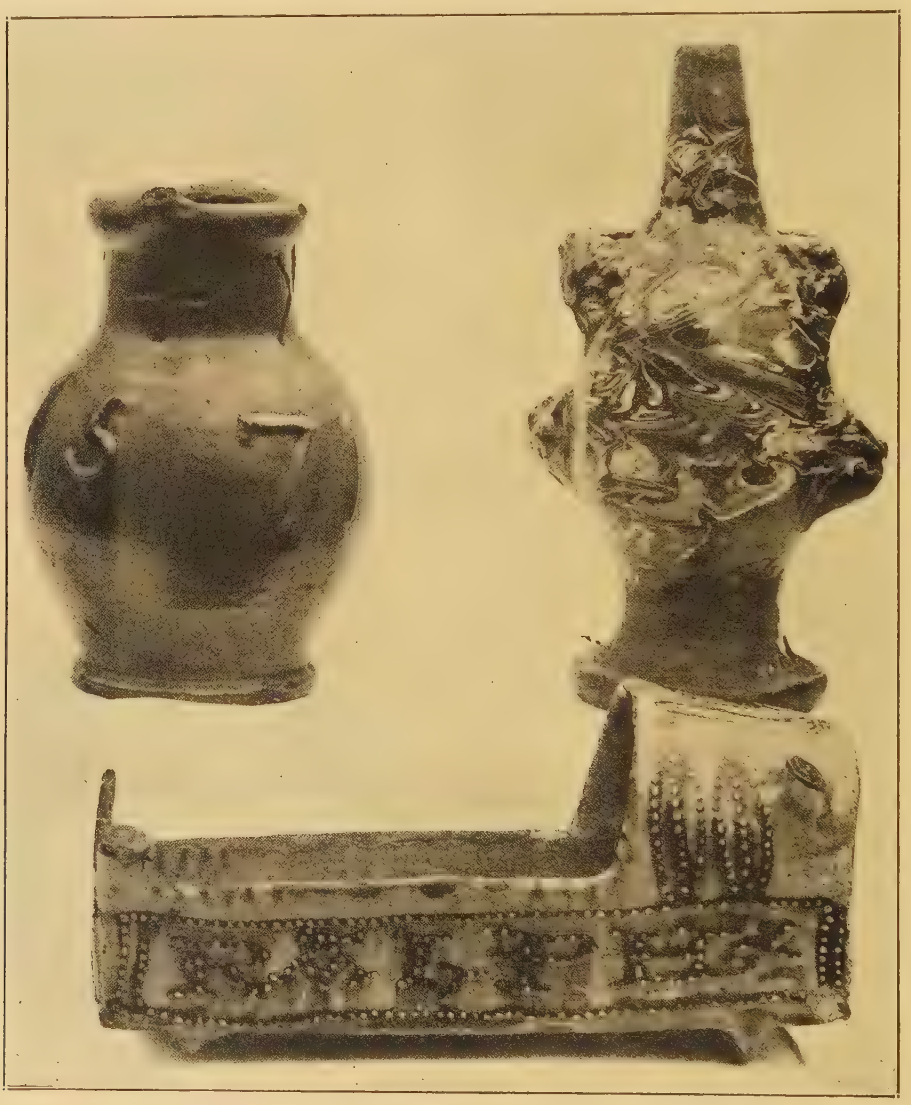

FIG. 2.

but no sword. The outline is traced with a rich orange colour, three flowers, a distant reminiscence of fleur-de-lys, and a sort of uncouth garland. The body of the dish is of coarse marl, washed on the inside with a coat of fine yellow clay. It is highly fired, very heavy and resistant. The whole is very effective, and if we consider the decoration only as a means of bringing out the contrast of colours, we may pass over the oddity of its execution. We have heard critics dismiss such pieces in a few words, to the effect that they are no better than the barbarous works of New Zealanders; but why this should not be taken as a compliment, instead of condemnation, we fail to perceive.

The ancient-looking urn or pot dated 1571 is a puzzle jug (Fig. 2), and the date is one of the earliest recorded on any English piece, though it by no means follows that others were not made before. The figures are not laid on in slip, but raised in clay, and the jug is covered with the same dull green glaze that was used by the Romans, and is found on the earliest mediæval pieces. Underneath this is a pot cradle. In England, on the occasion of the birth of a first child, a cradle made of clay or more precious material was presented to the parents. The custom has not died out altogether, for on a similar occurrence such a testimonial is presented by subscription to a man holding a public office. This slip

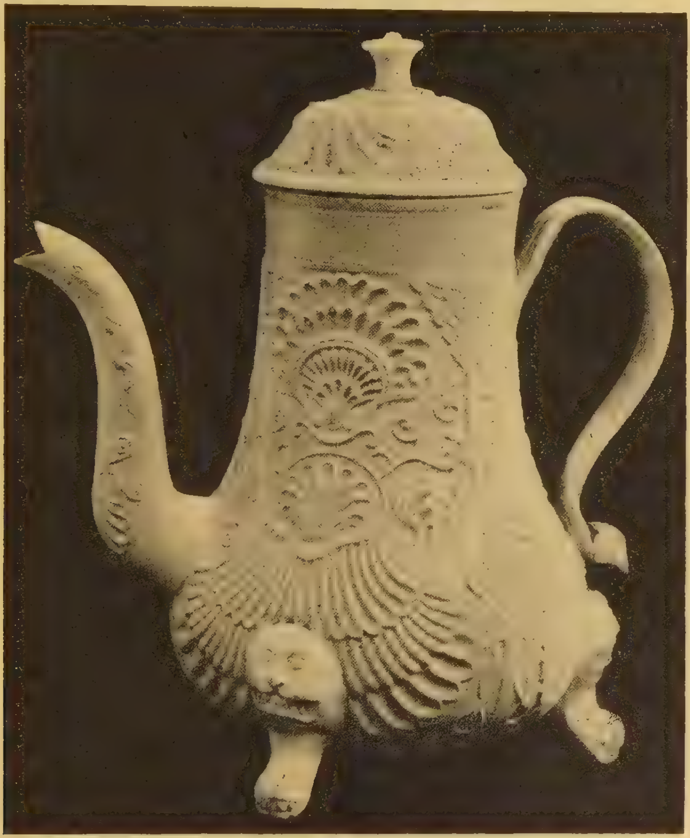

FIG. 3.

decorated cradle is similar in character to the Toft dish, and is inscribed with the name, "Ralph Simpson." The combed ware puzzle jug on the same plate is a curious and valuable piece. An excavation seldom took place at Hanley or Burslem without bringing to the surface heaps of fragments of this ware, but complete pieces are getting very scarce. This combed process is quite peculiar to England. The transparency of the brown veining imparts to the coarsest piece a delicacy of detail and a deepness of tone which recalls a finely streaked marble.

The salt glaze process is attributed to John Philip Elers. At all events, it was only a few years after he had settled down in Bradwell, and astonished the inhabitants with his unwonted way of firing, that salt glaze ovens were erected all over the town of Burslem.

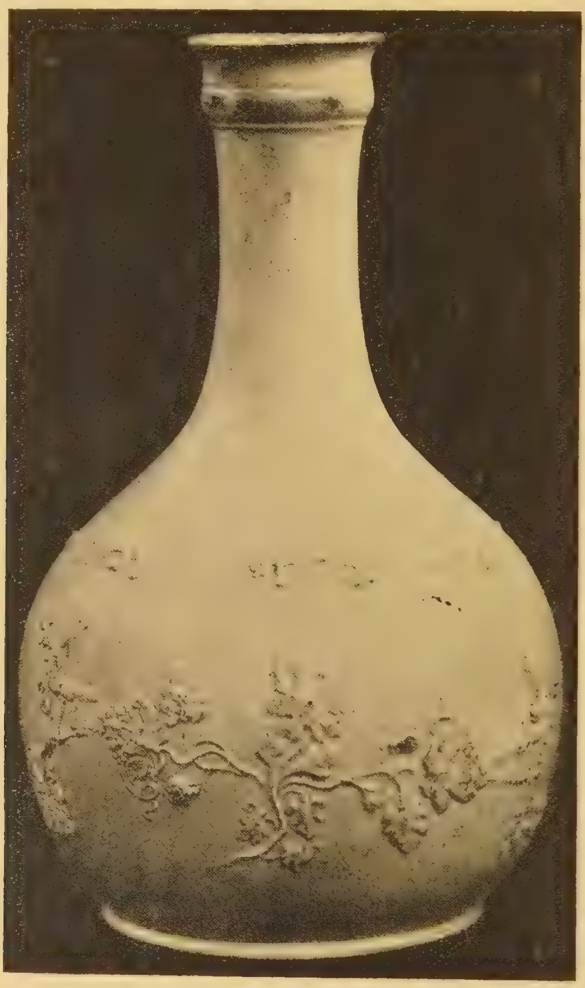

FIG. 4.

More than ever the familiar pecten shell has been brought into requisition in the fine coffee-pot shown here (Fig. 3). A number of the shells of various forms and dimension were disposed somewhat in the same way as the conventional honeysuckle is arranged in Greek ornament. The pot rests on three claws, resembling those seen on the silver pieces of that time. It is a magnificent specimen, and bound to be sought after.

The salt glaze water-bottle (Fig. 4) is very interesting from the point of shape. One very similar is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

In dealing with the foreign section of the collection, we reproduce here (Figs. 5, 6, 7) three examples of exceptional interest, notably the first piece (Fig. 5), which is a small group of St. Jerome and the Lion, with a mediæval town in the background. This is without doubt one of the gems of the collection. The curious female image shown in Fig. 6 is Italian, being the figure of a siren in sgraffito,

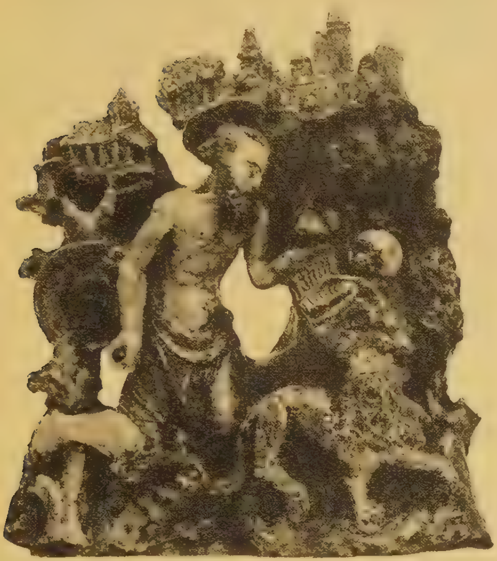

FIG. 5.

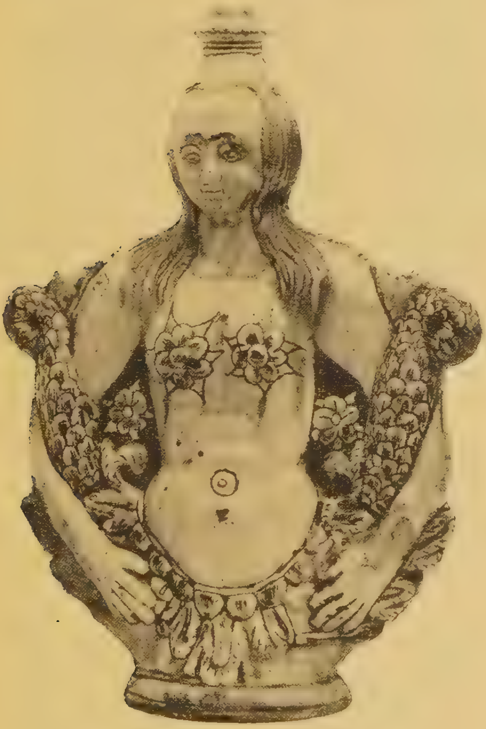

FIG. 6.

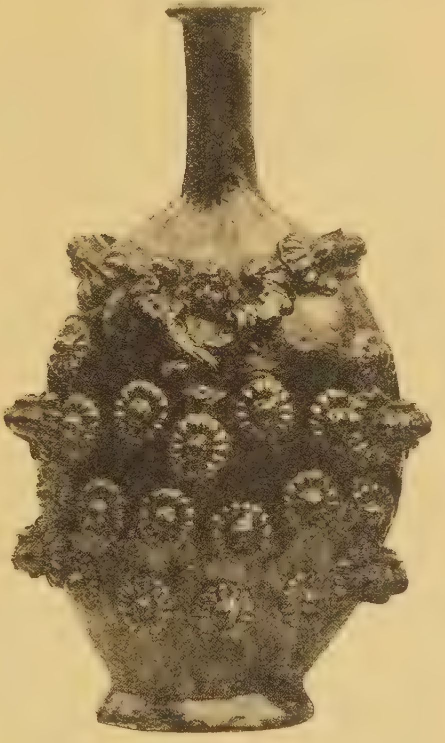

FIG. 7.

while the remaining piece (Fig. 7) is an oval French bottle, "la chappelle de pots."

Already the mention of the sale is creating a great amount of interest, and it is safe to say that buyers will be present from all parts of the world. We are indebted to the auctioneers, Messrs. Charles Butters and Sons, Hanley, for permission to reproduce the photographs.

The Charter of Oxhey, A.D. 790: "The Manor of Rodenhanger."

By R. T. Andrews.

(*Continued from p.* 336.)

THE Countess Goda was the sister of Edward the Confessor[*] whilst Edgar Adeling or Atheling, who was also called "Cilt or Clito" (possibly from his dwelling upon or near the Chiltern range in the north of Herts, and south of Cambs and Beds), was a grandson[†] of Edmund Ironside; he also held land in Herts, but probably not earlier than the reign of William, as the holding was very small.

Again: "In Rodenhangre, Lovet holds of Geoffry (de Bech) One virgate, there is land for two oxen (to plough), it has always been worth 44 pence; Alwin, a sokeman of King Edward's, held this land and could sell; and he gave of custom to the sheriff one penny."[‡] We have already included the two descriptions given by Chauncy, Clutterbuck, and Cussans, upon Alward de Merdelai, and Goisfride de Bech, and therefore have no need to repeat them, but to quote other matter by Clutterbuck in speaking of Willian and the one and a half virgates, and half the fee of Peter de Valongies; that "Gilbert de Tany demised it to the church of St. Albans for 12 pence per year; and had of the monks two marks of silver; and his heir 4 shillings; in the presence of William, priest of Nortune, etc., etc.,"[*] and his son Walter confirmed it. Geoffrey Punchardon released to Roger, Abbot of St. Albans, all right in this land in time of Edward I. Chauncy tells us: "This manor in the time of Richard 2nd was in the possession of Henry Frowick who resided here."[†] To this Clutterbuck does not agree, "not being supported by authority." He says "it lies in the ½ Hundred of Hiz and did so in the time of King Edward the Confessor." But D. B. gives Wilie "in Bradewater Hundred."

Salmon, in speaking of Sandon, remarks: "From the history of the church of St. Paul's, it appears that King Athelstane between the years 926 and 941, when he required, gave to this church (St. Paul's) ten Mansions in Sandon with Rode, etc., etc."[‡] These were evidently houses, although probably small, which were on ground, cleared, let, or given at this later time, but it also shows that the cognomen of Rodenhanger had not been lost in 150 years. Again, though much later still, as given by Cussans: "In the year 1250 the Prior and Canons of Cruce Roes (Royston) held a messuage and 51½ acres of land in West Reed als Merdleybury; and in 1315, Alan de Rode died seised of this manor in Therfield, as given by a charter 35th Hy. 3rd m. 7; and Inquis: Post Mortem. 8 Edward 2nd No. 9, and which place is also to be found on some pew doors in the church at Therfield."[§] Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum* also gives "Grant by Offa—to the church of St. Albans, various lands, 4 May, A.D. 792.[||] Grant by Ecgfrid to Willegoda, Abbot of St. Albans, of land at Thyrefeld or Thirfield, C° Hertford, A.D. 796."[¶] Among the ancient Anglo-Saxon names in the same work are "Ciltena (Chiltern) seztena quatuor hid" (Latin), "Ciltern saetna feoper pusend hyda" (Anglo-Saxon).

"Ciltern setna 4000 hid," a very large area. These are the Chiltern range of chalk hills; although it is often a difficult matter to prove the extracts taken by our historians, or even to find the original sources of them.

Royston had the chattels of thieves and

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[*] De Birch's *Domesday Book*, pp. 158, 289.

[†] *Ibid.*, p. 94.

[‡] *Victoria History*, p. 333, and Domesday Book.

[*] Clutterbuck, vol. ii., p. 530.

[†] Vol. ii., p. 158.

[‡] P. 351.

[§] Vol. i., p. 367.

[||] *Ibid.*, p. 389.

[¶] Pp. 415, 416.

felons, also a gallows, tumbrel and pillory, but this was much later on.

Graveley—Norden holds "that this vill was called Graveley from some Reeve of the county who might possess the same in the time of the Saxons, for the name in their language signifies the reeve's land—Greve = a reeve. Later on it was called "Escelva."

In this district are "23 Greens, 16 Ends, 10 lanes, 5 commons, 12 Halls, 7 Tons, 4 Denes, 13 Fields, 8 Buries, 11 Leys, 5 Hills, 5 Trees, as Bald'ock', Oaks Cross, Lann'ock', Gann'ock', Edwins tree, 19 allusions to water, 43 other names, mostly historical, 2 Worths, and some Moors."

A direct allusion to Rodenhanger is found in the fact that in Sandon parish there is the name of Roe Green; of which Chauncy says,* "though this is no manor, yet finding it twice mentioned in D. B. I shall show what's recorded there under the title of Terra Goisfried,"† and proceeds to tell of Lovet the owner, and of the land of the King's Thanes: ‡ both of which we have before quoted, and by which we are brought right into the centre of Sandon Parish.

Clutterbuck gives no information respecting this place either in Sandon or Kelshall beyond saying that "these two parishes were parcels of the revenue of the Saxon Kings."§ He also mentions, under Watton, that "Robert De Rodey was instituted to the Rectory of Watton-at-Stone, July 2nd, 1336, upon the resignation of Robert de Sheton, Pbr; his patron being Sir Philip le Peletoyt, Knt."

In allusion to the meaning of the name "Rodenhanger" spoken of in the commencement of this paper—viz., a gibbet or gallows—there is, in Kelshall parish, a tumulus called Gallows Hill, which reaches up to the 369 feet level of Ordnance datum. We are told that Kelshall had the privilege of Gallows, Tumbrel, and Chattels of felons. On its borders next to Sandon occurs Deadman's Hill, and many of the names thereabouts are historical, as shown by even that of the public house the "Slip Inn," probably from "Sclawen"—*i.e.*, slain and ended; or "Slepan" to slip, to glide away—*i.e.*, life on the gallows; or "Slingan," to sling—*i.e.*, the gate near the gallows; or "Slid" = "Slith," hapless, dire, unfortunate. "Ham," a shoulder blade; "Hangian," to hang, to hang down; whereas Bury Barnes is probably from "Burh," a hill, which is there in Sandon, 300 to 400 feet in height, and all this points to the Gallows Hill in Kelshall as being the gallows intended by the name "Rodenhanger." Kingswood Bury is found in Weston parish, but is, by Drury and Andrews's map of 1766-1777, shown in Rushden, it is still perpetuated in the Bury Farm, north-east of the church; and "Lolleywood Lane," probably "Hollywood lane" close by: thus confirming the fact of its having been the King's land. It is recorded by Chauncy "that there was wood enough to feed 400 hogs, with only 3 shillings rent, and that Earl Harold held this manor, but the Ware (*i.e.*, as I suppose the greater part) of it lies in Bedfordshire." In the time of King Edward the Confessor, Domesday Book says there is a manor now and was always—*i.e.*, of Weston, and it paid the King's tax, and was called Terra Regis. Next to Roe Green is a place called Killhogs, where perhaps these animals were formerly disposed of. Again, Rokey Lane in Barkway, with Rokey Wood in Reed parish, and even the cognomen Reed itself, with Rooksnest about a quarter of a mile north-east of Stevenage Church are taken to be all more or less corruptions of Rode.

Cussans,* speaking of Odsey, treats of the Icknield Way and the Shire Baulk, with its adjacent dyke, and says, "that it stops short at Rogue's Lane, or probably Rode Lane, the western limit of Odsey, where the Great Northern Railway passes through the hamlet"; and "much chance booty could be met with on the old Icknield Way; on the north was the fertile valley of Ringtale, and on the south were the well-wooded and watered plains of Hertfordshire."† An old road also went through Rodenhanger: "It entered the county at Barley, passed the Newsells Farm towards Therfield, then trended southward by Sandonbury, then west by Metley Hill Bottom to Baldock, and thence by Willian, Roxley, Coryes Mill, to Little Wymondley, where it joined the high road between Stevenage and Hitchin. This track along several places of its course is called by the villagers

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* Chauncy, vol. i., p. 164.

† Domesday Book, fol. 140, n. 34; fol. 142, n. 42.

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. ii., pp. 40, 65, 66.

§ Vol. ii., p. 485.

* Cussans, part v., p. 6. † *Ibid.*, p. 7.

'The Thieves Way.'" It can be traced to this day as follows:

This Way enters the County of Herts at Shaftenoe End, from out of Great Chishall in Essex, and proceeds by Bogmoor Road to the south-east of Newsells Park, and on to Barkway; then due west by Rokey Wood, and Rokey Lane, Billingsgate, Fiddlers Green, Queenbury to Reed End; then south by Dane End, Rooksnest Farm and Lane to Chapel Green, Collins Green, Notley Lane (Sandonbury), Dark Lane, The Folly, Roe Green, Roe Green Farm, Manor Farm (Wallington), Kits Lane (Metley Hill Bottom) to north of Spital (Hospital) Wood and Quickswood, over Bird Hill and Clothall Common to Crabtree Lane (Baldock), and so down south-west through Willian, Roxley House, Coreys Mill—on the road from Stevenage to Little Wymondley. . . . Thus it takes up all the points we have before mentioned as in the Manor of Rodenhanger, and so we can trace an old road all the way by present-day lanes and footpaths; it also supplies us with "Queenbury," from Anglo-Saxon "quen," a wife, or queen—the home of the King's wife; Notley Lane, probably from Anglo-Saxon "notu," use, usage, utility —in allusion to its usefulness for traffic; Newsells, also from "nysu," "nyt," utility, use, need, convenience; Rokey as Roden—the way to the gallows at Gallows Hill in Kelshall parish; Billingsgate—the sword path; Quicks Wood, from "cwic"—*i.e.*, living, a wild ash, an evergreen tree, the place of living creatures; Roxley, probably from Rodey as before, or rood or cross. And the junction of the Icknield and Ermine Street ways in Royston points also to where a stone or cross stood in later times—Roise's cross, or Roise's stone, thus giving Royston. Baldock was not in existence as a town until the early part of the twelfth century. The old road into it from the south was then diverted from about a distance of 1½ miles south of the Icknield Way and the west side of the property known as the "Elms," in Baldock, so that it might pass through the centre of the town and be continued down its main street. Thus, even only so far, we have certainly proved the location of the Rodenhanger Manor without inquiry into any special field names.

Newcombe gives two other distinct manors in Edward the Confessor's time—viz., Codicote and Oxewiche, in Broadwater Hundred; but Domesday Book says "now one"—8 hides. This Oxewiche is very likely Merdley, near Welwyn, and does not mean Oxhey, but the house of oxen—or an habitation for oxen.

The latter part of our proposed boundary of Rodenhanger Manor may seem somewhat fanciful; nevertheless, the terms of the charter leave it so open for our consideration that, as many parts of this smooth ground are in the winter season overflowing with water, there appears no other route possible to be followed, especially as we remember that our earliest ancestors were exceedingly fond of well-marked natural boundaries for their estates and manors. Suppose we try for a direct line from the Old Bourne to Aston parish and on for the low ground which runs from east to west across the south end of the parish of Shephall, and commence at the south-west angle of the brook coming down from the Old Bourne against Combes Wood (whereof the name "Combe" means a hollow), here also are the fields Nos. 96 and 97 of the tithe commutation map of 1837, called Becks Field and Becks Wood (this word also means a hollow, or ditch, or low ground, although it lies at 120 feet higher than the Bourne about half a mile away) on the border of Little Munden parish, detached. Then passing south-west are Alley Grove, Foxdell Field, Awberry, or Arbury Field and Wood, the Thrift—at a still higher level, and Blackditch Wood—probably so called from the fact of a ditch coming down from the north out of Lumsdell Common and Leatherfield Common, Bennington, and then passing south by the side of Blue Hill Road down to near the Waggon and Horses public house at Watton, and there joins the River Beane, and so then north-west up the Broadwater Road.

In taking this line there are no important natural boundaries, and it crosses a wide space of much higher ground before it attains to the lower or smooth ground mentioned in the charter. This route is not at all a natural one, and so I therefore must adhere to the one already described in the earlier part of this paper, for I cannot see any other way of getting from Cottered but by this great ditch and the river; there are no old lanes or any other indications that the boundary of the Manor left the Old Bourne at its south-west angle and went more by the boundary of Bennington and through Aston and Shephall. We now understand that the ancient manor of 792 neither occupied the whole of the Hundred of Broadwater nor was it confined wholly to it.

Suppose we try another alternative route as follows: At Broadwater take the road to Aston, and in the low meadows pass on to Bragbury End, Oaks Cross, Frogmore, and join the River Beane in the Rookery; turn then north up the stream to the north-east point of Aston parish, then right across Walkern to Brookfield Common in Clothall, through Westfield Common, and finish at Kingswoodbury on very high ground on the 400 feet line.

The objections to this route are that it does not go so far north as the Icknield Way and therefore does not adjoin Norton. That it nowhere comes near to the Edwinstree boundary or near Widdiall. That the River Beane (*i.e.*, water) is not mentioned at all in Rodenhanger in the charter of 1007, or as it is in the description of Norton. That it completely leaves out Roe Green in Sandon, Gallows Hill in Kelshall, and many other of the indications we have before described.

(*To be concluded.*)

Scotter and Scotton in Lindsey: A Study in Place Names.

By T. B. F. Eminson, District Medical Officer.

PLACE and locality names prefixed by Scot, though occurring in many of our Midland and Northern Counties, are not numerous; and Lincolnshire appears to possess more than any other Midland, and perhaps than any Northern, County. There are at least eight such names in the county, including Scotter, Scotton, Scothorne, Scotland (Coteland in D. B.), Scottlethorpe, Scotterthorpe, Scot Willoughby, and Scotwater, besides numerous Scotland Farms. The first four of these are Anglian names, the rest being of Danish and later origin. This article is confined to an inquiry into the meaning and origin of the names Scotter and Scotton, two neighbouring parishes in West Lindsey, about nine miles north of Gainsborough, and extending from the east bank of the Trent to the foot of the Cliff Hills.

It will be convenient to consider Scotton first. In Domesday Book it is called Scotune and Scotone; in Testa de Nevill it is Scottun; and, in 1294, Skotton. These variations throw no clear light on the origin of the prefix; so we must continue our search. The following is a list of some of the cote names occurring in the County of Lincoln.

Place Names.

Amcotts.
Coates.
Cote Houses.
Cotes Grange.
Great Coates.
Guthramcote.
Keal Cotes.
Little Coates.
North Coates.
North Somercotes.
Scoteney.
Scothorne.
Scotland.
Scotter.
Scotton.
South Somercotes.
Walcot (Lindsey).
Walcot (Kesteven).
Walcott.
Woodcote.

Surnames.

Allcot.
Amcoates.
Caldecott.
Coates.
Cottam.
Cotterell.
Draycott.
Eacott.
Heathcote.
Kingcott.
Middlecot.
Prescott.
Pycott.
Sapcott.
Scotney.
Scotrick.
Somercotts.
Southcote.
Westcott.
Whichcot.

This list shows that the word cote or cott was in common use amongst the Angles of Lincolnshire; and to them and their descendants denoted a habitation, temporary or permanent, for the use of man or animals; and through such words as goosecote, "swynnecote" and others more grotesque, its use has continued through the centuries, to our present dovecote and cott. The majority of the cote names of Lincolnshire originated in hamlets, that is, they were the cotes or cottages of outlying cottars; but the early Angles appear also to have used the word in village names. The list apparently includes north, east, and west cotes, but the south cotes are, with one exception, hidden from the seeker who does not look beneath the polishing hand of Time. The following record forms the key which opens these south cotes to our view, showing how the word south has contracted first to se, and then to the single letter s; thus revealing the fact that the list contains no less than four place names in which the words *south cote* have been contracted to the prefix Scot. We shall find this clue fits the facts perfectly, as regards the position both of Scotter and Scotton.

Liber Regis, by John Bacon, 1786.
26 Henr. viij—1535.

King's Books.		Yearly Tenths.
£23 0 0	Secotton alias Scotton. R. St. Genewys. Proxies & synodals 10s.	£2 6 0
	East Ferry, St. Mary. Chapel to Secotton.	

Scotton stands on a knoll about a quarter of a mile south-west of the River Eye, and on the south bank of a small stream which flows immediately below the village to the river. It was, therefore, literally the *South Cote Tun*, a name which first contracted to Secotton, and then to Scotton.

There is one noteworthy instance, and it is believed only one, of a variation in the suffix of Scotton. In the Harleian MS. fol. 4, p. 251, the marriage is recorded, early in the sixteenth century, of "William Dalison de Scoteney." Both Secotton and Scoteney are descriptive names, the one meaning the south cote tun or enclosure, the other the *South Cote Island*. William Dalison was a member of an ancient family originally seated at Wildsworth, and still remembered in Scotton through "Dalison's Corner" on Scotton Common; and we may suppose that he and his bride, Anna Wasteney, preferred to describe their home as the south cote *isle*, rather than the plebeian "*toon*"; just as to-day a newly-married couple might adopt "River View" in place of No. 5, High Street. Scotton stands about 80 feet above sea-level; while on the north, 30 or more feet below the tun, the beck anciently expanded into a lynn or pool, before discharging into the River Eye; where a second small stream also ran into it. These streams surrounded the tun on the north, east, and south sides; and its island character was fairly well completed by a hollow extending along its south-west side.

Scotter, situated three miles east of the Trent and one mile north of Scotton, is a place name of unique interest, for no other instance exists in the British Isles; though the word occurs as a dialect verb, with an entirely different meaning, in Herefordshire, where it refers to the celebration of harvest home by burning wisps of pea straw. Several writers have tried to solve the riddle of this name, but nearly all have hitherto assumed a Scandinavian origin, a view assented to so recently as the article on the Holmes of Scotter Manor in the *Antiquary* of March, 1911. Mr. C. G. Smith, in his translation of the Lincolnshire part of Domesday Book, gives on p. xl a conjectural list of name derivatives, and amongst them occurs "Scotter (Cote-dör or Cote-tre) a permanent way." This is the nearest conjecture met with, but the derivation of the suffix from dör is without foundation. In Domesday Book Scotter occurs as Scotere; and careful search has disclosed no fuller rendering of the prefix, so that we are compelled to fall back on the neighbouring name Scotton otherwise Secotton. It is practically certain that the fully contracted form of prefix was in use several centuries before Domesday times, and we shall, later on, find reason to suspect that the Angles, at a very early period, contracted the three words of the full name to two syllables, which they pronounced Scotreek.

The maps show the position of Scotter with regard to the River Eye, which has here cut through the lias ridge traversing the wide valley of the Trent. For many centuries the village has extended along the low ground somewhat parallel with the westward course of the river; but the original cote or settlement stood on the high ground forming the south end of the present village, and still the site of the village green, manor house, church and school. In a word here stood the south cote with the river running past it in a north-westerly direction; and there is no difficulty in understanding the prefix, for like that of Scotton it refers to the position of the village on the south side of its stream. This prefix also occurs in several Lincolnshire surnames, such as Scotney and Scotrick; the latter being of peculiar interest, for we shall find it denotes

South Cote Reak, and is the only instance yet discovered where the name retains its full suffix.

In attempting to discover the meaning of the suffix of Scotter it is natural to turn first to well-known names such as Exeter and Dunster; but as a matter of fact these names afford no assistance. The suffix of Exeter is derived from castra, and that of Dunster from tor or torre, a pointed hill; neither derivation being applicable to Scotter. Unfortunately also we have no illuminating record like that from the King's Books to lighten our task, but are driven to unearth the truth by the slower and more difficult, yet also more interesting, process of local research. In that part of Lindsey in which Scotter lies, north of Gainsborough and west of Ermine Street, there are three villages whose Domesday names have the suffix re; and our task will be to find what characters they possessed in common in Domesday times. This district lies in the valley of the Trent, Axholme being west of the river, while on the east is a low-lying stretch of country bounded by the cliff hills, along which runs Ermine Street, the great Roman road known in Lindsey as the "Old Street." The following table gives the result of this inquiry:

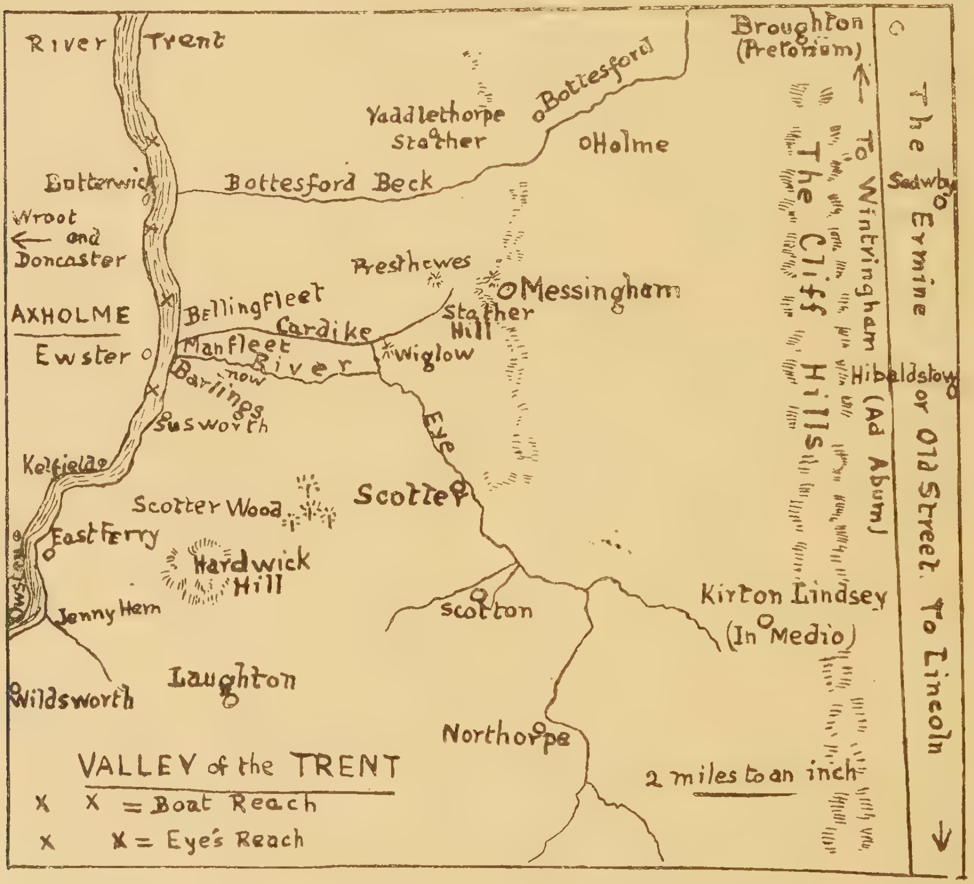
WEST LINDSEY PLACE NAMES WITH THE SUFFIX "RE."

Present names	Butterwick	Wroot	Scotter
Domesday names	Butreuuic	Watretone	Scotere
Analysis ...	But-re-uuic	Wat-re-tone	S-cote-re
Meaning ...	Boat Reach Village	Water Reach Town	South Cote Reach
Ancient variations	Buterwic Boterwyc Bot'wyke	Wrote	Scotre Scoter Scottr'
On what river	Trent	Old Torne	Eye
Derived surnames	Butterwick Buttrick	Wroot Wrott	Scotter Scotrick

Butterwick may be examined first, for it is the key of our inquiry into the meaning of this suffix. It is situated on the west bank of the Trent in Axholme; and in Domesday Book is called Butreuuic, a name which may be compared with Scotere and Watretone in the table. In the Middle Ages Butterwick was spelt Buterwic, Boterwyc, and Botwyc or Bot'wic. In Butrewic and Buterwic the prefix appears to be the Norman rendering of the Middle English bote, a boat; for in an Axholme charter of Nigel de Mowbray, Ralph, his clerk, also spells his master's name Mubrai. In Roman and Anglian times Butterwick was doubtless of far greater importance than it is to-day, for the river passage was not simply a ferry from bank to bank, but was in truth a water highway, the tidal river and its tributaries forming a link which connected Axholme, Doncaster, and the neighbouring parts of Yorkshire, with the North Lindsey portion of Ermine Street. This explains why Domesday Book and later records to the end of the twelfth century make no mention of East Butterwick.

Much of the valley of the Trent at this point is still below the tidal level; and in Roman times was intersected by numerous tributary streams, some of which have disappeared, but of which records exist. These streams were filled with water twice daily by the powerful tides coming up the Trent, and several of them were navigable for some distance across the valley; forming the safest, quickest, and perhaps the only certain means by which Roman and British travellers, coming from Doncaster, could reach this part of Ermine Street. There appear to have been three well-marked river routes from Butterwick to the great road. By the northern route the traveller could boat across the river and up Bottesford Beck, landing at the point still known as "Yaddlethorpe Stather"; or, it is probable that in Roman times he could penetrate still nearer the foot of the Cliff Hills, just beyond which lay Pretorium, now known as Broughton. By the middle route he could row up the Trent and Cardike to the foot of the "Stather Hill," on which Messingham stands, reaching Ermine Street near Scawby; while by the third route he could pass up the Trent and Eye rivers, at least as far as Scotter, within four miles of Kirton Lindsey, believed to be the *In Medio* of the Romans.

We see, therefore, that the meaning now suggested for the Anglian name Butterwick, the *village of the boat reach*, is appropriate; and the very names preserved to this day along the forgotten middle route—Stather Hill, Presthowes, Little Carr Dike, Wiglow, Cardike, The Lefthowes, Butterwick Mere, and "Belyngefleat" Bar—are suggestive of its history, and recall the time when these insignificant tributaries formed the travellers' highway across the eastern side of the Valley of the Trent. In Danish times a traveller from Scawby or Brigg to Doncaster would journey on foot or horseback along the old Brigg Gate to Messingham; but below the Stather Hill and near the Presthowes he would take to boat, passing through the Little Carr, probably along Little Carr Dike, into Cardike the smaller arm of the Eye. Here, in the angle of these streams, stood a sand hillock known as Wiglow, which for centuries, till the enclosure of 1800, was a notable landmark along these watercourses. From Wiglow he would boat down Cardike, passing the Eye delta on the left, with its alder "karres," and its group of sand hillocks—the Lefthowes—rising out of the swamp. Near the Trent, Butterwick Mere would be crossed; then the bar known through the centuries as "Belyngefleat," Butterwick or Yousters Bar; after which he would pass along the Trent for a mile and a half to Butterwick, whence Epworth, Wroot, and Doncaster could be reached.


River Trent
Broughton (Pretorium)
Bottesford
Yaddlethorpe Stather
Holme
Butterwick
Bottesford Beck
Wroot and Doncaster
Presthowes
Messingham
AXHOLME
Bellingfleet
Cardike
Stather Hill
Ewster
Manfleet River
Wiglow
Now Barlings
Susworth
Eye
Kelfield
Scotter Wood
Scotter
East Ferry
Hardwick Hill
Owston
Jenny Hern
Scotton
Kirton Lindsey (In Medio)
Wildsworth
Laughton
Northorpe
To Wintringham (Ad Abum)
The Cliff Hills
The Ermine or Old Street. To Lincoln
Sawby
Hibaldstow
2 miles to an inch
VALLEY of the TRENT
X X = Boat Reach
x X = Eye's Reach

The bed of Cardike and the Carr lands through which it ran, now lie under several feet of warp soil, deposited by warping operations early in the nineteenth century, so that many of these landmarks have disappeared, and are now forgotten. Their history is well worth thorough elucidation, but this must be deferred, except a few words about Wiglow. The usual spelling is Wiglow or Wyglow, though one monkish scribe from Peterborough spells it Wyglawe. The manorial rolls afford many instances of the corruption of howe names, Ranyelhowe, Miclehowe, and Trainhowe, becoming Rannelow, Michlow, and Tranlow; therefore it is probable that Wiglow was originally Wighowe. The outfall of the River Eye, originally Manfleet, has for over three centuries been known as Barlings on Trent, the Abbey near Lincoln having formed an establishment here, probably a half-way house for Yorkshire, but the history of this monkish settlement belongs to a later article. To the monks of Manfleet, as well as to the ordinary traveller, Wiglow was a familiar landmark, for it was in truth the *Way-howe* which marked the parting of the waterways to Scotter and Messingham. There are other instances of this prefix, such as Wigreve the old name for a highway surveyor.

The Axholme charters, extending from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries, also bring to light an interesting point connected with these waterways. They contain many surnames belonging to the Isle itself, such as Yvo de Kelkefeld, Gilbert le Palmer, and Simon the Cook, of Boterwyc; but amongst them are six names derived from places on the opposite side of the valley. They are Walter de Holme, Henry de Messingham, Alnod de Scoter, Robert de Scottona, Alan de Lauton, and "Richard de Wivilla" or "Withvilla." The last name occurs as witness to a charter in which Nigel de Mubrai, Lord of Owston, who died a crusader in 1191, greets his men, both French and English, and grants certain lands to the monks near Melwood, with permission to keep a three-legged mastiff to drive wild beasts off their corn. Wiville or Withville is undoubtedly the original of Wildsworth, for in 1304, the latter was "Wyflesworth," and in 1311 "John Alazon" or Dalison, lived in a mansion at "Wylesworth," possibly the same that Richard de Withville occupied. The suffix "worth" may be a corruption of wath, this being Withville's wath or ford over the Trent. All these names belonged to villages accessible by water, four of them being on Bottesford Beck, Cardike or Eye. This is strong evidence that the ordinary method of communication across the east side of the valley was by water.

Wroot is a village situated in the south-west corner of Axholme, about eight miles west-by-south-west of Butterwick, and nine miles east of Doncaster; and, being in direct line, it probably lies on the old Roman track from Doncaster to Butterwick. In Domesday Book the name is Watretone, and in the King's Book Wrote. At first sight the Domesday name appears to be Waterton; but there is good reason to believe that it is really a contraction of *Water Reach Town.* In the first place the name occurs in the very next paragraph to that mentioning Butreuuic, hence both names were written by the same scribe, a fact which points to both identical syllables being contractions of the same word. A still more weighty reason lies in the extraordinary compression which Watretone, itself a contraction, underwent at a very early period; evidently long before the meaning of the component parts of the word was forgotten. In the King's Book it was contracted to Wrote; and in a local surname of the same period to "Wrott"; water being represented by w, and tone by te and tt. Chaucer uses raught for reached, and formerly wydraught denoted a watercourse; hence, though instances of extreme compression, these contractions have followed the natural lines of our English language. Wroot, it is said, was situated in an angle between two streams, but the labours of Vermuyden and later engineers, in cutting a new bed for the Torne River, and draining the peat bogs around Wroot, have made great changes in the surrounding conditions. There can, however, be little doubt that the suffix re in the Domesday name points to a river passage at Wroot, and the popular account of the ancient position of the river confirms this view.

(*To be concluded.*)

Winchester Traders in Stuart Times.

By Alderman W. H. Jacob, J.P.

STUART trade methods in the reign of Charles II. and down to Anne were based on a highly protectionist system in the interest of the shopkeepers and "craftsmen," and with the express object of keeping out "intruders" or strangers. There were also the penalties incurred for forestalling and regrating—the former the purchase of produce before it reached the market and vending it before the market bell rang; the other old word representing the retail of produce save on fair days. Thus the citizen was protected in every way.

In mediæval days there were Guilds in Winchester as in other old towns, and they are alluded to in the late Mr. Riley's report on the City MSS. These, which were in a large measure of devotional character, died out after the Reformation, and there was, at the last half of the seventeenth century, an attempt to revive or found guilds of a trade nature. This is proved by the entries in the manuscripts; moreover, one old fraternity remains in name only in the parish of St. Mary of the Fratry of Calendars, the site of the church, the "mother" of city churches, being where Mr. Till's shop now is, while the parish is still styled St. Mary Calendar. In the reign of the amorous and popular Charles II. there were incorporations of Trade Guilds; for example, in 1662, "joiners, carpenters and freemasons, inhabitants of Winchester, were incorporated within the city, under the common seal thereof, as were the tailors and hosiers, *mutatis mutandis.*" The rules were drawn up in a paper book (not a trace of these remains) by the Town Clerk for the supervision of the Mayor, the Recorder, and the Aldermen. After being read, these rules were passed. It is clear from the scanty records left of names of the members that, like the London companies, citizens unconnected with the specified trades joined the guilds. In 1690 the crafts who rejoiced in the old phrase "There is nothing like leather" were incorporated shoemakers, saddlers, and glovers, with the title Company of Cordwainers. At about the same time freemasons, bricklayers, coopers, and paper stayners were added to the Carpenters' Guild. The strict exclusion of traders from without interfering with those within the walls is shown in 1690 by a special ordinance—"No stranger shall sell goods or wares by retail which are sold by city tradesmen within the city in any inns, alehouses, or about the streets upon pain of a fine of 6s. 8d., and in default be prosecuted at the City Sessions." They might sell to shopkeepers, however, at fair times—St. Magdalene, St. Giles, and the two Town Fairs. The sale of corn or grain by sample or otherwise could only be done on market days after the market bell rang. The proceedings on market days in the Square were varied by the flagellation of sturdy beggars without regard to sex—petty thieves, etc.—at the whipping post, the beadle the wielder of the whip-cord. A venerable lady of Winchester remembers the last whipping perfectly. The ordinances were evaded, for in 1703 there is an order that only those who had been apprenticed and thereafter admitted as freemen could trade. All others "dumping"—to use a present phrase—were to be fined 40s. for every infringement of the order.

About this time there is a very interesting schedule of the various trades carried on in the city. Competition was prevented by the ordinances. The schedule is worth quoting as showing the industries that are gone and how each business was kept separate. There were woollen and linen drapers, mercers and braziers. The smith crafts were gold and silversmiths, pewterers, blacksmiths, cutlers, locksmiths, gunsmiths, ironmongers, clock and watchmakers, also apothecaries. There is one such buried in St. Maurice church and eulogized as "an apothecary without guile." There were grocers, and a monument in Southwark Cathedral to a grocer states: "He is gone before to Heaven, wherein of grocers there are many more." Then we have basket and sieve makers, butchers, chandlers, coopers, distillers, cordwainers, barbers, clothiers, weavers, dyers, fellmongers, parchment makers, woolstaplers, lumberers, silk weavers, ropers, saddlers, soap-boilers, curriers, cutlers, stationers, and booksellers (printing was not known in Winchester till late in the eighteenth century), turners, trunkmakers, upholsterers, felt and hat-makers. By this schedule we see how many trades have perished and their place taken by "dumpers" from foreign lands. In 1703 a saving clause appears which enabled the Mayor and his fellows to allow persons to use their trade by compounding in various forms. There are many examples of this form of admission—gifts of money to buy plate or give an entertainment; the fact that the tradesman had married a widow of a freeman, etc. Amongst the civic plate are two examples of purchase of freedom to trade, an elegant covered silver caudle cup, the gift (1664) of Bennet Creed to enable him to carry on his trade as a silk-weaver, also a dozen splendid old tablespoons given by Thomas Stubbington (1674) to use his trade of a tallow-chandler. The civic manuscripts record many gifts of money to buy plate for this purpose, but, save the above two, none exist, leaving the conclusion that the money went in "tabling," to use an old phrase. There is an entry of cash for plate (1666), when Thomas Ridge, saddler, gave a piece of plate value £7 for the permit to use his trade. A glover of Romsey, Henry Jones, was admitted to trade, providing two sureties, one of whom was an edge tool maker. In 1694 we have the "marriage" qualification. Edmund Wheable, who was a freeholder of Winchester, married a freeman's widow, and was allowed to trade in the city provided he took an apprentice and gave £5 to the coffer. The trade of edge tool making was that of Jasper Winscom, of Whitchurch, who founded the Wesleyan Church in Winchester. We have in 1698 an example of a money compounding:—John Tarrant, a freeman, bought the position of councillor (one of the twenty-four) on payment of £20 and a treat to the Corporation. Part of the money went to make the seats at the Cathedral more comfortable for the freemen and their wives The duty of the Mayor to go round the markets to test weights and measures and sample the produce only ceased during the Town Clerkship of our esteemed Consulting Town Clerk, Mr. W. Bailey. We remember his solemn reading of the quaint proclamation as to "fitness of food for man's meat," etc., and his evident enjoyment of the farce as it had become. It has died out, as have the markets in Winchester, where, as in many places, everything is brought to one's door, for the hand delivery is superseded by horses and vans, or motor van, or traction ditto, and taxi-cabs are just appearing on the familiar cab-stands.

On Some Curious Carvings found in Old Churches.

By George Bailey.

V.

THAT so great a number of the beautiful objects carved on misericords have come down to us almost entire and undamaged, is possibly owing to the fact that so few of the subjects represented could be construed into "objects of idolatry." Still, this cannot be the sole reason, because the same might be said of a host of other things which were wantonly destroyed or mutilated, and the remains or traces of which it grieves one to see in nearly all great churches. Anything with a head on it seems to have immediately tempted the destroyer. It is much more likely to be owing to these misericords being out of sight, and some trouble to get at, that they were spared.

This curious head of an animal in Fig. 1, from Higham Ferrers, may be intended for that of a lion. It is savagely ugly, but it is splendidly modelled, and is a fine specimen of wood-carving. The mane between the ears is worked out into a delicately designed crown. If the artist intended it to have any symbolic meaning, it must surely have been brute force, but perhaps it is only the fantastic imagining of a very clever workman. It is in curious company with the head of Archbishop Chichele and several others.

The swan preening itself after a bath (Fig. 2) is on another of these seats, and gives a very good idea of the bird when so engaged. At the time these things were being made there would be plenty of wild swans on the neighbouring River Nene, and as a matter of course one would be introduced by the carvers into their work. This church contains twenty of these misericords, besides many small heads on the arms of the stalls. In addition to these, there are numerous brasses, two of them of exceptional merit. The finest is that bearing a full-length portrait in vestments of a priest, Laurence de St. Maur, date 1337. It appears not to be in its original position, resting, as it does, upon a large sandstone tomb under an open canopy, standing on the north side of the chancel, which bears on the front the arms of an Earl of Lancaster, a defaced shield, and two others. If there was an inscription, the heavy marble stone upon which the St. Maur brass lies hides it. Another fine brass, with a floriated canopy, lies on the floor near by, and is to the memory

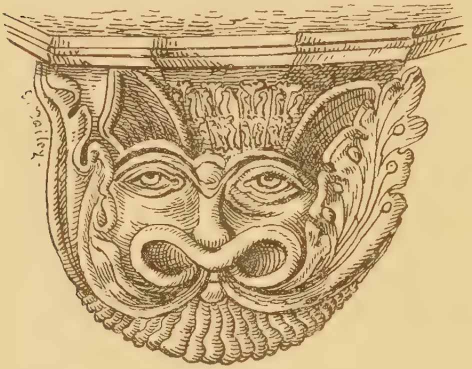


FIG. I.

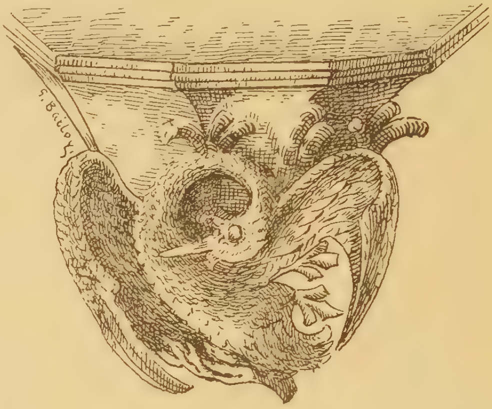


FIG. 2.

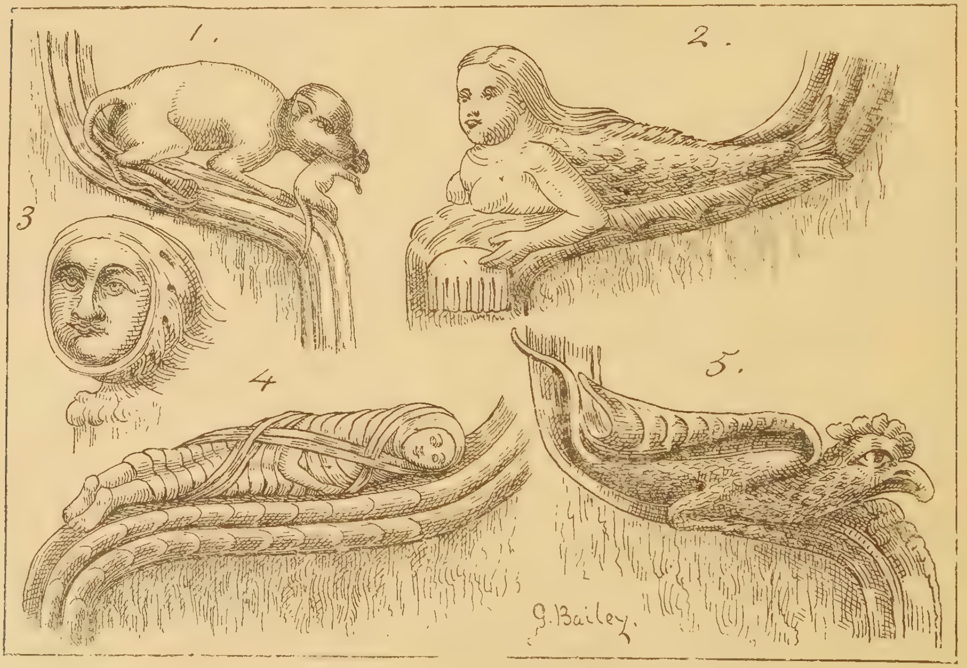


FIG. 3.

of Thomas Chichele and wife, date 1400. There are also a number of ancient and unusual patterns of encaustic tiles, placed in the chancel floor. Two black suits of armour hang on the wall in the north-east corner, which is now a very uncommon thing to find in a church, though not formerly so.

In bringing this series of short papers to a conclusion, we will now give a few carvings from a quite unique—as we believe—series of them to be found on the arm-rests of the seats in the church at Upper Sheringham, Norfolk. The five sketches in Fig. 3 will give an idea of this curious and uncomfortable arrangement of such things on the bench ends.

The church has been restored and the benches are all new; but, fortunately, somebody was wise enough to have the most perfect ends refixed to them, and so a good many of them remain, though many others were taken away because, it was said, they were too much decayed or damaged. We have first a monkey with a kitten, which he is mischievously carrying away. These beasts are almost as scarce in churches as parrots. We know of only two others on a misericord; but monkeys are on the Babbington Tomb, Kingston, Notts. The second is another specimen of a mermaid. This one differs from the generality of them, in that the two creatures are rather better combined. Sheringham is near the sea, so it may be considered appropriate on that ground, but the great numbers of these creatures to be found throughout the country on church furniture would seem to imply that a symbolic character must have been associated with them, which is now lost. Certainly England is an island, and the sea is all round it; but they are to be found in some Continental churches also, so that is not the reason.

The third is a head from another of the benches—probably of a jester. Then we have a child swathed in swaddling bands, which may represent a "chrysom child"; but all these bands do not look like the baptismal cloth in which children are said to have been wrapped when they died so early. It is suggestive, this poor little child, so very realistically done, the feet especially so, turned as they are with their soles up. Did those who lost the little one take this grim way to keep them in mind of their loss when they occupied their usual seat in church?

The fifth example is the cockatrice again; and though it is a striking-looking creature enough in the original, with the characteristic "evil eye" of the basilisk, it does not at all compare with that from Higham Ferrers. Besides those we have selected there were others equally interesting—one especially so. It was a greyhound coursing a hare, a very clever thing; but Time, our constable, was continually urging us to "move on," so we had to leave it, and have found no other opportunity to sketch it, much to our regret.

This church contains a complete rood-loft, screen, and gallery; it is a very plain piece of work, has no carving upon it, nor painted panels or images, but it is of interest in having the narrow gallery and the stairs as they were when part of the service was read from that elevated position. The most interesting things are, however, the curious carvings, of which a few examples have been given here. They are not ecclesiastical; many are fabulous; some are natural-history objects, as a lizard and others; while the monkey and the kitten, together with the dead or sleeping child, and the greyhound after the hare, are just the passing occurrences of quiet village life in a remote seaside district long ago.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE URICONIUM EXCAVATIONS.

THE feature of the annual meeting of the Shropshire Archæological Society, held at Shrewsbury on September 30, Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon presiding, was the account given by Mr. Bushe-Fox of the work already done on the site of Wroxeter (Uriconium). We take the following report of his observations from the *Oswestry Advertiser*, October 2:

"He said operations were started on July 22, and the first trench showed that they were on the site of a Roman road. That road proved to be the continuation of the road running in front of the Basilica, and, if continued in a straight line across the river, would join the Roman road that ran through Church Stretton. Further trenching showed the remains of several houses fronting on to this road, and in some cases there were open spaces between and behind them. Those spaces might have been gardens, but there were also indications that here and there there had been wooden buildings and furnaces or ovens. The remains of several crucibles suggested that some form of metal-working was carried on in that part of the town. Five wells were also found and cleared out. They were all stone-lined and well made. One had a good stone trough by the side of it, and another had the lower part lined with square wood framing—a not unusual feature in Roman wells. They were all from 10 to 12 feet deep, and were mostly filled with building rubbish, such as roofing tiles, stones, and painted wall-plaster. They also contained bones of animals and fragments of pottery. One well produced ten coins of the Constantine period, and at the bottom of another was a small piece of gold-leaf. The three houses uncovered were large and of rather unusual form. They all appeared to have had some sort of portico facing on to the street, somewhat suggesting the Chester Rows. The fronts of the houses appeared to have been open, and might have been used as shops. The backs were divided by walls of wood and plaster into rooms with good opus signinum floors. The houses ran back very far from the street, one being as much as 158 feet long. The first two found had been very much destroyed by people digging for stone for later building purposes, and it was extremely difficult to obtain any plan; in some instances the walls could only be traced by the remains of the clay and cobble foundations. The third house—which was now being uncovered—promised better things. Its walls were intact to a height of 2 to 3 feet, and the painted wall-plaster was still adhering to them in places. The house was 95 feet long by 33 feet 6 inches across, and showed signs of reconstruction—having been made longer and narrower when altered. Although only part of it had been as yet uncovered, the remains of four floors could be seen; and it appeared to have been in use for a considerable period, as fourth-century coins have been found on the top floor, and a piece of Samian, bearing a first-century potter's stamp, came from just below the earliest one. The portico of the fourth house only had been uncovered. It had a well-made stone drain in front; behind this, at intervals of about 10 feet, were five square blocks of stone, evidently intended as bases for columns. Lying in the drain was a portion of a well-carved stone from the entablature, showing that this building was of some pretensions. He feared that lack of time and money would not permit of their clearing this building this season. Immediately at the back of the houses about a dozen rubbish-pits had been found and cleared. They had produced many interesting small objects. A very large amount of pottery had been found, much of it Samian ware decorated with a great variety of patterns. This ware was not made in England, but was imported from the Continent. . . . Two hundred and thirty potters' names, stamped on the plain wares, and about thirty on the decorated, had been recorded. There were also specimens of other Continental wares, and fragments of querns of Andernach lava, which all went to show the extensive trade there must have been with the Continent. Several pieces of marble, which did not appear to belong to this country, had also come to light. In bronze, they had several brooches—some enamelled—a bell, a pair of shears, some keys and styli, and many other small objects. There were a large number of iron implements—knives, axes, hammers, keys, styli, a scythe, anvil, etc. There were several pieces of worked jet, some bone spoons, and many bone pins and needles, and hairpins—one with a gold top. There was a fragment of a roof-tile, with writing scratched upon it while still wet before baking. Similar ones were found at Silchester. That showed that even tile-makers were able to read and write, which spoke much for the civilization of the country under the Romans. There were fragments of many broken glass vessels, and a few pieces of window-glass. About 160 coins had been found, ranging from Nero to Gratian. They had been listed by Mr. Hayter, who had been able to identify many of them to their exact year by the consulships, etc. Two were worthy of note. One, a denarius of Severus, had upon it the title of Britannicus. It must have been minted while he was in England, as it would be remembered that he never returned to Rome, but died at York after his expedition against the northern tribes. The other bore the portrait of Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great. It was this Helena that had the dream of the site of the true cross, the discovery of which was supposed to have had so much influence on the progress of Christianity. Perhaps the best small find of the season was a very small gem from a ring, engraved with the figure of the god Pan. He bore his crooked stick in one hand, and a bunch of grapes in the other. So much for the actual finds.

"Let them now consider what historical facts might be deduced from them. They all knew the two tombstones of the soldiers of the Fourteenth Legion now in their museum. This legion came over with Claudius in the year A.D. 43. It was withdrawn to operate in Armenia in A.D. 68. Shortly afterwards it returned to England, only to be again recalled—this time for good—in the year A.D. 70. It seemed almost certain that that legion, together with the Twentieth, must have occupied Uriconium at a very early date. The Twentieth moved on to Chester. How long the Fourteenth remained at Wroxeter we did not know. Some day he hoped the spade would help to find out. In addition to these tombstones, the only other definite remains belonging to this early period were two green glaze vases in the museum. This year they had found nothing at all that could be assigned to that period. Their earliest pottery could not be before about A.D. 70, and was probably later. One little group could be dated with accuracy to between the years A.D. 75 and 85. It included a combination of forms that could only occur at that period—some that were not found after about A.D. 85, and some that did not occur much before A.D. 75. Some of the pots bore potters' stamps of the same period. One of Momo was found several times at Pompeii, which was destroyed in A.D. 79. Quite a fair amount of other pottery of that period had been found scattered about the site, generally on or near the lowest occupation level. Now in A.D. 74 Frontinus subdued the tribes of South Wales, and in A.D. 78 Agricola—of whom we know a good deal because he had the historian Tacitus for his son-in-law—subdued the North Welsh tribes, and they never seemed to have given the Romans any further trouble. With Wales subdued, now would be the time for a civil settlement at Uriconium, and at that period—namely, about the year A.D. 80—the first occupation of this year's portion of the site seemed to have taken place. From this date onwards until the close of the fourth century there seemed to have been a continuous occupation. Two of the houses dug this year were certainly burnt down about the end of the second century. This was demonstrated by the pottery, etc., found on the floors and covered by the burnt building material. Of course, a fire did not necessarily mean a destruction, but it was a significant coincidence that they should have been so destroyed at a period when there were widespread troubles in the North of England. It was in the reign of Commodus that the whole of Scotland was lost to the Romans, as was shown by recent excavations in the North. Some of the wells, which appeared to be of late date, were filled with burnt building material, but there was no further evidence on this year's site of a final destruction by fire. As regarded this final destruction, which had sometimes been asserted to have taken place in the latter part of the sixth century, he could only say that so far no evidence had been obtained to justify such an assertion. The latest coins found this year and in the previous excavations were those of the Emperor Gratian—date about A.D. 380. Now, if the site had been occupied for another 200 years, some remains of that occupation should have been found, especially as the later remains must be nearest to the surface. As far as he could ascertain, no coins, pottery, or other remains later than the end of the fourth century, had ever been found upon the site. In A.D. 367 the whole of England was in such a turmoil, caused by raids from the North, that Theodosius was sent to restore order. Seeing that he had to assemble his forces at London, it would seem that both Chester and York were in the hands of the enemy, and it was very probable that Uriconium did not escape attack. After this, until the close of the fourth century, the whole country was subject to raids from almost every quarter, and peaceful life in a town outside the military centres must have become almost impossible. He thought the conclusion they must draw from the evidence that they had was that Uriconium was destroyed by one of these bands—probably Irish pirates—during the last few years of the fourth century. Although this year's excavations had not produced anything of startling importance, yet so much of interest had been found that he felt they were more than justified in continuing the exploration of this, perhaps, most interesting site still accessible to the spade in England. He felt he could not close without mentioning those who had helped him in this year's work. He had been most fortunate in having with him for the whole time Mr. Hayter, who had dug both in Egypt and in England. Mr. May and Mr. Atkinson, both experienced excavators, had given him much assistance. Mr. Asher had been good enough to undertake the planning, and Mr. Bartlett had kindly offered to do any photography that they might require."

At the Sign of the Owl.

THE first report of the Royal Commission on Public Records "appointed to inquire into and report on the state of the public records and local records of a public nature of England and Wales," was issued on September 30 (Cd. 6361, price 6d.). A second part (Cd. 6395, price 1s. 5d.) contains Appendices, and a third (Cd. 6396, price 1s. 10d.), Minutes of Evidence with Appendices and Index. This first report deals with the state of the public records preserved in the Public Record Office and Land Revenue Record Office. A second report is promised to deal with the archives of the public departments, while a third and final report will deal with the subject of local records of a public nature. The report before me, with its related appendices, minutes of evidence, etc., contains such a mass of valuable and important matter—historical, descriptive, and other—that it is quite impossible to summarize it here. I strongly recommend every reader of the *Antiquary* who is interested in the subject—and who is not interested in the history and fate of the documents which form the basis of so much antiquarian study?—to buy for himself or herself these profoundly interesting blue-books. They contain a wealth of information as to past and present, and very much that is suggestive as regards the future.

* * *

One discovery which the Commissioners made may be mentioned here. This was "a great mass of Exchequer 'Port Books' and 'Coast Bonds'" which were found "stored in bulk in two turrets on the roof of the western wing" of the Record Office. "These records," continues the Report, "were stacked on the stone floor of the turrets, pressed down by heavy slates, and exposed to the attacks of vermin or the effects of the weather. They were so dealt with under the impression that they were of no possible value for historical purposes. At the same time it would appear that the officials in the Search Rooms have been asked for such information as could only be supplied by these documents, the relationship of which to similar compilations carefully preserved amongst the Exchequer records seems to have been overlooked. Owing to the representations that were immediately made to the authorities by your Commissioners, the 'Port Books' and 'Coast Bonds' have now been made accessible to the public, and nearly 30,000 manuscript volumes, besides numerous files dating from the end of the fifteenth to the end of the eighteenth centuries, have thus been added to the recognized contents of the Record Office. There is reason to believe that few more important additions have been made during recent years to the official materials for economic history."

* * *

The recommendations of the Commissioners are numerous and somewhat drastic; but they have evidently been well considered, and appear to be amply justified by the actual conditions and by the evidence of the scholars and students which is printed in full in the third part of the Report. It is only fair to add that as regards the present administration of the Public Record Office, the report of the Commissioners is on the whole decidedly favourable.

⁂

Messrs. Macmillan have just issued a work, entitled *Troy: A Study in Homeric Geography*, by Dr. Walter Leaf, "which aims at teaching the tradition of the Trojan War by comparing the text of Homer with the natural conditions described, or more often implicitly assumed, in the Iliad." A review of this book will appear in next month's *Antiquary*. The same firm promise, among other books, *The Pagan Tribes of Borneo*, by Dr. Charles Hose and Mr. W. McDougall; *A History of Old Sheffield Plate*, by Mr. Frederick Bradbury; and *Byzantine Churches in Constantinople, their History and Architecture*, by Professor A. van Millingen.

⁂

I note with the deepest regret the death, just before midnight on Sunday, October 6, of the Rev. Walter William Skeat, Elrington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Cambridge. Professor Skeat, who had nearly completed his seventy-seventh year, touched life and literature at many points. Even in his undergraduate days, as Professor J. W. Hales has told us, "he had abundant other interests besides his regular business. It was wonderful what out-of-the-way knowledge he had. He was intimate with Hood's poetry and Southey's, with the *Ingoldsby Legends* and the *Pickwick Papers*, as well as with literary masterpieces of a different quality and order. But certainly among the things that most attracted him, and about which he most frequently talked, were two, as to which he was to become a high authority—metre and words. 'The child is the father of the man'; the undergraduate the father of the Professor. Though he was then unconscious of the career that awaited him, already he was unmistakably inclining towards the studies in which he was to become so highly eminent." Skeat's books, written and edited, can be numbered by the score. His services to philology and to the study of our earlier literature were immense. In 1873 he founded the English Dialect Society, with a view to preserving records of provincial words which were in danger of being superseded and forgotten. For many years he was Director and President of this Society, and during that time eighty publications were issued, a large number of them edited by himself. Upon the records thus obtained, *The English Dialect Dictionary* is mainly based. His greatest work, no doubt, was the *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, which remains a monument to his industry and scholarship. All students are familiar with his labours in other directions—his editions of countless Early and Middle English texts, his splendid work on Langland and Chaucer, his *Mœso-Gothic Glossary*, his works on place-names and other by-ways of philological study. It will be long before such a combination of brilliant scholarship, of unceasing industry, and of generous willingness to share his stores of knowledge with all real students, can be again found in one personality.

⁂

Antiquaries will also have noticed with much regret the death, on October 10, in London, of Mr. James Parker, of The Turl, Oxford, at the age of seventy-nine. For nearly half a century he was the mainstay of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, for which he did an immense amount of work. No man was more willing—eager, indeed—to impart his stores of information to others, and by very many who benefited by his kindly help his memory will be affectionately cherished. One of Mr. Parker's best-known works was the *Early History of Oxford*, published in 1884, and he was also the author of the *A.B.C. of Gothic Architecture* and the *Introduction to Gothic Architecture*, which have been through many editions. Mr. Parker possessed a remarkable collection of local fossils, and had contributed many papers to the proceedings of the Geological Society.

⁂

Death also takes from us the Very Rev. George William Kitchin, Dean of Durham, who died on October 13, aged eighty-five. Dr. Kitchin was the author of very many historical and antiquarian books, and the editor of many more. His *Winchester Cathedral Records* and other works relating to Winchester will keep his memory green. Only last year he published a book on *The Seven Sages of Durham.*

* * *

I reprint here with pleasure the following letter, which has been addressed to the newspapers by Mr. W. Harrison Moore, Chairman of the Council of the Historical Society of Victoria, of the University of Melbourne, Australia: "The Historical Society of Victoria is very anxious to collect and preserve all existing material which bears upon the history of the colony. So far as concerns official records, steps have been taken which may, it is hoped, insure the preservation of documents and make them more accessible to historical students. But besides the records in public custody in England and Australia, there must be a great deal of interesting material in private hands. From time to time we hear of collections of old letters from early settlers which have been destroyed as being of no further interest to their possessors.

"It is in regard to this class of document especially that the Historical Society ventures to address through you an appeal to such of your readers as may have family papers in their possession throwing any light upon the social, political, or economic conditions of Victoria in its early days.

"Sir John Taverner, the Agent-General for Victoria (Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C.), has been good enough to undertake to forward to this society any documents or other memorials that may be sent to him."

* * *

On November 11-13 Messrs. Sotheby will sell the library of the late Dowager Lady Napier and Ettrick, which contains many antiquarian, architectural, and genealogical works relating to Scotland, collected by the late Lord Napier and Ettrick, who was formerly Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Washington. In addition to the library will be sold the famous Montrose Relics, which excited much interest on their appearance at the Edinburgh Exhibition of 1886. They consist of a pair of silk stockings and a piece of linen trimmed with lace, which were worn by James Graham, first Marquess of Montrose, at his execution in Edinburgh, on May 21, 1650. They were provided for Montrose's use, it would seem, by the wife of his nephew, the second Lord Napier, who acquired them after the execution, and they have remained ever since in the Napier family.

* * *

An important *Account of Mediæval Figure-Sculpture in England*, by Mr. E. S. Prior, the Slade Professor of Fine Art in the University of Cambridge, and Mr. Arthur Gardner, will be published immediately by the Cambridge University Press. Mediæval figure-sculpture is treated as part and parcel of the larger art of mediæval building, and its period in England as that of the later Middle Ages—roughly the 400 years from 1130 to 1530, or as in the main conterminous with Gothic architecture in England.

* * *

This is an immense subject; the sculpture itself is little known, and the themes of mediæval representation are unfamiliar. The authors claim that English sculpture since Saxon days has been a specific growth—*sui generis*—from its own stem, however much it has bent to the breezes of Continental fashion. Owing to the enormous destruction of its examples, it may be reckoned that scarcely more than 1 per cent. of the figure-sculpture of the Middle Ages has come down to us. What remains, however, is not scanty in itself, and the 855 illustrations have been selected from about 3,000 photographs, while probably more than three times that number of actual objects of sculpture have at one time or another been brought to the notice of the authors. Account has also been taken of other forms of mediæval imagery—the paintings of manuscripts, and on walls, the figure tracings on glass, upon enamels and brasses, as well as the modelled figure-work on seals and coins.

* * *

The Earl of Denbigh announces his intention of selling the Downing Hall Library of Thomas Pennant, the famous eighteenth-century antiquary, which remains practically in the same condition as it was at the time of Pennant's death in 1798. Thomas Pennant was descended from one of the fifteen Royal tribes of North Wales, and his collection of antiquarian and topographical books and works on natural history numbers several thousand volumes. The library passed into the possession of the Earls of Denbigh through the marriage of the father of the present Peer to the great-granddaughter and heiress of Thomas Pennant. The collection of manuscripts in the Downing Hall Library is known to contain many documents of historical importance relating to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Pennant maintained a close correspondence with Captain Cook, White of Selborne, Linnæus, and many other well-known men, and his library is rich in first editions and autograph copies of well-known authors, including Ben Jonson and Spenser's friend Gabriel Harvey. Many of the works to be offered for sale bear marginal notes by Pennant. It is probable that a portion of the library will be removed to London for sale, but the bulk will be sold at Downing Hall.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE new part of the *Proceedings* of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia (vol. i., part ii.), covering the years 1910-11 and 1911-12 (London: H. K. Lewis, 136, Gower Street, price 3s. 6d. net), contains ten papers, besides a Summary of Proceedings, List of Members, etc. Of the ten, the one which is easily the most important is "The Patina of Flint Implements," by Dr. Allen Sturge. Dr. Sturge's enormous collection of prehistoric implements is well known; he has probably a larger first-hand acquaintance with flints than most other archæologists, so that his suggestions and conclusions are based upon a careful survey of a very large body of evidence. The paper is a noteworthy one, and deserves the attention of all "prehistorians." Dr. Sturge also contributes a freely illustrated paper on "Implements of the Later Palæolithic 'Cave' Periods in East Anglia." Mr. J. Reid Moir describes "The Occurrence of a Human Skeleton in a Glacial Deposit at Ipswich," which has given rise to some controversy; and Dr. Arthur Keith describes the skeleton itself, and draws some inferences as to the kind of man to which it belonged. Mr. F. N. Haward discusses, with the aid of many diagrams and illustrations, "The Chipping of Flints by Natural Agencies." He has a "perfectly open mind" on the subject, but comes to the "conclusion that Nature has a lot to answer for." It is a paper of much interest, dealing with a subject of great importance. Some of the opinions expressed in it seem to conflict with the attributions to human agency contained in another paper by Mr. W. G. Clarke—"Implements of Sub-Crag Man in Norfolk." Among the other papers we may name, "Recent Discoveries in Palethnology and the Works of Early Man," by Colonel Underwood; and "The Natural Fracture of Flint and its bearing upon Rudimentary Flint Implements," by Mr. J. Reid Moir.

* * *

Vol. xix., part i., of the *Journal* of the Chester Archæological Society is entirely occupied by an exhaustive paper on "Cilcain and its Parish Church," by Mr. Frank Simpson. The church has many features of interest, pre-eminent among them being the splendid roof, here fully and carefully described. Some of the adornments on the wall-plates of the principals are very remarkable. Mr. Simpson makes excellent use of the Churchwardens' Accounts by selecting entries relating to the various alterations in the fabric, to the bells, to the curious "Plygain" (cock-crowing), or carol-service which used to be held in the church on Christmas morning—at the early hour of six o'clock. Other entries are printed illustrating various parochial matters—killing of vermin, purchases of various articles. The monumental inscriptions in the church are printed, and the church-plate—including a silver Elizabethan cup with cover, and a silver paten of 1729—is described. A few pages on the churchyard cross and sundial, the ecclesiastical parish, and a list of the clergy from 1536, complete an admirable monograph, which is liberally illustrated with a ground-plan, eleven good photographic plates, and an outline drawing in the text. The part is accompanied by subject-indexes to both the old and the new series of the Society's *Journal*, 1849-1911.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The DORSET FIELD CLUB held a meeting in the Cerne Valley on September 24. The first halt was at Charminster Church, where Archdeacon Dundas pointed out the chief features of interest. *Inter alia* he mentioned that the original chancel, 28 feet deep and wider than the present modern makeshift, was pulled down in the Civil Wars under an agreement between the impropriator and the parishioners so as to avoid the cost of keeping it in repair! The present chancel, neither large nor interesting, was built only eighty or ninety years ago. Attention was called to such other features as the handsome panelling in Ham Hill stone of the soffits of the three tower arches, the hagioscope, the original stone newel staircase leading up into the rood-loft, and the two beautiful fifteenth-century canopied altar tombs of the Trenchard family, now standing in the south aisle, with exquisite fan-tracery in the canopies; the Jacobean pulpit, and the ancient texts and decorations in fresco on the wall, including a diapering in a conventional treatment of what Mr. Micklethwaite pronounced to be a Spanish pomegranate. The north aisle was rebuilt, of the same width as the nave, in 1838, when the original Perpendicular windows were reinserted. In Hutchins's time there stood in the church a statue of St. James the Great, with his palmer's staff. This disappeared at the time of the extension of the aisle.

Mr. Alfred Pope spoke upon a most interesting find recently made—a portion of the shaft of a fifteenth or sixteenth century cross, originally an unequal-sided octagon, embedded in the western end of the churchyard boundary wall. By the Archdeacon's leave it has lately been taken out and placed against the southern wall of the church—a further welcome addition to "The Old Stone Crosses of Dorset." The finds made at Whitcombe, Almer, Doles Ash, Charminster, and elsewhere, since the publication of Mr. Pope's valuable work, will enable the next edition to be materially enlarged. Mr. Pope expressed his conviction that the base of the cross lay hidden somewhere not many yards away, and he suggested that the coping-stones of the churchyard wall were probably at first used as a parapet around the church.

By Brooklands, Sodom, and Herrison, through Godmanstone and past tiny Nether Cerne, nestling in its modest hollow by the willow-fringed "Cernel," the party drove on to Cerne Abbas and alighted at the dignified Abbey Barn, which they were allowed to inspect by the courtesy of Mr. Joseph Sprake. The glory of this Barn, half of which was long ago turned into a substantial and commodious farmhouse, is the massive walling, of great thickness, in courses of small, beautifully-squared dark blue flints, and closely-jointed Ham Hill stone and rock chalk. In the part that still remains, the walls, with the four long, well-splayed windows on either side, are worthy of the greatest and best of ecclesiastical buildings.

The Vicar, the Rev. H. D. Gundry, acted as guide, and from the Barn led the way to Cerne Abbas Parish Church. Of the lofty tower—in rich dark-brown stone, with a wealth of ornament, such as bands of quatrefoils, detached pinnacles, and gargoyle-grotesques—he spoke with just admiration, and in another breath deplored the decadence of the poor, debased Gothic in the nave, arcades, and windows. Yet the chancel is of much interest. Outside one can see, on the north and south sides of the chancel, the walled-up Early English windows with carved corbels to the hood moulds. The great Perpendicular east window, with its ancient glass, must have come from a much larger building—probably the Abbey Church itself—since there was not room to insert the whole of the window, and the lower part had to be sacrificed. The sill appears to have been a transom.

St. Augustine's Well, the site of the Abbey, and the reputed guest-house or refectory, were also visited. By Mr. and Mrs. Diment's kind leave, the party were also admitted to the Abbey Farmhouse, once the dwelling of Denzil, Lord Holles, and allowed to see the fine stone chimneypiece removed from the refectory, and bearing in monogram, impaled by an abbot's staff, surmounted by an abbot's cap, the initials I.V.—supposed to be those of Iohannes Vanne, who was abbot from 1458 to 1470. Of course it does not follow that Abbot Vanne built the refectory, but the general characteristics of the building do not belie the assumption.

Re-entering their vehicles, the party drove to Dogberry Gate, to have a peep at the famous view across the Blackmore Vale, so green and richly timbered, and thence to Minterne House, where, by the kind permission of Lord and Lady Digby, the beautiful Flemish tapestries were inspected.

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The members of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited Corbridge on September 21, when they were conducted over the excavations by Mr. Knowles, who gave a detailed description of the excavations made this year. These revealed domestic dwellings and workshops of a varied character, and he pointed out that one building of considerable size, after serving as a dwelling, had been converted into a pottery; while another near by had been made into a smithy, much of the iron-work being still scattered about on the floor, and the cooling-tubs being still in their original position. One of the most interesting items was a large building which, at first sight, was thought to be a sacred temple, but which the excavators had since concluded was the dwelling-place of the governor of the town—from the fact, that at its western end, a sunken chamber, reached by a staircase and with a vaulted roof, was discovered. This was obviously the treasure-house of the town, and was used as a strong-room by the governor.

The museum was visited, and all the recent finds (except the gold coins, which had been taken to the British Museum and there retained as a separate exhibit) were seen. These exhibits included altars in a remarkable state of preservation, figures of goddesses and other deities, memorial slabs, pottery, glass, personal ornaments, household utensils, and so forth.

Mr. Knowles pointed out one very interesting discovery which had been made that morning. A year ago the greater part of a female figure had been unearthed, but the lower part had remained missing until Saturday morning, when by a fortunate chance it was unearthed, and had now been placed in proper position in the museum.

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The members of the WORCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion on September 23 to Holt, Rock, Cleobury Mortimer, and Kinlet. At Holt Mr. Houghton read a short paper on the special features of Norman churches in the county, of which Bredon, Holt, and Rock are the best examples. The beauty of the workmanship in Holt is seen specially in the two doorways, windows, chancel arch, and font. Besides these special features, the fourteenth-century effigies of a Lady Beauchamp of Holt, the Bromley Monuments, the hagioscopes, and early encaustic tiles were examined. The Rector kindly exhibited the church plate—the Alms Dish, dated 1721, being a very curious shovel-shaped brass box with a handle, the whole being about a foot long.

At Rock a short paper was read by Mr. Houghton, who called special attention to the beauty of the Norman work in the noble north doorway, with its wealth of recessed mouldings, triple columns with carved imposts and jambs. The corbels are a rare feature, as well as the north side windows, adorned inside and out with slender columns, the only examples in the county. The chancel arch is also exceptionally fine, with its four lines of sculptured mouldings and carved capitals. Without doubt this is the finest Norman arch in the county for size and workmanship. The Norman font was also admired, but regret was expressed that the completeness of this large and beautiful Norman church had been marred by the alteration of the south side in 1510, when the south Norman doorway and windows were destroyed. The old dug-out chest and the registers were also inspected. The party next adjourned to the site of a moat hard-by, and after seeing the stocks and whipping-post under the churchyard wall, proceeded to the rectory, where the Rector kindly showed the church plate. A move was next made over Clowes Top to Cleobury Mortimer. Here the old town, consisting almost entirely of one long street, was perambulated, and the Old Market Cross set up by Roger Mortimer in 1266 was inspected. Only the base and a short portion of the column remain. The Vicar (the Rev. S. F. F. Auchmuty) received the party at the church, and shortly narrated its history.

At Kinlet the Vicar, the Rev. W. H. Case, received the visitors, and described the church, which possesses an unusual degree of interest and much beauty.

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The fourth annual meeting of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA was held at Norwich Castle Museum on October 7, Mr. H. J. Thouless presiding. The hon. secretary (Mr. W. G. Clarke) reported a membership of 148, and gifts of books and lantern-slides. The officers of the society were elected, including Dr. Allen Sturge as president.

Mr. H. Dixon Hewitt (Thetford) read a paper on "Some Prehistoric Human Remains found at Little Cornard, Suffolk." He said the discovery was made in a gravel-pit on Kedington Common, about two miles from Sudbury. He found the greater part of a skull and other portions of the skeleton, which were submitted to Professor A. Keith, of the Royal College of Surgeons, who stated that the general shape and condition of the skull were such that it might be Neolithic or Anglo-Saxon, or even later; but that it possessed certain primitive characters which rendered the first supposition most likely to be correct—viz., the wearing down of the teeth to the roots without dental caries, the edge-to-edge bite of the incisors, and the fact that the back lower molar was the largest. The remains were those of a woman, judging from the clavicle. The skull was dolico-cephalic, the ratio of width to length being 69·7 to 100. It was of large capacity, about 1,530 c.c., with well-formed chin and forehead. Judging from the relative position of the skull and arm-bones, Mr. Hewitt stated that the position of the corpse was on its back, with the right arm extended at right angles to the trunk, but slightly bent. It could hardly have been a "contracted" burial. He added that the skull would be on view at Norwich Castle Museum for a short time, and would find a permanent resting place in Ipswich Museum.

Dr. J. H. Jones (Norwich) exhibited a series of domestic implements and weapons he had found in use among savage tribes.

Mr. W. G. Clarke (Norwich) read a paper on "Some Barnham Paleoliths," stating that a pit in that parish had yielded implements of a remarkable succession of periods. These included a number of finely-worked ovates of Acheulean type; some large cream-coloured flakes with partial ochreous patina, which were probably Mousterian; a double-ended implement with "hump," which was probably Aurignacian; and a re-chipped flake, in which the earlier work seemed to be of the same period, and the later work possibly Magdalenian. Most interesting, however, was an implement from his collection, found in May last, and undoubtedly one of the few Solutrean pieces yet found in East Anglia. This was a shouldered point, or *pointe-a-cran*, of the late Solutre stage, and most delicately chipped. He stated that it was practically identical with one in the British Museum from Laugerie Haute, a typical site of the Solutre period. In addition to specimens from his own collection, he also exhibited a fine series of Barnham implements, loaned by Messrs. G. J. Buscall Fox, H. Dixon Hewitt, H. Muller, and C. F. Newton.

Mr. R. S. Newall (Wylye) sent for exhibition a series of stone implements from Millstream Station, Western Australia. He stated that the whole country was more or less strewn with flakes, especially near a water-hole, but nowhere else did he find implements like the Millstream ones. The implements might be divided into large and small flakes, triangular implements, scrapers of the common type, and scrapers of the Millstream type, with the bulb in the middle of one of the sides and the working on the opposite edge. With the exception of the large flakes, the others in the series appeared to be unknown in other parts of Australia. Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., of the British Museum, considered some of these implements belonged to the "Cave" period, though hesitating to describe them as paleolithic. Other exhibitions were made.

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The CARDIGANSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY met in Aberystwyth on September 18, when Principal T. F. Roberts presided over a large attendance of members. A scholarly address on "The Site of Aberystwyth" was given by Dr. H. J. Fleure, of the University College of Wales. A visit was paid afterwards to Wallog, between Aberystwyth and Borth, the seat of Mr. John Francis, where the members were entertained to tea. Mr. Francis read an interesting paper on "Sarn Cynfelin," or "Cynfelin's Causeway," a long, narrow pavement which runs out for seven miles into the bay. There are also to be seen at low water four other causeways, which are associated with the story of the inundation of this part of Wales in remote ages. A paper on the "Antiquity of Man" was read by the Rev. E. J. Davies, curate of Capel Bangor, and one by Mr. Timothy Lewis, University College of Wales, on "When Wales had a King."

The members of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited North Lincolnshire on September 24, and inspected the churches of Barton under the guidance of Mr. J. Bilson, who told the story of the churches in scholarly fashion. He reminded his hearers that in early times the buildings never ceased to be used at all times, and that their growth through the centuries was the result of a series of complicated additions and alterations. Both churches in Barton were aisleless naves somewhere in the century following the Norman Conquest, the aisles being added later. The date of the tower of St. Peter's and its western adjunct was placed about the end of the tenth or early in the eleventh century. Many interesting features of the church were pointed out, such as the centre mullion of the east window in the north aisle, with its mutilated Crucifixion in high relief; and the old glass in the main east window, with the figures of St. James (with pilgrim's staff and wallet) and St. George (in mail and plate armour with sureval and shield of the time of Edward III.). An effigy of a priest holding a chalice, which used to lie under the tower, and is placed upon the floor in the north aisle, was an object of great interest.

The Church of St. Mary, formerly a chapel of ease to St. Peter's, is chiefly Norman and Early English. Mr. Bilson stated that it was first dedicated to All Saints, and that it was dedicated to the Virgin in 1253. Like St. Peter's, the chapel was originally an aisleless nave. The north aisle was added in the twelfth century, its interesting arcades being Norman only in decoration. The south aisle, which is attributed to the thirteenth century, contains features of Anglo-Norman inspiration. Then came the fine, sturdy tower, a pure example of thirteenth-century work. A large slab of blue stone has the effigy in brass of Simon Seman, a vintner and a Sheriff of London in 1424.

The annual meeting of the society was held in the evening. After the usual business proceedings, Mr. T. Sheppard described the remains which were unearthed in a tumulus at Duggleby Howe, on the Wolds, by the late Mr. Mortimer, of Driffield, and given to Hull Museum by Sir Tatton Sykes, through Mr. Mark Sykes, M.P. They included a flint axe, the most perfect specimen yet found; a drinking-vessel, hairpins made of the leg-bones of rabbits, and a jet necklace. It was interesting, said Mr. Sheppard, to find that 200 years B.C. the women of the East Riding used hairpins and necklaces. The jet had probably been found at Whitby, so that the jet industry of Yorkshire was not at all modern.

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The BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB made an excursion on Saturday afternoon, October 5, to the hill east of Saddlescombe, where numerous flint implements have been found from time to time. The party was first taken to the southern edge of the Dyke, where a good view of the Devil's Grave (a three-sided entrenchment placed in the bottom of the Dyke Valley) was obtained. It was explained that the slight excavation of this entrenchment, made by the club a year or two ago, had yielded inconclusive evidence as to its date, but Mr. Hadrian Allcroft had since drawn attention to the fact that it very closely resembled, both in size and shape, the small earthwork known as the Ox-teddle, in Ox-teddle Bottom, between Lewes and Mount Caburn. At present the Devil's Grave and the Ox-teddle were the only two three-sided entrenchments known on our Downs; but it was thought they were formerly fairly numerous, and were used to pen oxen at night after a hard day's ploughing on neighbouring land. Resuming the walk to Saddlescombe, the party visited the three ancient tumuli situated in a line on Summer Down, about two-thirds of the way from the Dyke Station to Saddlescombe, and bordering the southern edge of the road. In recent years a shallow chalk-pit has been dug in the space between the central and the south-western mound. Passing from one tumulus to the other, Mr. Herbert S. Toms, the conductor of the excursion, jumped down this pit to examine the exposed soils. The examination revealed a mass of ancient pottery projecting from the side of the pit, just under the mould, and about a foot from the surface. This was carefully exposed with a pocket-knife, and found to be the extremely interesting, although shattered, remains of a globular hand-made pot, from 7 to 8 inches in diameter, the rim being decorated with rows of small square punch-marks. It contained a few burnt bones—the remains of a human cremation.

During the time the members were gathered round, watching the unearthing of this burial, Mr. E. J. G. Piffard, of Horsham, discovered another, also in a broken state, a few yards farther round the edge of the chalk-pit, and nearer the central tumulus. This, too, contained traces of burnt bones, but it appears to be undecorated. In texture, size, and shape, both the pots closely resemble the series containing cremations of children which, now in the Brighton Museum, were found a few years ago above the sandpit between Hassocks and Hurstpierpoint. The discoveries made on Saturday were pronounced to be those of pagan Saxon times; and confirmation of this view seems to be obtained from information, subsequently given by Mr. Robinson, that a skeleton, with an iron spear-head, had been found near the same spot when the road over Summer Down was made some years ago. The spearhead is now in Mr. Robinson's collection. It was, said Mr. Toms, not unusual to find Roman and Saxon skeletons buried in, or quite close to, prehistoric tumuli. These were known as secondary interments. Even during the Bronze Age — the period when most of the round barrows on the Downs were raised—not only the mound, but its vicinity, seems to have been considered sacred, and used as a burial-ground for the family or tribe. The most remarkable instance of this occurred on a site, excavated under Mr. Toms's supervision, on Handley Down, in north-east Dorset, where fifty-two Bronze-Age cremated interments were found in as many large pottery urns grouped round a very small, round barrow. But Saturday's excursion seemed to have yielded the first local evidence of Saxon cremations associated with or in the immediate vicinity of earlier interments. At East Hill, Saddlescombe, about an hour was spent searching for flint implements. Several of the commoner kinds were discovered and explained to the uninitiated; but these were entirely put into the shade by a beautifully-worked barbed arrowhead turned up by one of the lucky members. The greater part of the party walked home over the hills via Patcham. When on Sweet Hill a large rectangular earthwork was observed in Well Bottom, about half a mile distant. This was visited the next day by two members of the Earthworks Survey, and found to be the two sides of another large and unrecorded valley entrenchment. It appears to be the earthwork of which notice had already been given to the Hon. Secretary by Mr. C. Brazenor, jun., the most youthful member of the Earthworks Survey Section.

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On Saturday, September 28, a meeting of the Yorkshire Numismatic Fellowship was held in the rooms of the Barnsley Naturalists' Society, the President, Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., in the chair. He read a letter from Mr. H. B. Earle Fox in reference to the reopening of the Mints at various places, including Kingston-upon-Hull and York, in March, 1299. The Frescobaldi Merchants of Venice farmed the Mints; there were four furnaces at Kingston-upon-Hull. The joint output of the two Mints between April 27 and December 31 of the same year was 17,285 pounds of silver pennies, which at 243 pennies to the pound means over 4,200,000. The dies when done with were delivered to the Archbishop of York. Mr. S. Kirkwood read a paper on "Transport Tokens," and exhibited and described specimens of eighteenth-century tokens issued by carriers, or having relation or reference to the transit of goods. Mr. T. Pickersgill exhibited two seventeenth-century tokens having thereon representations of a packhorse. Mr. A. Knight exhibited Siege pieces of Newark for vi*d.*, ix*d.*, and xii*d.* Mr. J. Digby Firth exhibited some new Colonial bronze coins, a Flintshire bank token for vi*d.*, and a number of foreign coins—viz., those of Russia, Malta, China, Japan, and Brabant. Mr. E. Croft exhibited four silver Edward I. pennies of London, Bristol, Canterbury, and Waterford. Mr. S. H. Hamer exhibited Siege pieces of Newark for xxx*d.* and xii*d.*, a Pontefract shilling of octagonal shape, and an Ormonde shilling. He also exhibited two unpublished tokens of Almondbury—one, by reason of being heart-shaped, by Nicholas Creave, the other, by John Kaye, is not included in Williamson's list; also the exceedingly rare half-crown, issued in 1811 by the proprietors of the Staverton factory, near Bradford, in Wiltshire; and three trays of farthing and halfpenny tokens of the eighteenth century. He also read a paper descriptive of the designs and in reference to the circumstances connected therewith.

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A special meeting of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland was held in Dublin on October 1, as the first statutory general meeting held under the charter, when the latter was submitted to the meeting, and the existing Council and officers of the society were declared elected in accordance with its provisions.

A quarterly general meeting of the society was held on the same evening. The papers read were "The Holy Well at Kilboy" (illustrated with lantern-slides), by Rev. Samuel Hemphill, and "Ceremony at the Marriage of Thomas Strettell and Elizabeth Willcocks, of the Society of Friends, Dublin, 1725, and Notes on said Society," by Mr. E. J. French.

The following day the members of the society visited Fore, Co. Westmeath. Fore is remarkable for its interesting ecclesiastical remains associated with St. Fechin. They comprise an anchorite cell, St. Fechin's Church with its celebrated cyclopean doorway, and the thirteenth-century monastery built by the Nugents after the Anglo-Norman Conquest. Dr. Cochrane kindly explained the architecture and remains to the members.

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Other meetings have been the visit of the Exeter Diocesan Archæological Society to Netherexe, Rewe, and Stoke Canon churches in September; the excursion to Tong and Fulneck of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society on September 14; the visit of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society to Walthamstow on September 21; the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries on September 25; the Sunderland Antiquarian Society on October 8, when Dr. T. Coke Squance read a paper on "Some Precious and Semi-Precious Stones and their Legends"; and the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society on October 11.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

Book-Prices Current. Vol. XXVI. By J. H. Slater. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. x + 835. Price 25s. 6d.

The first four parts of this volume have already been noticed in the *Antiquary* (see *ante*, pp. 110, 188, 270, 347). The fifth contains the conclusion of the Huth Sale (C and D books) and sundry miscellaneous sales, concluding with the last of the season at Sotheby's on July 31 and August 1 and 2 last. These do not contain anything unusual beyond the record of the sale of the first four folios of Shakespeare's plays (from the library formed during the early part of the last century by Mr. Henry B. H. Beaufoy) in one lot to Mr. Quaritch for £3,500; and an important MS. narrative of Captain Cook's last voyage and death, "compiled by a member of the crew after his return home, from notes made secretly on board, sailors not being allowed on this voyage to keep any diaries," which went to Messrs. Maggs for £150. On June 27 Sotheby's sold "A Brass A B C, with a hole in the handle for hanging in a children's country school, 5½ inches by 2½ inches, with an inscription on back, partly illegible, but in which the word 'School' and date 1729 can be read." This horn-book went to Mr. Quaritch for £25.

In his always interesting and informing introduction, Mr. Slater says that this volume chronicles the results of the most successful season held since the commencement of the series to which it belongs. Books representing a total value of £181,780 have changed hands in the course of the season ending August, 1912, the average sum realized per lot having been rather more than £5—"an unprecedentedly large amount, the nearest approach to it being in 1907, when the average stood at £4 4s. 2d." This high average is, of course, due to the great Huth Library, of which the letters A–D only have so far been dealt with. These letters alone have realized £80,990. Apart from the Huth books, there has been nothing specially remarkable; but Mr. Slater points out what will specially interest many book-buyers—that "generally speaking, books which do not, for one reason or another, appeal to the richer class of collectors, are more accessible than they were a few years ago, and realize smaller sums than they did then." The volume takes its place as the latest of a series of books, the value of which to all who deal in or collect books, or indeed to all who take an interest of any kind in books, cannot be expressed in words. Vol. XXVI. of *Book Prices Current* is as absolutely indispensable as any of its predecessors.

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WRIGHT'S COURT HAND RESTORED. Tenth Edition. Corrected and enlarged. By C. T. Martin, B.A., F.S.A. Thirty plates. London: *Stevens and Sons, Ltd.*, 1912. 4to., pp. xx+103. Price 21s. net.

The first edition of this work, by Andrew Wright, of the Inner Temple, came out as long ago as 1773, when English palæography was in its infancy. Gradually improved in successive editions, it held its place as the one guide to the reading of old charters, deeds, national rolls, and other records, for fully a century. Of late years several shorter and cheaper aids of a like description have made their appearance, but Wright's work has always held its own among genuine students. The ninth edition, materially improved and enlarged, was brought out by Mr. C. T. Martin, late Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, in 1879, and now, after more than thirty years' interval, the demand has arisen for this tenth edition. This last issue includes the twenty-three original copper plates, together with seven new plates, whilst numerous additions and corrections have been made in the glossaries which form the appendix. We strongly advise all those who study, or desire to study, old muniments or records, to purchase this authoritative work, now brought up to date.

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THE OLD ENGLISH COUNTRY SQUIRE. By P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A. With twenty-four illustrations, of which eight are in colour. London: *Methuen and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xii+347. Price 10s. 6d. net.

This volume is a natural sequel to Mr. Ditchfield's former books on the Old-Time Parson and the Parish Clerk, and, in some respects, it is the best of the three. Mr. Ditchfield possesses the pen of a ready writer, and he is always readable. In addition, this book is well planned, and brings together a great deal of interesting matter. The author tends to idealize his hero a little, but this is only natural, and, on the whole, the pictures given are truthful representations of what the English squire has been at different periods of history and in different parts of the country; and the drawing of such pictures, of course, involves a good deal of detail of English rural life as picturesque background. The subject is so large, and the material so ample, that we feel sure Mr. Ditchfield has had to exercise some self-denial, and probably has felt some difficulty as to inclusion and exclusion. Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Sussex squires have chapters to themselves; and other counties could easily have furnished many more. Such chapters as those on the Squire in the Seventeenth Century, The Squire in Literature, Stories of Squires, and so on, could have been expanded indefinitely. But Mr. Ditchfield has made good choice of material, and the result is a book that is sure to be popular. We have noticed one or two slips. It is very odd to find Cæsar's Camp, Wimbledon, figuring as one of the "country seats" of the late Mr. Drax (p. 312)—Stonehenge can hardly be described as the seat of its owner; East Mascalls, which is described as "near Tunbridge Wells" (p. 131), is really about a mile to the east of the pretty Sussex village of Lindfield, and is some twenty miles or more from Tunbridge Wells; Gascoigne's "Steeple Glass" (p. 14) is a misprint for the *Steele Glas;* and "Hippelwhite" (p. 135), as a compeer of Chippendale and Sheraton, may also be attributed to the printer; as well as "lay" for "lie," which gives the reader a shock on p. 66. The illustrations are appropriate, and those in colour are well reproduced. There is an adequate index. Mr. Ditchfield, in his preface, speaks of the book as completing the trilogy—clerk, parson, and squire—but we would suggest for his consideration that there is ample room for a fourth volume to do justice to the stout old English Yeoman.

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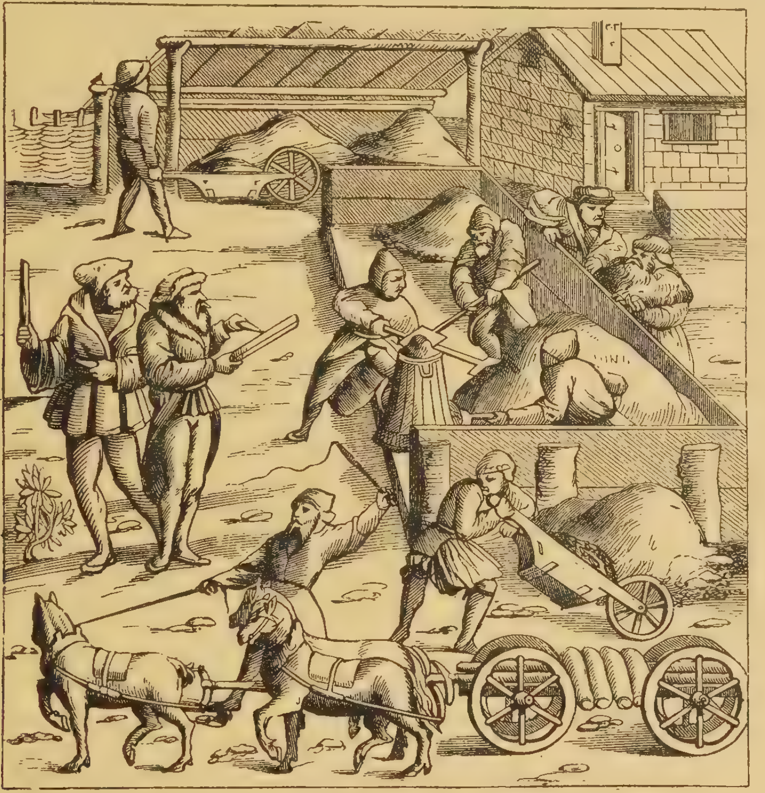
ELIZABETHAN KESWICK: Extracts from the Original Account-Books (1564-1577) of the German Miners, in the Archives of Augsburg. Transcribed and translated by W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A. Fourteen illustrations. Kendal: *Titus Wilson*, 1912. Demy 8vo. pp. viii+219. Price 5s. net.

Not much has been known hitherto of the doings and affairs of the German miners who were active at Keswick and elsewhere in the Lake District in the times of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., though the mere fact of the settlement has "roused the imagination of many readers," as Professor Collingwood remarks—not least, we may add, his own, the fruitful results of which may be found in his charming story of *Dutch Agnes Her Valentine.* Mr. Collingwood, however, had the happy thought that, as the mines were financed by an Augsburg firm, records might still exist in the archives of that city. The first inquiries did not have much result, but later the original account-books of the mining firm were discovered, and were placed at Mr. Collingwood's disposal. "Not only," he says, "do they contain the business memoranda of the Germans from the start of the enterprise until it passed into other hands in 1577, but the actual 'journals,' written at Keswick, and full of details which almost amount to gossip." The amount of material is immense. In the stiff-covered volume before us, which is No. VIII. of the Tract Series of the Cumberland Archæological Society, Mr. Collingwood has translated a series of extracts which throw vivid light, not so much on the business and commercial career of the German firm—that will be dealt with fully in a German work—though they show that Messrs. Haug and Co. burnt their fingers over the mining enterprise, but on the conditions of life in the Lake District in Elizabethan times. These pages are most illuminating. Here we read of the construction of the workmen's bath; details of the cost of travelling; prices for work and the amounts of workmen's wages; prices of draperies, food, and domestic supplies of every kind; purchases of books; and a hundred other matters. Incidentally, in lists of debtors and creditors, we get a "Directory of the Lake District" in 1574. Many entries "suggest facilities of travel and transport beyond any we might have expected at this period." It is impossible, indeed, to name half the matters elucidated and illustrated in these pages, which bring us very close indeed to the daily domestic, parochial, and business life of the time. There are curious little glimpses, too, of the great events happening on the stage of national life both in this country and on the Continent. The book must have cost Mr. Collingwood very considerable labour, for which all who use it will owe him many thanks. It is a most useful and permanently valuable piece of work. There are indexes of persons and places, but no index of topics and matters illustrated, which is an omission to be regretted. The illustrations, one of which we are courteously permitted to reproduce on this page, are chiefly taken from sixteenth-century books, illustrating mining and metal-working. They include one or two facsimiles of autographs and pages of the "Journals." It is strange, we may note by the way, that, according to the newspapers, a German company has recently undertaken to re-start lead-mines near Keswick, and there is talk of new developments in copper-mining there.



SORTING THE ORE: THE TWO MASTERS ON THE LEFT ARE TRYING THE "STREAK" ON THE TOUCHSTONE.
(From Munster's *Cosmographia*, Basel, 1552, a copy of which was among the books at Keswick at this time.)

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NOTES ON EPWORTH PARISH LIFE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By A. F. Messiter. Three illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. viii + 81. Price 5s. net.

The village of Epworth is indissolubly connected with the name and fame of the Wesleys. About half of this pleasant and well-written little book is devoted to Samuel Wesley, John Wesley's father, who was rector during the first thirty-five years of the eighteenth century. Mr. Messiter gives many interesting particulars of his ways and doings. He sums up some of the rector's characteristics with admirable terseness when he remarks that Samuel Wesley "was given to driving the machinery of discipline without using enough of the oil of tact." Some of the curious correspondence here given, with specimens of Wesley's entries in the parish registers, amply justify this verdict. His attempts to enforce penance in the case of certain offences were remarkably persistent. From local manuscripts Mr. Messiter throws other interesting sidelights on details of parochial life in Samuel Wesley's time. Details of collections in brief; and of the administration of the poor-box—this from particulars preserved in the "Church Book"—are also given. In another section, dealing with John Romley, curate-in-charge from 1739, Mr. Messiter breaks a lance in defence of this clergyman who has received considerable abuse, much of it ill-founded and undeserved, because of his treatment of John Wesley. From another fragmentary paper in the church-box we get a curious glimpse of the preparations made for defence against Prince Charlie's army in 1745, in case the Highlanders should have turned east after Derby. The little book is thoroughly readable, and contains a good deal of curious information. It is illustrated by three facsimiles of old parish documents.

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ESSAYS ON QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH "BEOWULF." By Knut Stjerna, Ph.D. Translated and edited by John R. Clark Hall, M.A., Ph.D. One hundred and twenty-eight illustrations and two maps. Coventry: *Curtis and Beamish, Ltd.*, 1912 (Viking Club Extra Series, Vol. III.). Large royal 8vo., pp. xxxvi + 284. Price 12s. 6d. net.

This work is sure of a warm welcome from the ever-widening circle of students who find a fascination in the old English epic whereof it treats. It reminds us in some ways of Spence's *Polymetis*, which bore as its sub-title "An Inquiry concerning the Agreement between the works of the Roman Poets and the Remains of the Ancient Artists," and contained—this is by the way—a caricature of Dr. Cooke, Provost of Eton, as an ass, teaching! Still more pertinent for purposes of comparison is the volume in which Dr. Schliemann's excavations at Mycenæ were made to throw light on the Homeric poems. The present handsome publication has the advantage of being edited by Dr. Hall, already known for his labours in this field. His chief contribution is a judicious introduction, in which he has included a brief notice of the author, and he has supplemented or corrected the text wherever such a course has seemed desirable, but with a sparing hand. The essays have been translated into excellent English, but after his version of the *Beowulf* Dr. Hall probably found this task not very exacting. A word of thanks is due for the index.

It is much to be regretted that Dr. Stjerna, whose portrait forms the frontispiece, should have been cut off at the early age of thirty-five. The essays, however, written at different dates, contain few suggestions of immaturity beyond a tendency to build too confidently on what sometimes impresses one as an insecure foundation. That Stjerna's theories will not command unqualified acceptance is a foregone conclusion; but the archæological, historical, and anthropological value of his work is unquestionable, and those who most dissent from his inferences may still feel grateful for the mine of information placed at their disposal in the letterpress, as well as for the numerous plates. The latter bring home to us with startling vividness various objects—*e.g.*, boar-helmets—of which frequent mention is made in the *Beowulf*, but of which those allusions necessarily convey but a vague idea. With these figures of exhumed sculptures before us, we are transported to the atmosphere of the sixth century of our era, and can return to the study of the unique poem with a profounder sense of reality for the insight here afforded into the material conditions of the romantic age of the migrations.—F.J.S.

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A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST DESCRIPTIVE OF ROMANO-BRITISH ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS IN GREAT BRITAIN. By Arthur H. Lyell, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge: *University Press*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xii + 156. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The idea of this handbook is admirable. Architectural remains of the Roman era in Britain have been found in most of the counties of England and Wales, and in most of the southern counties of Scotland. They have been found and re-found at different dates. Some sites have been fully, some partially, explored. The student who wishes to know what has been done on any particular site has no reference list at hand—or rather, he had no such list before the appearance of the book before us. Mr. Lyell gives an alphabetical list of sites in each county, with references to the books, publications of societies, magazines and journals, in which particulars of discovery or of excavation have appeared. Under London and the larger towns the references are again classified under localities. The result is an extremely useful handbook. Mr. Lyell includes books of dates from the seventeenth century to the present day, so that his lists include references of very different degrees of usefulness. A more eclectic list, giving references to accounts of an authoritative kind only, would, perhaps, have served the student better; still, most of those who are likely to use the book know pretty well what degree of authority attaches to the sources given, and there is much to be said for making the list as complete as possible, especially from the historical point of view. Mr. Lyell's work represents an immense amount of labour, and students, whose time the use of the book will save, must owe him a very real debt of gratitude. It is very clearly printed, and fully indexed.

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MALTA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN RACE. By R. N. Bradley. With map and fifty-four illustrations. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. 336. Price 8s. 6d. net.

In this book Mr. Bradley has dealt with a subject which at present most archæologists are timid about discussing. On the basis of the evidence of Malta alone he has propounded a theory that the "Mediterranean race" of Sergi and others is spread over a much wider area than was hitherto imagined. He further appeals to Malta to prove conclusively the African origin of this race. But he seems to have laid the greatest stress on the weakest evidence, and to have underestimated the value of much that would have been of service. He devotes, for instance, thirty pages to an account of Maltese folk-lore, and but eight to prehistoric pottery. He attaches prime importance also to the evidence both of the skull measurements and language. But language, tradition, and skull measurements are apt to prove too much. By using them alone we can connect regions and races that archæology shows to be distinct. Mr. Bradley would have been much more convincing had he given us a careful analysis of all the available pottery evidence, and a close scrutiny of the smallest signs of trade connections between Malta and the places to which he links it. Archæology is less likely to lead astray than similarities in language and customs.

Nevertheless his generalizations on the prevalence of pre-Aryan customs and modes of thought in modern Aryan civilizations are fascinating even if they do seem a little arbitrary. Evidence that "carries no conviction and admits of no refutation" is always interesting.

In regard to Crete, it is a pity he does not refer to Sir A. Evans's reports instead of appealing for evidence to the manifestly unscientific works of Mosso. What, for instance, does he mean by the "tomb of Minos" referred to on p. 99? Murray and Evans have shown that the King of Knossos never died "officially," but that each Minos reigned for nine years, and then went to the cave of Dicte and was "replaced" by a new king.

But on the whole Mr. Bradley has presented an extremely interesting and stimulating work on a subject that is at present too little known, and he has fulfilled the primary demands of archæology by providing many admirable photographs and an excellent map in illustration of his points.

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THE ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF PRIMITIVE MAN. By Albert Churchward, M.D. Forty-six illustrations. London: *George Allen and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. 88. Price 5s. net.

This amazing little book, an extension of a recently delivered lecture, gravely asks us to believe that man was first evolved from the anthropoid ape in the Nile Valley, in the form of the still extant small pygmy! From the pygmy we are confidently assured that the evolution of the human race followed this order in progressive ascent: "1. Bushman. 2. Masaba Negro. 3. Nilotic Negro. 4. Masi. 5. Mongoloids, and then the so-called Aryanists." His contention is that the progress and evolution of man can still be traced from the original chocolate-brown pygmy upwards step by step, each of the graduated stages being now present on the earth. Dr. Churchward readily admits that his theories are contrary to the conclusions of "all the learned men of the present day." But this fact does not in the slightest degree moderate the absolutely dogmatic series of wild assertions with which these hundred pages abound. We strongly doubt whether the writer will win a single convert among intelligent anthropologists. He promises us to complete within two years a volume on *The Origin and Evolution of the Human Race*, of which this small book constitutes a chapter.

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Many pamphlets are on our table. In *The Dawn of the Christian Faith in Rome in the Light of Some Recent Explorations* (Milford-on-Sea, E. W. Hayter; price 6d.) Mr. W. Ravenscroft, F.S.A., gives interesting particulars of recent discoveries in the catacombs, especially in those of Priscilla, Domitilla, and St. Callixtus, with various other details and suggestions, largely inspired by the writings and personal help of Professor Marucchi. It is illustrated by a picture of the ancient baptistery in the catacomb of Priscilla, from a water-colour drawing by the author. Sir H. G. Fordham has issued in pamphlet form the very full and valuable paper, now illustrated by two plates, entitled *Notes on British and Irish Itineraries and Road-Books*, which he read in the Geographical Section of the British Association at Dundee in September of this year; and also, in French, the paper on *La Cartographie des Provinces de France*, 1594-1757, with two illustrations, which he communicated to the Archæological Congress of France held at Saumur and Angers in June, 1910. Sir Herbert is well known as one of the foremost of English cartographers, and these pamphlets, in fulness and careful accuracy of treatment, will add to his reputation. We have also received several more of the useful publications of the Hull Museum, sold at the Museum, price 1d. each. A second edition of No. 6 deals with *Early Hull Tobacco-Pipes and Their Makers*. The many specimens described and illustrated, and the many makers' marks reproduced, make this pamphlet a valuable addition to the scanty literature of the subject. No. 88 is the usual *Quarterly Record of Additions*, dated June, 1912, containing illustrated notes on a Neolithic celt, a man-trap, sundry tokens, and coins recently found, a model of an old-time whaling-ship, and other matter. No. 89 contains a capital paper by the curator, Mr. T. Sheppard, on *Glimpses of Old Hull in the Light of Recent Excavations*, with several excellent plates and other illustrations in the text.

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The *Pedigree Register*, September (227, Strand; 10s. 6d. per annum) is indispensable to genealogists. This quarterly part contains pedigrees of several families and notes on many others. There are notes of old law cases, copies of inscriptions in St. Luke's old burial-ground, Chelsea, and an instalment of the entries in Bromley College Register, 1679-1800, and much other matter of genealogical interest and importance. The *Scottish Historical Review*, October, opens with an able sketch of the work of "Lord Elgin in Canada, 1847-1854," by Mr. J. L. Morison. Mr. R. W. Twigge gives lists, with many extracts, of "Jacobite Papers at Avignon"; Mr. James Dallas discusses "The Honorific 'The'"; and "The Scottish Progress of James VI.," by the Hon. G. A. Sinclair, and "The Origin of the Holy Loch in Cowall, Argyll," by Mr. N. D. Campbell, are among the other papers in a number of unusually varied attractions. In the *Architectural Review*, October, we specially note "Japanese Architecture," by Mr. H. H. Statham; "The Origin of Structural Forms," by Mr. L. M.

Phillipps; and "Some Lugano Campaniles," by Mr. M. F. A. Tench, and a host of beautiful illustrations. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, September, and an interesting catalogue (102 pages) of "Books, MSS., and Portraits relative to the Stuarts, their Friends, their Enemies, and their Times," issued by Messrs. Ellis, of New Bond Street.

Correspondence.

ABERCROMBY'S "BRONZE AGE POTTERY."

TO THE EDITOR.

In reading the proof of my review of the above (*Antiquary*, October, 1912, p. 377, bottom of second column), I regret to have allowed a mistake to pass which did not occur in the original draft. "The South Lodge Camp is in Dorset, not in Wilts," should read, *The South Lodge Camp is in Wilts, not in Dorset.* This error is all the less pardonable as I know the camp well, and it is the first earthwork of which I made a contoured plan. Martin Down Camp was in Wilts at the time it was archæologically examined, but is now, I believe, in Hants. The South Lodge Camp is only a hundred or two feet over the Dorset border.

H. St. George Gray.

Taunton Castle,
October 11, 1912.

LESNES ABBEY EXCAVATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Two years since you were good enough to notice the work then partly executed by the Woolwich Antiquarian Society in tracing and uncovering the buried remains of the great Augustinian Abbey of Lesnes, just on the Kentish border of London at Abbey Wood. I now desire to inform you that the operations are nearly complete, and that, with valuable expert assistance, and under the advice of many well-known archæologists, the whole of the foundations have been laid bare and carefully planned, various important discoveries being made in the process.

We have numerous relics for which we shall soon be seeking suitable and permanent homes available to the public, and the effigy of a knight in complete armour and richly coloured has already been placed in the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington. The figure dates from *circa* 1310, and is believed to represent a De Luci of Newington, a relative of the Abbey founder, Richard de Luci. There are also brass casements of remarkable patterns and monumental slabs with inscriptions, one of which bears the name of Avelina, probably the founder's daughter.

Rather more than £200 has been expended, and, as there is little hope of purchasing and preserving the ruins, it is contemplated to close down the works shortly, and restore the site to its former level. At the same time we hope to issue a full and final report, but before the remains disappear there is yet opportunity for interested visitors to see what has been done. Work is now restricted to Saturday afternoons, and some one of the committee will always be available to conduct parties round at three o'clock.

As a last word, in case any wealthy benefactor or corporation should desire to save the old Abbey from reinterment and eventual extermination by the house-builder, it may be estimated that the cost of purchasing and preserving the requisite area of about three acres will probably be from £800 to £1,000.

W. T. Vincent,
President, Woolwich Antiquarian Society.

Woolwich,
September 27, 1912.

WHERE WAS ICTIS?

TO THE EDITOR.

The suggested identification of Ictis with Portland in the September *Antiquary* seems highly probable, as the connection of the island with the mainland is even now little more than a causeway, only a continuation of the Chesil Bank or Beach; and if this causeway were covered by high tides in Roman times, probably the long stretch of the Fleet would have been deep enough for a port. Would the existence of the village of Portisham on the hill near the head of the Fleet suggest a former port on the water below?

But as the question "Where was Ictis?" seems to challenge another reply, might not the Isle of Purbeck be put forward as having a claim? If that were the locality, then Ictis and Vectis would be the opposite points of a large bay, very sheltered and having very little rise and fall of tide, an excellent situation for a port if the water were deeper in Poole Harbour.

Either spot might be found to have the requisite qualifications if closely investigated, but I have only the recollection of former visits to guide me.

Jas. Kirk.

Closeburn,
Longfield, Kent,
September 18, 1912.

BENETT FAMILY.

TO THE EDITOR.

I wonder if any of your readers can give me any information regarding a certain Miss Benett who was stated to be the mistress of one of the Georges. She was, I believe, painted by Dowman, and Messrs. Graves of Pall Mall reproduced the picture, of which I have a copy. I am anxious to find out if she was any relation of mine.

John Benett.
(Of Pyt House, Tisbury.)

Hatch House,
Tisbury, Wilts,
September 27, 1912.

Note to Publishers.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

The Antiquary.

DECEMBER, 1912.

Notes of the Month.

THE Select Committee appointed to join with a Select Committee of the House of Commons, to whom were referred the Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Bill (House of Lords), the Ancient Monuments Protection Bill (House of Lords), and the Ancient Monuments Protection (No. 2) Bill (House of Lords), have issued their Report. The Committee express the opinion that the Ancient Monuments Protection Bill (House of Lords) and the Ancient Monuments Protection (No. 2) Bill (House of Lords) should not be proceeded with, and are further of opinion that the Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Bill (House of Lords) should be allowed to proceed. The Committee think that, in the case of an ancient monument declared by the Commissioners of Works, on the recommendation of the Advisory Board, to be a monument of national importance, and after an opportunity has been given to the owner to be heard, the consent of the Commissioners of Works should be obtained before any structural alterations are undertaken, which consent should not be unreasonably withheld. All such monuments should be exempt from probate and death duties. The Committee are of opinion that it is most important that churches now used for public worship should be protected in the preservation of their architectural and historic interest at all times, and especially when faculties are applied for in order to restore, alter, or repair them. The Committee are aware that the ecclesiastical authorities, along with the general sense of the nation, are increasingly alive to the necessity of protecting old churches, while doing what is necessary for their use as places of public worship; but they are of opinion that there are still cases where due regard is not had to architectural and historic considerations in dealing with these fabrics. The Committee hope that the Bench of Bishops may take this matter under early consideration with a view to taking collective action. Although the Committee's recommendations as to churches only apply to England and Wales, yet they think that suitable provision in accordance with Scottish law should be made to protect the historic ecclesiastical buildings of Scotland. The Committee are strongly of opinion that although chattels do not come under the definition of "Ancient Monuments," yet such movable property as plate and other articles of historic and artistic interest as belong either to a municipal corporation or to the Established Church should be subject to protection similar to that extended by this Bill to fixed objects. The Committee think that a separate Advisory Board should be appointed for Scotland and one for Wales.

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The Cambrian Archæological Society will hold its annual meeting next year, jointly with the Wiltshire Archæological Society, at Devizes. Professor Boyd Dawkins is the new President of the Cambrian Society, and Mr. W. Heward Bell, High Sheriff of Wilts, is President of the Wilts Association. The local secretary for the meeting will be Mr. B. H. Cunnington, F.S.A. (Scot.), who is a member of both societies.

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An interesting find was made in October in the churchyard of Caerwent—the famous old Roman city of Siluria—of a stone coffin, containing a skeleton of a twelfth or thirteenth century ecclesiastic. With the skeleton were found a pewter chalice and a morse.

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At Messrs. Sotheby's on November 12, in the second session of the sale of the library of the late Dowager Lady Napier and Ettrick, some interesting relics of the inventor of logarithms appeared. Among them were the original wooden and metal numbering rods, called "Napier's bones," used by John Napier in his *Rabdologiæ, seu Numerationis per Virgulas libri duo* in 1615, and forming the first attempt at the invention of a calculating machine. For these £121 was paid by Mr. Quaritch.

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Five years ago the Bishop of Bath and Wells raised a fund for the purchase of Glastonbury Abbey, which consequently passed out of private ownership into the possession of the Church of England, and was vested in trustees. It was then felt that the time had come for making a thorough and systematic examination of the grounds in order to discover, if possible, the position of the various monastic buildings, and of certain chapels and other features which were believed to have existed in or around the great church. Excavations were begun under the superintendence of Mr. F. Bligh Bond, who has ungrudgingly given a large amount of time to the work. In the last four years many missing features of the ground-plan of the buildings have been recovered, and disputed points cleared up.

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The foundations of the Edgar and St. Dunstan Chapels, the great north porch, the two western towers, and a western aisle to the north transept, have all been brought to light; as have also the remains of the cloister, chapter-house, the sub-vault of the refectory, and many other interesting features. Full reports of the work have been presented to the Somersetshire Archæological Society yearly, and published in the volumes of their *Proceedings* for 1908-1911. As these foundations lay at a depth of from 4 to 8 feet below the surface, the work of uncovering them entailed considerable expense. This expense has been met in part by subscriptions, donations, the proceeds of lectures given by Mr. Bond, and by a grant from the trustees; but there is still a debt of £120, for which Mr. Bond and the executors of the late Prebendary Barnwell are responsible. A special effort is being made to liquidate the debt. We cordially commend the appeal to our readers. In view of the great results achieved, and the generous help given by Mr. Bond, a ready response should be forthcoming. Donations may be sent to Mr. H. St. George Gray, The Castle, Taunton.

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A loan from H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, G.C.S.I., consisting of an interesting selection of 101 Indian drawings from the Baroda State Museum collection, has been shown in the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum since Monday, November 4. It will continue on exhibition for a period of three months. The collection comprises chiefly Rajput illuminated tempera paintings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and has been arranged in Room 4 in the Lower Gallery. Entrance in the Imperial Institute Road.

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The *Architect* of October 18 contained an architectural and historical article of unusual interest on Throndhjem Cathedral, by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry, with a ground-plan and five illustrations.

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A burial urn was recently found at Mistley, Essex. It belongs to the Bronze Age, and is a very good specimen. The bones in it are pronounced by a doctor to be those of a full-grown man. The probable date of burial was about 600 B.C. It is hoped that the urn will ultimately be deposited in Colchester Museum; but the matter has not yet been finally settled, and the urn is still on view at Mistley Norman School.

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According to the *Builder*, October 25, Sir Henry Norman, M.P., has found in an "antiquities" shop in a small Italian town what he believes to be a genuine collection of the electrical appliances which Volta made for his experiments that led to the discovery of "voltaic" electricity, together with the original one-fluid primary battery—Volta's "crown of cups," and many personal and domestic articles used by him, as also some of his papers, letters, portraits, etc. It appears that these objects have passed from father to son, having been bequeathed by Volta to his cook and body-servant, who was the uncle of the present owner's grandfather. Sir Henry Norman suggests that in the event of their authenticity being established the apparatus, appliances, and other articles might be purchased for presentation to the Royal Institution.

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The *Manchester Guardian*, October 21, reported that in the course of the work of restoring the cloisters of Chester Cathedral some interesting discoveries had been made. The work was necessitated by some of the groining of the east cloister collapsing. One of the most remarkable things is the finding of over 250 tons of earth and weighty fragments of masonry pressing on the groined roofs of the east cloister and vestibule of the chapter-house. This solid mass, varying in depth to a maximum of about 5 feet, is evidently the ruins of buildings demolished or fallen into decay, but it has remained through many decades unknown, and the marvellous fact is that the roof of the cloister, not built to carry such an accumulation, has not collapsed altogether. Interesting architectural features also have been revealed, including an Early English archway of a former building in the cloister roof, a quatrefoil window (one of three) at the head of a flight of steps, and a doorway communicating with a staircase through which the monks in the old days would go from their dormitories possibly to their night services in the church. Another discovery is that of three bricked-up small arched windows in the south wall of the refectory, just above the "reader's pulpit."

The timely proposal is made that the refectory as a whole should be restored. This fabric is thirteenth-century work, but it has been cut in two; and as it now contains examples almost unique, it is earnestly hoped that its restoration will only be a matter of time and money. The "Bishop's Chapel," which was in use when the Bishop's Palace was on the site of the King's School (erected by Henry VIII.), has been found in a critical condition. The architect who has charge of the work (Mr. Gilbert Scott) thinks that the structure might not have stood another winter.

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We take the following very interesting paragraphs from *Nature*, November 7: "We learn from the *Times* of October 31 that Count Begouen, the well-known investigator of prehistoric archæology, has made a remarkable discovery in the cave known as Tus Ditboubert, in the district of Montesquieu-Aventès (Ariège), where three months ago he found mural paintings of animals, presumably of Aurignacian Age. On October 10 the Count and his son broke through a mass of stalactites, and in the new gallery thus exposed found two clay figures, respectively 26 inches and 30 inches long, representing a bull and cow bison. They appear to have been attached originally to a rock, as one side is rough, while the other is completely modelled. They are nearly perfect; the only damage that they have received was that one of the horns of the female bison and its tail had been broken off; the tail was, however, found on the floor of the cave. A third small clay figure was also found, but it was so roughly modelled as to make it impossible to say what it represents.

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"In passing through the galleries the explorers found many footprints of bears and human beings. In one of the galleries, where there was a number of otherwise indistinguishable marks on the floor, some fifty imprints of human heels were discovered, and Count Begouen, in his communication to the Academy of Inscriptions of Paris on October 30, suggested that these may represent traces of ritual observances or dances similar to those which have been observed among the savage tribes of the present day in Australia and Africa. This is the first time clay figures of Palæolithic date have been discovered, and it affords one more example of the wonderful finds that have been yielded by the French caves. A very large number of engravings and carvings of animals on bone and ivory have been found, as well as engravings and paintings on the walls of caves, in France and Spain; mural carvings in low relief are also known, outlines of bison traced on the clay floor occur in a cave at Niaux, and now clay figurines have come to light.

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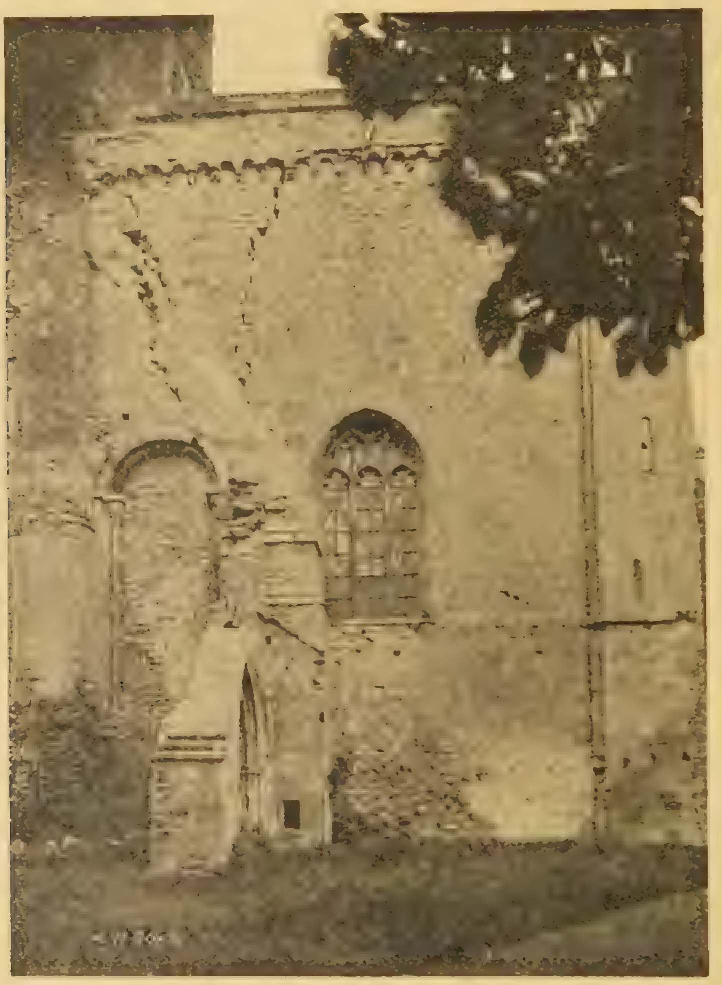
"There can be little doubt that many of these works of art had what we now term a magico-religious significance. Artists are not likely to have carved, engraved, painted, or modelled in the black recesses of caves merely for the joy of expression, since few of their fellow-tribesmen would see their works of art, and then but imperfectly. The only adequate solution of the problem seems to be that these delineations and representations had a significance which was at the same time practical and religious, and it is possible that some at least of them were made for the purpose of enabling their originals to be captured, or may be, as in the case of certain Australian ceremonies, to increase their numbers; in either case, their significance would be more utilitarian than æsthetic."



PERSHORE ABBEY CHURCH: WEST WALL OF SOUTH TRANSEPT, SHOWING CRACKS.

We much regret to hear that a recent removal of ivy from the south transept walls of the Abbey Church at Pershore has disclosed serious defects, and careful examination has revealed further dangers. The origin of these lies in years long ago, but, as in many other ancient churches, they have only recently become acute. The transept is in danger both on its western side (see illustration) and at its southern end. The tower, unsupported on its western side since the demolition of the nave, shows signs of giving way: the wonder is that it has not done so before. The Norman nave went to ruin after the Dissolution in 1539; the Norman north transept fell down in the seventeenth century.

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Pershore Abbey is still a church of exceptional interest and value. The beautiful groining of the roof, with its forty-one bosses of great beauty and variety, the graceful combination of the triforium and clerestory, the splendid tower, and the lovely carving of the capitals of the clustered columns, are among the many striking features of the church. All lovers of our ecclesiastical architecture will feel that in view of the dangers to the fabric stated above, it is the bounden duty of those in charge of the church to insure its stability and preservation. We are glad to hear that so experienced and so conservative an architect has been consulted as Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A. He advises that the following steps be taken: (1) The careful repair and grouting with liquid cement of the west wall of the transept; (2) the buttressing of the tower on its western side; and (3) after due testing of a "living" crack in the southern end of the transept, to provide for its remedy, very possibly by under-pinning the foundations.

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The cost of these absolutely necessary steps in preservation of the historic fabric, with certain necessary minor repairs, is estimated at about £2,000. The parish, though not wealthy, has already raised some hundreds of pounds, and an appeal is now made for outside help to safeguard the fine old church. We have pleasure in supporting the appeal, which is endorsed by the Bishop of Worcester, Professor Willis Bund, F.S.A., and other well-known men. Contributions may be sent to the Vicar of Pershore (the Rev. F. R. Lawson), to Mr. W. J. Hunt, Hon. Sec. of Pershore Abbey Preservation Committee, to the Capital and Counties Bank, or to Lloyds Bank, Pershore.

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Workmen employed in removing Steppingly Church, on the Duke of Bedford's Woburn estate, have found some 500 silver pennies minted in the reign of Henry III. The coins, which are dated between 1248 and 1272, were concealed 5 feet below the present chancel floor and 1 foot below the ancient floor. It is thought that they were a votive offering in recognition of a safe return from abroad and placed before a shrine of the Virgin Mary by Peter di Vitella, who was Rector of the village from 1247 to 1273, and died in Italy. Claim has been laid to the treasure on behalf of the Crown.

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From the *Essex County Standard*, November 2, we learn that an interesting relic, in the shape of an old Dutch or Spanish anchor of about the Armada period, has been presented to the Colchester Museum. It was recovered from the Wallet three and a half miles off Clacton-on-Sea, where it had been an obstruction to the local fishermen for many generations. The anchor is about 11 feet long.

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There has been a great desire in South Wales to rob the unknown Palæolithic artist of the credit of being the decorator of the cave known as Bacon Hole, near the Mumbles, the discovery in which was described in the last of our November "Notes." The painting was first ascribed to a mythical boatman, whose height varied from 6 feet 7 inches to 7 feet 7 inches; then to a mining prospector searching for red ochre, who evidently considered the wall of a dark cave a suitable place to test it in; and to a tradesman, who was to have painted up an advertisement in the cave with the word "bread" in red letters, but apparently used parallel straight lines instead. Professor Breuil and Professor Sollas, who discovered the paintings, are, however, agreed that the paintings are ancient. When they first observed them, Professor Breuil found that it was impossible to remove the colour by the most vigorous rubbing, and lately, says the *Times*, Professor Sollas has paid another visit to the cave to reassure himself on the point whether the paintings are covered with stalactite or not. He has found that they are so covered, as he was able with a hammer and chisel to detach a fragment of the painted surface from a projecting corner, and this affords an excellent section through the deposits. A layer of the red paint is revealed, which covers an old layer of stalactite, and is itself covered by a later layer, in some cases as much as 2 millimetres thick. It is interesting to observe that a layer only 1 millimetre in thickness is sufficient completely to conceal the paint beneath it—a fact that explains the occasional discontinuity of the red bands.

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Whatever the final verdict may be as to the precise period of the paintings, it is satisfactory to know that due care is being taken for their protection. Colonel W. LL. Morgan has had the entrance to the inner chamber of the cave closed by an iron palisade with a padlocked door, of which he keeps the key. Visitors wishing to obtain access should apply to him.

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We take the following paragraph from the *Globe*, October 23: "It has fallen to the lot of two young boys to make a remarkable discovery in Mid-Russia at a village in the government of Poltava. Only a short distance below the surface they came across a collection of objects, the value and richness of which has only once been equalled in a country where such finds are not unusual. It consisted of vessels of silver and gold, arms and jewellery, some of which date back to the fourth century; gold coins found with the treasure have effigies of Heraclius and his son Constantine. It is supposed from one of the finest cups bearing a mounted figure of a Persian King that the treasure was the property of one of the chiefs of a nomad clan of Bulgars who wandered over the Russian Steppes, and who were wont to place their services at the disposal of the Persians for raids on the Byzantine Empire."

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In the olden days in Japan, writes Reuter's representative in Tokio, the masters of embalming were successful in securing to posterity an extraordinary amount of preservation in the bodies on which they operated. The *Japan Chronicle* draws attention to a case of this nature which has recently come to light in Kobe during the operations for laying out a public park around the statue of the late Prince Ito. The operations included the removal of some graves of the Aoyama family, situated in the rear of the Anyoji temple. Two graves were opened, belonging to old Daimyo, who were buried about 200 years ago. The graves were of very elaborate construction, consisting of stone cells with large coffins of wood, containing inner coffins of earthenware. When the coffins were opened those present were surprised to see that the bodies were in a state of perfect preservation, having all the appearance of wax figures. The old Amagasaki lords lay in almost lifelike freshness, dressed in the picturesque costume of an earlier day. Several valuable personal belongings were also found in the graves, including two long swords, women's hair ornaments, boxes for pocket inkstones, gold family seals, writing brushes, etc.

⁂

Berrow's Worcester Journal, November 9, had an interesting article, under the title of "Ancient Civic Offices," on Worcester's long line of mayors, from 1622 onwards, and on the chamberlains and bailiffs of Worcester and such neighbouring towns as Bewdley, Droitwich, and Kidderminster.

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A meeting, influentially attended, was held at Bedford on November 2, to found a Bedfordshire Historical Record Society. Mr. R. E. Prothero presided, and showed how much such a Society might do and how valuable and wide-ranging its work might be. We wish the new organization a prosperous career.

⁂

The *Westminster Gazette*, November 13, contained the following paragraph: "Considerable excitement prevails in artistic circles at Florence and Rome regarding a marvellous discovery which has just been made at the back of the helmet of Benvenuto Cellini's celebrated statue of Perseus. Here the artist's portrait of himself has just been found, 342 years after his death. Millions have admired this great work of his, without ever thinking that the versatile artist—not only the most famous goldsmith of the world, and a great engineer and warrior, but also the most curious original of his epoch (1500-1570)—would dream of playing one of his habitual tricks on his fellow-citizens by the aid of his masterpiece. A capital trick it has been. A fine portrait has been concealed in his wonderful statue, where nobody discovered it as long as he lived, and for centuries after his death, till, by a mere chance, it was discovered a few days ago. Benvenuto had many friends and some detractors, who, being jealous of his great successes, began to say that he was undoubtedly a very great goldsmith, but that he would never be able to make a big statue—when the goldsmith, to the general surprise, not only made the big and wonderful statue of Perseus, one of the finest monuments of the Loggia dei Lanzi in Florence, but also made it with two heads, one of which perpetuates his own well-shaped features! 'And,' says the *Tribuna*, 'he did not mention this whimsical idea in his interesting autobiography, probably out of scorn, seeing that nobody had found out his secret, and perhaps also because, soon or late, the secret would peep out, as it has done now, thus confirming the glory of one of the greatest Florentine artists, and of his very masterpiece, the Perseus, which has thus a new attraction for the many visitors to Tuscany's interesting capital.'"

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Mr. H. S. Toms writes to the *Sussex Daily News*, November 15: "Your archæological readers may be interested to learn that the fragments of the two Anglo-Saxon cinerary urns found in the edge of a chalk pit between ancient burial mounds on Summer Down, near Saddlescombe, during the excursion of the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club in October, have been presented to the Brighton Museum by Mr. Ernest Robinson. Careful study in the restoration of the pots has shown that only about half of the original vessels was found by the Club, the other portions, together with nearly the whole of the burnt bones comprising the cremations, having been previously trodden out, broken up, and lost. The largest pot, when complete, was 6½ inches high and 6½ inches in greatest diameter; the other being 4½ inches high and 5½ inches broad. Like all those belonging to the fine series obtained in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery between Hassocks and Hurstpierpoint, both these pots were hand-made. This group of cinerary urns, now exhibited on the middle shelf of Case 7, Room 1, of the Brighton Museum, is well worth study, especially by our local archæologists. The latter will observe that grains of flint and quartz sand figure largely in the composition of these pots. In fact, so much does the texture resemble that of the hand-made pots of still earlier times, notably those of the Bronze Age, that it seems impossible to assign a definite period to any fragment of hand-made pottery of this character found on the Downs. The student of the ordnance surveys knows that whole areas of the Downs are marked 'British and Roman pottery found here'; but, unless supported by proper record, or by objects exhibited in our museums, such statements on the local maps must not be too literally entertained."

Town-and-Gown Rows.

By F. J. Snell, M.A.

PRESERVED in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, is a manuscript containing a number of Latin poems on the greatest town-and-gown row in the annals of the University—that of St. Scholastica's Day (February 10), 1354-55. The MS. itself is believed to date from the commencement of the fifteenth century, but the poems, as is shown by internal evidence, are certainly earlier, and one of them appears to be almost contemporary with the events which it describes. The entire set has been reprinted in the third series of *Collectanea* of the Oxford Historical Society, together with a valuable introduction by the Rev. Henry Furneaux.

So many years have elapsed since the writer was in residence at Oxford that he is unable to say whether town-and-gown rows are still fashionable, but he has a distinct remembrance of a *mêlée* which took place in his undergraduate days, when one of his friends had the misfortune to be cut off by a party of foes, and, although not unversed in the art of self-defence, received severe punishment.

Such incidents are unpleasant, but, in point of seriousness, cannot be placed in the same category with the distractions of which the riot of St. Scholastica's Day was the culmination. When we come to think of it, town-and-gown rows, at certain stages of national history, were so much in the nature of things as to be downright inevitable. Physical force, private war and the duel—such methods of determining differences were clothed with legal sanction; and for centuries the heads of the University and the City experienced much difficulty in adjusting their relations. Any friction between them was bound to bring to the surface latent animosities, but the hot blood of youth did not always wait for an official pretext. Most of the scholars were poor enough, but they were ambitious and claimed distinction on the grounds of ability and learning. The natives, on the other hand, being human, resented the "airs" of the scholars, many of them no better born and, perhaps, considerably worse off than themselves. There was, accordingly, ample scope for the play of party spirit, which, in those rough times, occasionally found vent in terrible excesses.

The only versions of these troubles to which we have access are derived from academic sources, and necessarily they are biassed. Here and there, however, we meet with admissions, which prove that the fault was not entirely on the side of the "leprous burgesses"; and it is plain that King and Council did not accept the view that the gownsmen were the champions of the nobility against the disaffected masses.

The longest of the poems, entitled *The Complaint of the University of Oxford against the Laymen at the time of the Great Conflict*, fixes most of the blame on the then Mayor of Oxford, John de Bereford. The arch-villain of the piece, he had qualified himself for the part by a career of the deepest infamy. A boy of plebeian origin, he had committed a heinous crime in his native place, which he had been compelled to flee in order to avoid condign punishment. The University had received this viper into her service and promoted him to the honourable office of "scout." Outstripping his fellows, he had acquired property in the city, and nearly lost it again in the visitation of the plague; he had cheated orphans. Having become Mayor of Oxford, he had proved in that position a worthy disciple of Herod, raging with equal severity against clerks and laymen, and using both force and fraud. As regards the University, his chief end and aim was to effect a modification of her free statutes. The insidious attempt was resisted; the clerks stood up for their rights, and, in revenge, the viper assembled the gilds and began the riot.

This account of John de Bereford seethes with prejudice, and is hard to reconcile with what little we know of him. A thriving citizen and a benefactor of the Church, he kept a tavern, and it was there the spark arose that caused the conflagration. As far as Bereford was concerned, the occurrence seems to have been a pure accident.

Personalities excepted, there is no reason for doubting the broad outlines of the story as described in the poems. On St. Scholastica's Day itself the disturbance was relatively slight, but we are struck with the fact that lethal weapons—bows and arrows—were employed by the townsmen. They were opposed by a few scholars, and forced to beat a retreat. On the following day the Mayor issued a proclamation in the King's name, and the townsmen armed. Though vastly outnumbered, the scholars encountered them and drove them back to Carfax.

Weapons now failed the victorious scholars, and, to make matters worse, peasants by the thousand appeared before the gates and made common cause with the townsmen. One of the rustics forged a royal edict which served as a pretext for the lawless proceedings of his comrades. The cry of "Hawok!" was raised, together with other fear-inspiring exclamations, such as "Sle, sle!" and "Smyght faste! gyf good knok!" By this time the defenceless scholars had taken refuge in their halls, whither they were pursued by the rabble blowing horns and calling "Bycheson, cum forth!" For the moment there was no power that could arrest the violence of the mob, which broke into houses with axes or set fire to them from the outside; slew, wounded, or imprisoned the occupiers; and carried off books, money, jewels, clothes, and household utensils.

On the third day the Friars came to the rescue, bearing the Host as a shield. This was hurled to the ground with imprecations.

It was high time for the strong arm of the law to intervene, and the King—Edward III.—took stern measures, "breaking the enemy like a potter's vessel." The ringleaders were seized, shackled, and made to eat the bread, and drink the water of affliction in London. Two hundred of the rioters were committed to prison, six hundred were placed under the royal ban, and all were punished in one way or another. The city was laid under an interdict and forfeited some of its privileges, the control of the market being transferred to the University. This last somewhat prosaic touch does not come from any of the poems which revel in classical and Scriptural analogies, but it is plainly intimated that the University gained rather than lost by the affair. On the other hand, the grant of pardon, following submission to the Council, compels the conclusion that the young bloods were held to have been not wholly free from blame in the matter.

By way of penance the Mayor and Burgesses of Oxford were required by the Bishop of Lincoln to attend an anniversary Mass on St. Scholastica's Day at St. Mary's, the University Church, and present their offerings.

In 1640, when the Civil War was imminent, town-and-gown rows are said to have been of exceptional frequency, and the Mayor was provokingly disinclined to assist the Proctors in keeping the peace.

A big town-and-gown row took place in 1679, when Anthony Hall, vintner, was elected Mayor. "Some young scholars and servitors," says Anthony Wood, "heard his speech of thanks out of the balcony—viz., that he thanked them for their choice of him—that he could not speak French or Spanish, but that if they would walk to the Bear, they should find he could speak English, meaning, give them English ale and beer." This started a row, which lasted a week. Heads and arms were broken, and, finally, the tumult was appeased by the Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors.

Coming to more recent times, there appears to have been a very respectable *emeute* on the conclusion of the trial of Queen Caroline.

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Sculptured Representation of Baptism on English Fonts.

By Alfred C. Fryer, Ph.D., F.S.A.

THIS subject naturally falls under two headings, and firstly we must consider those sculptures which depict the Baptism of our Lord; and secondly those which portray the rite of baptism as a sacrament of the Church.*

With the exception of one doubtful example the Baptism of Christ is not found among the paintings in the catacombs of Rome, although it is met with in the famous mosaics of the baptisteries of St. John Sta. Maria in Cosmedin at Ravenna. It is also found on ivories which were carved about the middle of the sixth century, at the period when the great mosaics were executed; while the eighth century gives us a beautiful example on the wooden doors of the Church of Sitt Mirvam at Cairo. The treatment of the scene follows the account given in the Gospels, although it has been pointed out that the succession of events are depicted as all occurring at the same moment. Thus we find the Holy Spirit is descending as the Dove while our Lord is being baptized by St. John the Baptist instead of after He has come out of the River Jordan. Accessories not mentioned in Holy Scripture are added, such as angels holding the tunic of Christ, trees, perhaps, in reference to the words of the Baptist (St. Matt. iii. 10); and the river-god, leaning on an urn, and holding a reed to personify the Jordan, or in some cases two river-gods, in accordance with the legendary belief that our Lord was baptized at the meeting of the Jor and the Danus, as shown on the broken cross-shaft at Kells, co. Meath.

On the rune-inscribed font at Bridekirk, Cumberland, an interesting example of the Baptism of Christ may be found. The River Jordan is rising up in a heap, which some authorities believe was intended to symbolize the water going forward to meet our Lord, while others consider it is thus depicted in order to give the idea of perspective. This peculiarity may be seen on the representations of the River Jordan on the fonts of

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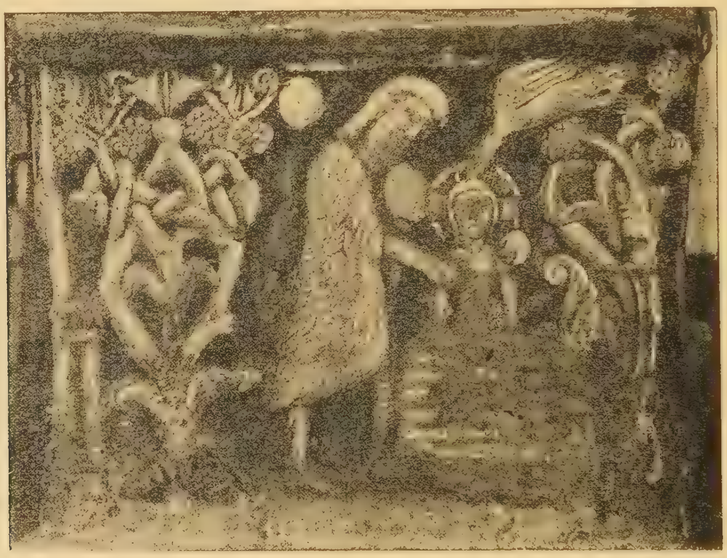
* See *Archæological Journal*, lx. 1.

St. Nicholas, Brighton; Lenton, Nottinghamshire; and Wansford, Northamptonshire. Our Lord has the cruciferous nimbus, which is also depicted on the Lenton font, and we see it encircling the heads of the Doves portrayed on the fonts at Southfleet and Shorne, in Kent. Christ is undraped and immersed in the water up to His waist, while St. John the Baptist, with moustache and in his garment of camel's hair, places both hands on the shoulders of the Saviour, and not on His head as is more frequently represented. The Holy Spirit is descending as the Dove, but the size of the bird is quite out of proportion to the other figures, and is more like a swan than a dove. Trees, with interlaced branches and large bunches of fruit, are introduced on either side.

Adam and Eve, with the story of the Fall, are sculptured on this font as well as the Baptism of Christ, and the lesson is the obvious one. As in Adam all die, so in baptism the new life is given. On the opposite side to the panel of the Baptism of Christ is an orb supported by a griffin and a sea-monster. It may be that these monsters and the orb have a symbolical meaning. Although the griffin is said to signify the devil in the Bestiary, yet elsewhere he is conveying souls to heaven. The late Rev. W. S. Calverley points out that in Dante's vision (*Purgatorio, XXIX.*) a griffin draws the heavenly chariot. Didron considers it represents the Pope, but others interpret it as Christ. Ruskin, in his fine passage on the griffin of Verona (*Modern Painters* III., chap. viii.), shows that it means the Divine Spirit in regenerate man, which here upholds the Sun of Life. Mr. Calverley further adds: "So also does Cetus, Leviathan, the nature-power of water; but in spite of itself. See it writhing into knots, gnawing fiercely at the fire it would extinguish and yet compelled into service! For what says the Gospel? 'Except a man be born of water, and of the Spirit. . . .'"



BAPTISM OF CHRIST.
(Bridekirk, Cumberland.)

That was an age when symbols were used and, what is more, were understood. It is no straining of interpretation, and this sculptor, Richard, who carved this font, was a real poet as well as a thoughtful artist, and he may very well have intended to depict something of this sort.

Father Haigh and Professor Stephens

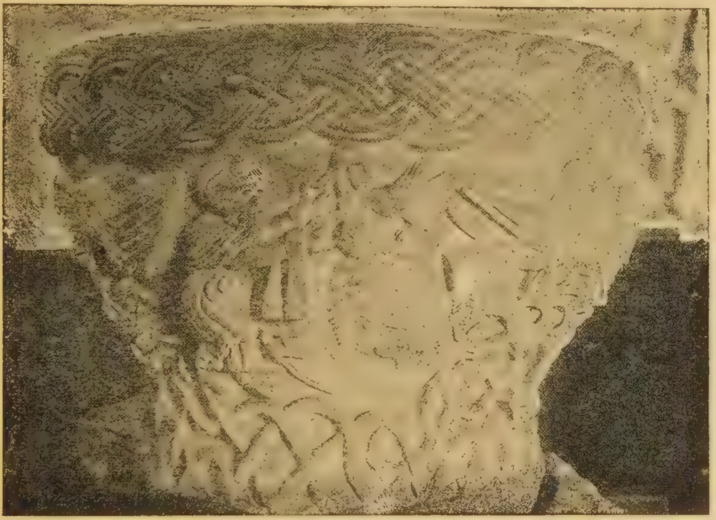
agreed, in the main, in the reading of the runes on the Bridekirk font:

✠ RIKARTH HE ME IWROKT(E)
AND TO THIS MERTHE GERNR ME BROKTE,

i.e., "Richard wrought me and carefully brought me to this beauty."

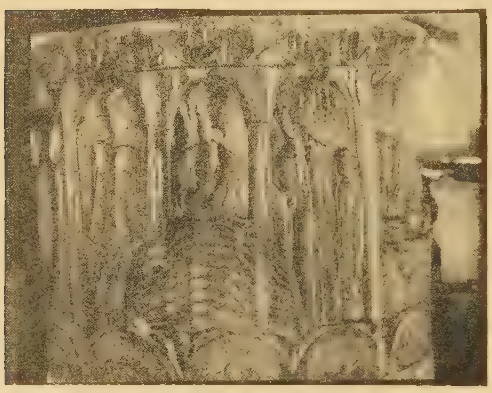
This inscription, Professor Stephens says, is a mixture of Scandinavian runes and Early English, and points to a strong Scandinavian element in the population. The dialect and style would lead us to believe that this font was carved in the twelfth century. Professor Stephens notes that a certain Richard of Durham was a famous architect and sculptor about 1120-1180. Of him Reginald of Durham tells the story that he owned a relic, a bit of St. Cuthbert's chasuble, and carried it about with him in a silken bag. One day, while he was working at Norham Castle, a French priest stole the bag, and, opening it, was disgusted to find nothing but a scrap of rag; he threw it on a fire, but it would not burn; and when Richard came back after two hours, there it was! Richard was a man of substance, and the most famous artist of his time in the North of England. Professor Stephens was, therefore, inclined to believe that it was he who carved the Bridekirk font, and wrote the runes upon it somewhere about the middle of the twelfth century. When we consider the period to which this beautiful piece of sculpture belongs, and the rarity of highly artistic work executed at this date in Cumberland, we are inclined to grant that Professor Stephens's suggestion is not at all an unlikely one.

Some authorities consider that this font was made between the years A.D. 700 and A.D. 800 for the original Church of St. Bridget; others, however, believe it was executed during the twelfth century, and that runes were employed long after their supposed disuse. Professor Warsaw of Copenhagen, however, was of opinion that the sculpture on this font dates from the thirteenth century. After considering all that has been written on this subject, we believe that the middle of the twelfth century was probably the date when this interesting font was sculptured.



BAPTISM OF CHRIST.
(Castle Frome, Herefordshire.)

Mounted Norman fonts, which are monopodes, may be classed as tripartite and bipartite, the latter being without a central shaft, and resting on an inverted bowl as at Castle Frome, Herefordshire. On this remarkable font we find an exceptional arrangement in the sculpture representing the Baptism of our Lord. Here the River Jordan is denoted by circular lines, and Christ, who is undraped with His hands placed on His breast, stands up to His waist in the water; while the artist has depicted four fish swimming about—two on either side of our Lord. St. John the Baptist, with a maniple on his right arm, stands on one side of the stream and places his hand on the head of the Saviour. The First Person of the Blessed Trinity is shown as the Hand, or *Dextera Dei*, giving the Benediction, and the Third Person as the Dove. Thus all Three Persons of the Blessed Trinity are represented on the sculpture of the Castle Froome font as being present at the Baptism of Christ. This is a most unusual arrangement, as in art we do not often find more than two portrayed. One of the exceptions is on the font at Gresham, Norfolk, where all Three Persons are depicted by the artist who sculptured it; while another exception is met with on the font at Southfleet in Kent.

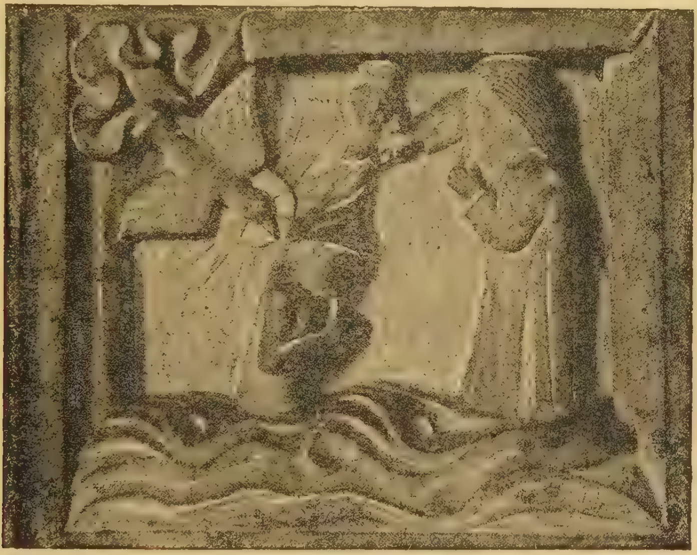


BAPTISM OF CHRIST.
(St. Nicholas, Brighton.)

The celebrated font at Lenton, Nottinghamshire, is said to have belonged to the Cluniac Priory of that place, which was founded in the reign of Henry I. by William, son of William Peverel, the natural son of William the Conqueror. For several years it found a home in Lieutenant-Colonel Stretton's garden, and when the new church at Lenton was built, A.D. 1842, he restored it to the church. The eastern side of this font is divided into five compartments. The upper one contains six arcades, each holding an angel, while below are five other arcades. The central one is larger and contains a representation of the Baptism of Christ. Our Lord, having the cruciferous nimbus round His head, stands up to His waist in the conventional water, with both hands upraised in the ancient attitude of prayer. St. John the Baptist has his hand round our Lord's waist, and the First Person of the Blessed Trinity is depicted by the Hand symbol. The two arcades on either side of this sculpture each contain an angel below and a demi-angel above. An angel on one side of the sculpture, representing the Baptism of Christ, holds our Lord's clothes. An early example of this accessory is in the baptistery at Ravenna, where the baptismal garment is held by a river-god and not by an angel.

The Saviour is always represented undraped and standing in the River Jordan up to His waist. His hands are at His side at Bridekirk in Cumberland, Wansford in Northamptonshire, and in other representations. Sometimes, however, His hands are crossed on His breast, as at Grantham, Lincolnshire. On the font at St. Nicholas, Brighton, the right hand is raised in benediction, while at Lenton, Nottinghamshire, both hands are upraised in the ancient attitude of prayer. In several representations our Lord has the cruciferous nimbus, as at Bridekirk in Cumberland, and at Lenton in Nottinghamshire, but in most cases a plain nimbus, as at Southfleet and Shorne in Kent, surrounds His head. St. John the Baptist is generally portrayed in his raiment of camel's hair, and at Southfleet, Kent, we find the head of the camel is actually adorning the lower part of the garment, while the upper portion may possibly be intended for a cloak blown back by the wind, or else for a pair of wings. At Shorne, Kent, he has a long gown with sleeves; at Wansford, Northamptonshire, he is vested like the other figures on the same font; at Castle Frome, Herefordshire, he has a maniple on his right arm, while at St. Nicholas, Brighton, we find him vested in alb and girdle, and holding a round-shaped vessel which is doubtless a chrismatory, and a napkin or a sudary.

"The sudary was a scarf of silk or linen," says Mr. Micklethwaite in one of the Alcuin Club Tracts, "which was cast about the shoulders, and in the ends of which the hands of those who carried certain objects ceremonially were muffled. In quires it was used by the patener or third minister, when he brought in the chalice and when he held up the paten. But in parish churches its chief use was to carry the chrismatory at the solemn procession to the font at Easter. When not of linen it seems to have been made of some old stuff of little worth." At Shorne, Kent, and in six other instances,* St. John the Baptist pours water on the head of Christ out of a jug, while at Sloley, Norfolk, a bowl is made use of. St. John the Baptist places his hands on the head of Christ at Wansford, Northamptonshire, and in other instances; at Bridekirk, Cumberland, they are laid on our Lord's shoulders; while at Lenton, Nottinghamshire, they are round His waist. St. John the Baptist kneels upon a rock on the bank of the River Jordan on the fonts at Grantham, Lincolnshire; Gresham, Norfolk; West Haddon, Northamptonshire, and some other representations; while in all the other sculptures of the Baptism of Christ he is depicted as standing on the bank of the stream. The Baptist is portrayed at West Haddon, Northamptonshire, with an open book in his left hand; this is the only instance when he holds a book, with the exception of the sculpture on Kirkburn font, and in this case it is more than doubtful if the figure is intended for St. John the Baptist as he is represented with a cruciferous nimbus. The River Jordan is treated in the conventional fashion of rising up in a heap in the sculptures at St. Nicholas, Brighton; Bridekirk, Cumberland; Lenton, Nottinghamshire; and Wansford, Northamptonshire; while at West Haddon the conventional water takes the form of a square font ornamented with the pellet pattern. We find an angel holding our Lord's clothes at Grantham, Lincolnshire, and on nine other representations of this subject. The First Person of the Blessed Trinity is portrayed on the sculpture of the Gresham font, Norfolk;



BAPTISM OF CHRIST.
(Shorne, Kent.)

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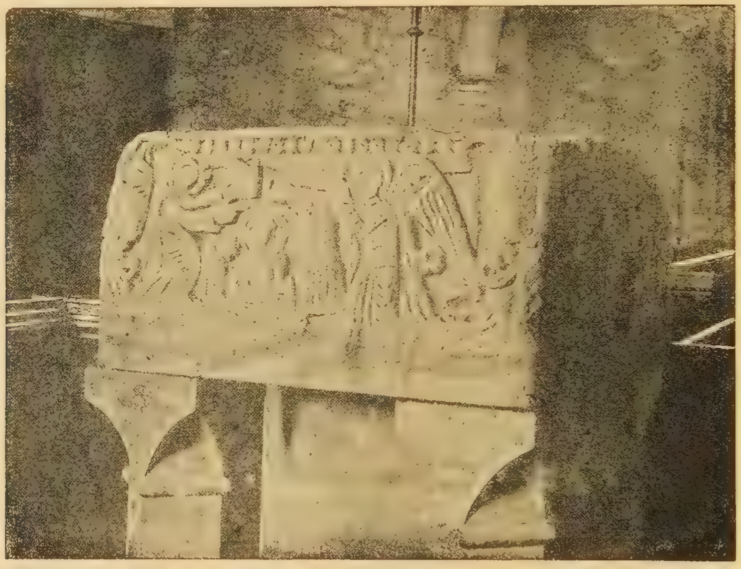
* Badingham (Suffolk), Bingham Abbey (Norfolk), Gresham (Norfolk), Laxfield (Suffolk), Southfleet (Kent), and Westhall (Suffolk).

while the hand symbol, or *Dextera Dei*, is met with on the fonts at Lenton, Nottinghamshire, Castle Frome, Herefordshire, and Southfleet, Kent. In this last instance we find rays of glory surrounding the hand. The Holy Spirit is represented as the Dove in the sculpture at Bridekirk, Cumberland, and at Gresham, Norfolk; while at Southfleet and Shorne, in Kent, the Dove has the cruciferous nimbus, with rays of glory emanating from it.

The second half of our subject refers to those sculptures on English fonts portraying the rite of Baptism as a Sacrament of the Church. This is usually represented by a priest immersing either an infant or a grown-up person in a font.



BAPTISM OF CHRIST.
(West Haddon, Northants.)

The sculpture representing the rite of Baptism on the font at Darenth, Kent, is depicted within one of the eight arcades which adorn the bowl. Here we find a priest baptizing an infant in a font with a round bowl having a tall pedestal approached by two steps. This font was probably carved in the second half of the twelfth century, and was removed from an old chapel about a mile south-east of Darenth Church, the chapel having fallen into decay.

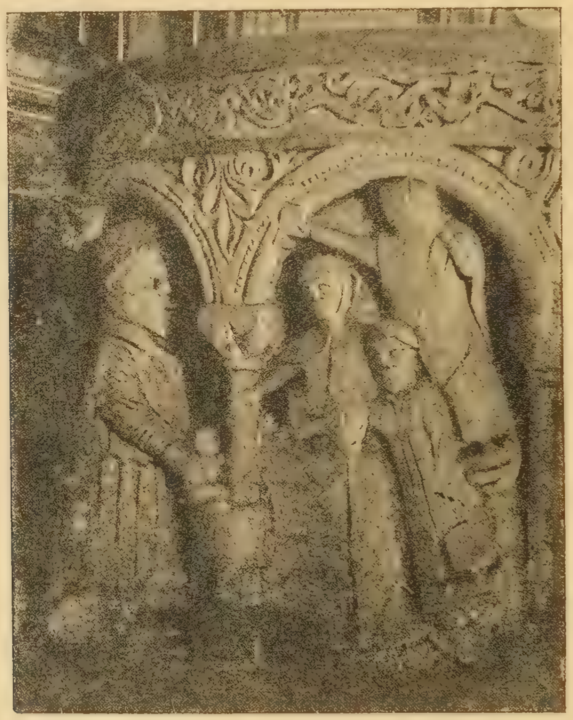
The font at Fincham, Norfolk, belonged originally to St. Michael's Church, but on the destruction of that edifice in 1744, it was brought to St. Martin's Church. This font is square, and each face is divided into three round-headed arcades, having cushion capitals, each surmounted by a square abacus. The top and bottom edges are adorned with a band of ornamentation known as the "sunk star" pattern. The five supporting pillars are all of them modern. Some authorities believe that the west face of this rude, strange font depicts the Baptism of Christ. It is, however, much more likely that the figure of the man half-immersed in a square font, with the dove above him, represents the Sacrament of the Church and not the Baptism of our Lord. One of the figures in an adjoining arcade is probably intended for the priest who is administering the rite of Baptism. His right hand is upraised and his left holds a book.

The bowl of the Norman font at Thorpe Salvin, Yorkshire, has a representation of the rite of Baptism sculptured in two arcades. The round font depicted in the sculpture is placed against the pillar between the two arcades, and the priest, who is vested in alb and stole, is about to immerse a nude infant in it. The priest occupies one arcade and four other figures are grouped together in the other. One holds the open ritual and one has the chrism cloth on her arm. The four sponsors are stretching out their hands in token of their vow. The four seasons are sculptured on the Thorpe Salvin font, and some writers believe that the sculptor's design was to intimate that the baptismal rite might be administered at all times of the year, in contra-distinction to that of marriage, which was not allowed except at particular seasons. In Saxon times, baptism was required to be administered within nine, or sometimes within thirty days, under a penalty. In the early period of Christianity the rite was only performed at Easter and Whitsuntide, a practice which continued in France until after the year 1200, as appears from several Councils.

BAPTISM.
(Darenth, Kent.)

The sculpture on the font at Kirkburn, Yorkshire, presents several difficulties. A candidate for Baptism is immersed up to his neck in a tub-shaped font, and the baptizer holds a book in his left hand and places his right hand on the head of the candidate. It is strange that he is represented with the cruciferous nimbus, while there is no nimbus of any kind round the head of the figure in the font. On the opposite side of the font is a figure holding a book and a floriated branch, the meaning of which has given rise to a considerable amount of speculation. It has been pointed out by the late Mr. J. Romilly Allen that a crowned figure holding a somewhat similar branch may be seen at Adel, which is probably intended for the personification of the River Jordan. The cruciferous nimbus is hardly ever applied to any other personage besides the Saviour, so that it is possible that the scene represented at Kirkburn is not the Baptism of Christ, but the rite of Baptism. Miss Twining, in her *Christian Symbols and Emblems*, gives a representation of the Three Persons of the Blessed Trinity, Two with the cruciferous nimbus and the Third as the Dove, officiating at the rite of Baptism. Over the figure in the font at Kirkburn is the Holy Spirit in the form of the Dove.

Around the octagonal pedestal of the fourteenth-century font at Upton, Norfolk, are eight figures representing the Sacraments of Baptism and the Holy Eucharist. Baptism is symbolized by three sponsors—two women and one man—dressed in the lay costume of the fourteenth century. The godfather and one godmother hold rosaries in their hands, while the other godmother carries the infant in swaddling bands. The date of the font is most likely about A.D. 1380, and it was doubtless erected by the contemporary Lord of the Manor of Upton, John Batetourt or Buttetourt, as a memorial of the baptism of his only daughter and heiress Jocosa, who is doubtless the infant represented in her godmother's arms.



BAPTISM.
(Thorpe Salvin, Yorkshire.)

Sculpture depicting the rite of Baptism may still be seen on the panel for Baptism on thirty-one octagonal fonts * possessing representations of the Seven Sacraments. These carvings show the priest, vested in surplice and stole, immersing a nude infant in an octagonal font. Two acolytes in long surplices carry the open book of the ritual and the chrismatory. Frequently a woman is shown with the chrism cloth, and other figures are introduced. At Brooke, Norfolk, the remains of the words *Baptizo te in nomine Patris* are still visible on the open book of the ritual.

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* *Kent:* Farningham. *Norfolk:* Binham Abbey, Brooke, Burgh-next-to-Aylesham, Cley, East Dereham, Earsham, Great Witchingham, Gresham, Little Walsingham, Loddon, Marsham, Markham, Norwich Cathedral (St. Luke's Chapel), Sall, Sloley, Walsoken, West Lynn. *Somerset:* Nettlecombe. *Suffolk:* Badingham, Blythburgh (the sculpture on this panel is completely mutilated), Cratfield, Denston, Gorleston, Great Glensham, Laxfield, Melton, Southwold

Of Heraldic Monsters Mentioned by Shakespeare.

By A. R. Bayley, B.A.,
Author of *The Great Civil War in Dorset, 1642-1660.*

TO the mediæval mind the mermaid was especially dear. In fact, she is more often represented upon the misericords, subsellæ, or folding-seats in ancient churches than any other subject. In the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity at Stratford-on-Avon, within which William Shakespeare was baptized and buried, there is a fine series of these carvings, twenty-six in number, dating apparently from the fifteenth century. If these were accessible in the poet's time we cannot suppose he would have overlooked them. They display not only a love of the marvellous and the grotesque, but also a fine feeling for natural form and design. Among them he would have found a charming carving of a merman, or triton, and a mermaid. The former, who is on the dexter side (that is, left of the spectator), holds a stone; the latter combs her hair with a double-toothed comb, the right hand holding the remains of a glass. On a misericord in Great Malvern Priory Church, in the same diocese, the merman holds in his right hand a mirror, the mermaid a comb. Lord Byron's crest shows the mermaid displaying a mirror in her upraised left hand, her depressed right hand grasping a comb. Oberon reminds Puck (*Midsummer Night's Dream*, II. i. 148) how:

> Once I sat upon a promontory,
> And heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
> Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
> That the rude sea grew civil at her song;
> And certain stars shot madly from their spheres,
> To hear the sea-maid's music.

Warburton identifies the mermaid with that Daughter of Debate—Mary Queen of Scots; but, be this as it may, the mermaid and dolphin of this passage were probably a recollection of the entertainment given at Kenilworth in 1575. The attitude suggested is an awkward one; we should rather have suspected Arion as the rider of the dolphin (*Twelfth Night*, I. ii. 14). But here, as elsewhere, Shakespeare seems to be thinking rather of the classical syren than of her mediæval descendant, the mermaid. In the Septuagint the word σειρῆνες occurs frequently where owls and ostriches are spoken of in the English version. Thus, the prophet Isaiah (xiii. 21-22) is made to declare that "syrens and satyrs shall dance in Babylon, and onocentaurs and demons shall dwell in their habitations." Antipholus of Syracuse (*Comedy of Errors*, III. ii. 47) says to Luciana:

> Oh, train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,
> To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears;
> Sing, syren, for thyself, and I will dote,
> Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs.

and later on in the same scene:

> But lest myself be guilty to self-wrong,
> I'll stop mine ears against the mermaid's song.

Richard, Duke of Gloucester (3 *Henry VI.*, III. ii. 186), reckoning up his potentialities with a view to seizing the crown, soliloquizes: "I'll drown more sailors than the mermaid shall;" and in the famous description of Cleopatra's first meeting with Mark Antony (II. ii. 210) Enobarbus informs Agrippa:

> Her gentlewomen, like the Nereides,
> So many mermaids, tended her i' the eyes,
> And made their bends adornings: at the helm
> A seeming mermaid steers.

And Queen Gertrude, recounting the sad story of Ophelia's death to Laertes and King Claudius (*Hamlet*, IV. vii. 176), says:

> Her clothes spread wide,
> And mermaid-like awhile they bore her up;

(the sculpture on this panel is completely mutilated), Westhall, Weston, Woodbridge.

as may be seen in the "pre-Raphaelite" oil-painting by Sir J. E. Millais.

"Thy mermaid's voice hath done me double wrong," cries Venus to Adonis (429); and, later, Adonis declares (775):

> If love have lent you twenty thousand tongues,
> And every tongue more moving than your own,
> Bewitching like the wanton mermaid's songs,
> Yet from mine ear the tempting tune is blown.

Lucrece (1410), gazing upon a picture of the siege of Troy, sees a crowd of Greeks gathered round Nestor, who is addressing them:

> All jointly listening, but with several graces,
> As if some mermaid did their ears entice.

And Sonnet CXIX begins:

> What potions have I drunk of syren tears!

The unhappy James III. of Scotland issued two beautiful gold coins—the unicorn, and the half-unicorn—in 1486, about the same time that he adopted the beast as a supporter of his royal arms. The unicorn made its first appearance as a supporter of the royal shield of England on the accession of his descendant, James VI., to the English throne, as a token of perpetual alliance between the two countries. This creature was supposed to live in solitude in the woods, and to be of indomitable courage. No man could succeed in approaching it; but if a pure virgin came near its haunts it would lose its fierceness; lie down at her feet; and suffer itself to be captured. On a misericord in Shakespeare's church appears a female in horned headdress, clothed in a tight-fitting gown and loose mantle. She is seated with hands outstretched towards a unicorn, into which a male figure in forester's costume thrusts a boar-spear. Another method of capture adopted by hunters, and also by the lion—its time-honoured antagonist—was to take shelter near a tree; and when the unicorn charged in great fury, to slip behind the trunk. The single horn then piercing the bark held the noble quarry captive, at the mercy of its enemies. Spenser, in *The Faerie Queene* (Book II., canto v. 10), describes an encounter between a lion and a unicorn. The unicorn is depicted with the body of a horse; the tail of the heraldic lion; legs and feet of the deer; head and mane of a horse, to which is added a long twisted horn and a beard. A unicorn's horn is still to be seen in the Abbey of St. Denis; and one was preserved in Shakespeare's time at Windsor Castle, which may be identical with that now at Buckingham Palace. These horns of the unicorn, usually carved, are now known to belong to the narwhal, or sea-unicorn.

Decius Brutus declares that Cæsar (II. i. 303) "loves to hear that unicorns may be betray'd with trees;" and Timon (IV. iii. 307), in his tirade against Apemantus, exclaims:

> "Wert thou the unicorn, pride and wrath would confound thee, and make thine own self the conquest of thy fury."

Lucrece (956) considers that Time's glory includes amongst many other things, the taming of "the unicorn and lion wild." And when Prospero's goblins have placed before the shipwrecked notables their Barmecide banquet, Sebastian declares that he now will believe that there are unicorns (*Tempest*, III. iii. 21).

Partly out of compliment to his Welsh ancestry, Henry Tudor adopted the device of the red dragon when he advanced against Richard III. on Bosworth Field. After his coronation he placed the victorious monster as the dexter supporter of the English arms, the sinister being a greyhound argent. His son, Henry VIII., degraded the dragon to the sinister, a golden lion being his dexter supporter; but sometimes the dragon forms the dexter supporter, the sinister being either a silver greyhound or a cock. His children—Edward VI., Mary I., and Elizabeth—all bore the golden lion and the red—or golden, in the case of Elizabeth—dragon as their supporters; but in 1603 James I. substituted the unicorn of Scotland for the Welsh dragon, and the royal style has remained the same ever since.

One of the pursuivants in the College of Arms is still called Rouge Dragon. The chief characteristics of the heraldic dragon appear to be a head somewhat between that of a wolf and a crocodile, with a neck covered with scales, the body of a serpent, four eagles' feet, bat-like wings, barbed tongue and tail. Among the ingredients of the witches' cauldron was included "scale of dragon" (*Macbeth*, IV. i. 23). Timon (IV. iii. 189) exhorts the earth, "so great with tigers, dragons, wolves, and bears," no more to bring forth ingrateful man; Iachimo, coming from the trunk while Imogen sleeps, cries:

> Swift, swift, you dragons of the night, that dawning
> May bare the raven's eye!
> (*Cymbeline*, II. ii. 48.)

Puck addresses Oberon (*Midsummer Night's Dream*, III. ii. 378):

> My fairy lord, this must be done with haste,
> For night's swift dragons cut the clouds full fast;

and Achilles, after slaying Hector, exclaims to his Myrmidons:

> The dragon wing of night o'erspreads the earth.
> (*Troilus*, V. viii. 17.)

Coriolanus (IV. i. 29) assures his mother of his integrity:

> Though I go alone,
> Like to a lonely dragon, that his fen,
> Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen;

later Aufidius describes him as fighting dragon-like on behalf of the Volscians (IV. vii. 23); and Menenius at Rome states that Coriolanus is grown from man to dragon: he has wings (V. iv. 13).

When Kent would intercede for Cordelia, Lear (I. i. 123) bids him not come between the dragon and his wrath, and in the same play (I. ii. 123) Edmund the Bastard cynically attributes his evil nature to the influence of the stars—that he was conceived under the dragon's tail. Antony after his defeat compares himself among other things with a cloud that's dragonish (IV. xiv. 2); when her nurse informs Juliet that her cousin Tybalt is slain, she wonders whether dragon did ever keep so fair a cave as the serpent heart of Romeo (III. ii. 74); and Antiochus warns Pericles (I. i. 29), when wooing his daughter, that

> Before thee stands this fair Hesperides,
> With golden fruit, but dangerous to be touch'd;
> For death-like dragons here affright thee hard.

Chatillon informs Philip Augustus, King of France, before the walls of Angiers that all the restless spirits of England "with ladies' faces, and fierce dragons' spleens" have come over with King John (II. i. 68); and in the same scene (289) Philip Faulconbridge the Bastard, immediately before the engagement, invokes

> Saint George, that swing'd the dragon, and e'er since,
> Sits on his horse-back at mine hostess' door,
> Teach us some fence.

Hotspur in his catalogue of the skimble-skamble stuff with which Glendower wearied his English ally mentions a dragon (1 *Henry IV.*, III. i. 151); Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, at Henry V.'s funeral, declares that the victor of Agincourt's arms spread wider than a dragon's wing (1 *Henry VI.*, I. i. 11); and immediately before the battle of Bosworth, Richard III. (V. iii. 349) cries:

> Our ancient word of courage, fair St. George,
> Inspire us with the spleen of fiery dragons.

Bat-like dragons form the supporters of one of the Stratford misericords; and on two of the Worcester Cathedral series may be seen a spirited conflict between a lion and a dragon, and a carving of a dragon or wyvern. At Stratford, again, is a fine carving of St. George and the dragon: the knight in armour; on the right a palm-tree; and the princess praying on the left.

The basilisk combined the head and body of a cock with the tail of a serpent. The effect of the monster's glance was instant death, and could only be averted by holding a polished mirror in front of it, when the terror of its own image immediately slew it. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, in the speech already quoted, says he will slay more gazers than the basilisk; and later (*Richard III.*, I. ii. 150), in the famous wooing scene, when he declares her eyes have infected his, the Lady Anne professes to wish them basilisks to strike him dead. When Posthumus gives to the false Iachimo Imogen's ring he cries that it is a basilisk to his eye, and kills him to look upon it (*Cymbeline*, II. iv. 107); and when Camillo warns Polixenes darkly of the jealousy of Leontes, the King of Bohemia adjures the Sicilian lord not to make him sighted like the basilisk (*Winter's Tale*, I. ii. 388). In 1 *Henry IV.*, II. iii. 56, Lady Percy tells Hotspur how she has heard him talk in his sleep of basilisks and culverin. Here basilisks are a species of cannon, as is also the case in the speech of Isabel, Queen of France (*Henry V.*, V. ii. 17); but in 2 *Henry VI.*,

III. ii., both in the King's attack on Suffolk upon hearing of the death of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (52), and in Suffolk's speech to the Queen later in the scene (324), the King of serpents is meant.

The cockatrice added to the charms of the basilisk a dragon's tail, armed with a sting. It shared with the basilisk the power of destroying by its glance. Sir Toby says of the intending duellists: "This will so fright them both that they will kill one another by the look, like cockatrices" (*Twelfth Night*, III. iv. 184). Juliet, distracted by her nurse, plays with the word (*Romeo and Juliet*, III. ii. 43):

> Hath Romeo slain himself? Say thou but "I" [aye]
> And that bare vowel "I" shall poison more
> Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice.

The Duchess of York declares that in Richard III. (IV. i. 54) she has hatched a cockatrice; and Tarquin appears before Lucrece (540) "with a cockatrice's dead-killing eye."

Fine specimens of the cockatrice may be seen on misericords at Worcester and Great Malvern.

The fire-drake, or fire-dragon, was a shining serpent which was supposed to guard hidden treasure. The name was also applied to the "will-o'-the-wisp." In *Henry VIII.*, V. iv. 41, this name is given to a man with an over-florid complexion.

The heraldic salamander is usually described as a dragon in flames of fire. It is sometimes so depicted, but without wings; though it more usually follows the shape of a lizard. It is best known as the personal device of Francis I. of France. Falstaff (1 *Henry IV.*, III. iii. 53), upbraiding Bardolph, with his vast consumption of sack and rubicund countenance, cries: "I have maintain'd that salamander of yours with fire any time this two-and-thirty years; God reward me for it!"

The griffin was a compound animal, the head, fore-legs, and wings of which were those of an eagle, while the rest of the body resembled that of a lion. Its head, however, had ears; and its wings, unlike those of the dragon, were, of course, plumed. In England a large species of eagle was sometimes called the "gripe" or "griffin"; and in this sense Shakespeare evidently uses the word. Hotspur declares that Glendower is fond, among other things, of discoursing upon a clip-winged griffin (1 *Henry IV.*, III. i. 152); and Helena, in her pursuit of Demetrius, says:

> Run when you will, the story shall be changed:
> Apollo flies, and Daphne holds the chase;
> The dove pursues the griffin.
> (*Midsummer Night's Dream*, II. i. 232.)

And Lucrece (543), confronted by Tarquin, is "like a white hind under the gripe's sharp claws."

The eagle may be met with on many misericords; a fine specimen of the Lathom Legend (eagle and child) will be found at Stratford. At Worcester an armed knight, his sword drawn, is engaged in battle with two authentic gryphons. On his shield is a bear sejant, which may refer to Urso d'Abitot, or to the Earls of Warwick.

The sphinx is only once alluded to by Shakespeare, where Biron declares love to be "subtle as sphinx" (*Love's Labour's Lost*, IV. iii. 342). This classical monster appears on misericords at Worcester and Stratford, at the latter of which places she carries a male rider upon her back.

The harpy was depicted with the head and body of a woman, and the wings and feet of a vulture or eagle. At Prospero's command Ariel assumes the form of one of these monsters (*Tempest*, III. iii. 53); Benedict calls Beatrice a harpy (*Much Ado about Nothing*, II. i. 279); and Cleon compares Dionyza with a harpy (*Pericles*, IV. iii. 47).

The minotaur, the twy-formed monster of antiquity—half man and half bull—is once mentioned by the dramatist. Suffolk, as proxy for his King, after his first meeting with Margaret before Angiers (1 *Henry VI.*, V. iii. 187), cries:

> O, wert thou for thyself! but, Suffolk, stay;
> Thou mayst not wander in that labyrinth;
> There Minotaurs and ugly treasons lurk.

The centaur, or sagittarius, was another classical monster, half man and half horse. Theseus tells Philostrate he will have none of the battle of the centaurs with the lapithæ (*Midsummer Night's Dream*, V. i. 44), and eventually decides upon seeing the "tedious brief scene" of Pyramus and Thisbe. Titus

Andronicus, having slain Tamora's sons, Chiron and Demetrius, wishes the banquet thus provided may be "more stern and bloody than the centaurs' feast" (*Titus Andronicus*, V. ii. 203); and Lear (IV. vi. 126), remembering his two elder daughters, compares women with centaurs. In the Comedy of Errors, which takes place at Ephesus, the inn of Antipholus of Syracuse is called the Centaur; and that of Adriana the Phœnix.

Satyrs were sylvan demi-gods, half men and half goats, who attended Bacchus in his revels. Hamlet (I. ii. 139) contrasts his dead father with his living uncle:

> So excellent a King; that was to this,
> Hyperion to a satyr.

The phœnix, always depicted as a demi-eagle issuing from flames of fire, is a symbol of the Resurrection; it was the badge of Queen Jane Seymour; a favourite name for Queen Elizabeth; and was also applied to King James VI. on his accession to the English throne as the bird sprung from the ashes of his illustrious predecessor (*Henry VIII.*, V. v. 39). Sebastian (*Tempest*, III. iii. 20), on seeing the banquet spread by Prospero's attendant spirits, exclaims that now he will believe that in Arabia

> There is one tree, the phœnix' throne, one phœnix
> At this hour reigning there.

Rosalind assures Silvius that Phœbe states in her letter she could not love the disguised Rosalind were man as rare as phœnix (*As You Like It*, IV. iii. 17). Helena, speaking to Parolles of his master, Bertram, says he will find at Court a thousand loves, "a phœnix, captain and an enemy" (*All's Well*, I. i. 182); Sir William Lacy prophesies that from the ashes of the slain Talbots a phœnix shall arise that will terrify all France (1 *Henry VI.*, IV. vii. 93); Richard, Duke of York, at Wakefield, cries to Queen Margaret and Clifford:

> My ashes, as the phœnix, may bring forth
> A bird that will revenge upon you all;

and Timon (II. i. 31), a Senator fears, will ultimately "be left a naked gull, which flashes now a phœnix." In Sonnet XIX. devouring Time is bidden "burn the long-liv'd phœnix in her blood," and in *A Lover's Complaint* (93) the heroine says of her betrayer:

> Small show of man was yet upon his chin;
> His phœnix down began but to appear.

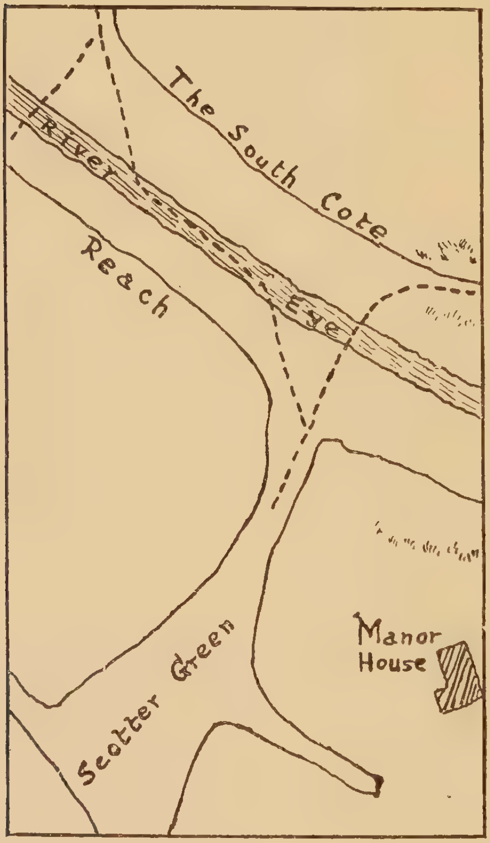
The phœnix referred to in *Twelfth Night*, V. i. 64, is a ship. There remains to be mentioned the strange poem entitled *The Phœnix and the Turtle*, and attributed to Shakespeare, the full interpretation of which is now lost.

Scotter and Scotton in Lindsey: A Study in Place Names.

By T. B. F. Eminson, District Medical Officer.

(*Concluded from p.* 421.)

RETURNING to Scotter, the last of the three Domesday names with the suffix "re," we enter upon the final stage of our inquiry. The River Eye now runs past Scotter between banks in an ordinary contracted bed; but in ancient times it expanded into broad shallows, which, where the stream had first cut though the lias ridge, extended from side to side of the cutting—a condition persisting till about the fifteenth century, for the Manorial Roll of 1519 speaks of the side next the churchyard as a parcel of land "de vasto domini," east of the churchyard and west of "Scottr' Eye"; and in the early part of the nineteenth century a boat 50 feet long, hewn from a single tree, was dug up here. Beyond this deep cutting the river ran in the same broad shallows for more than 150 yards. Here the stream was crossed by two roads, one from Kirton Lindsey on the east, the other from Messingham on the north, the latter crossing diagonally along the sandy bed of the reach, so that both fords converged to a point just below the settlement and its manor-house, which latter, whether of brick, stone, or wood, has stood on its present site, between the green and the churchyard, certainly since the time of Brand, Abbot of Peterborough, who we may believe was born within its walls, and probably for over a thousand years. This condition of the river continued with little change to modern times, except that, from an early period, the north road also passed directly across it, forming a third ford for the convenience of the lower or western end of the village. The writer has heard old people describe the use of the diagonal ford to reach the village green. In 1842 a bridge was built on the site of the third ford, and rapid changes ensued, so that the broad reach became a narrow stream, with a considerable plot of reclaimed grass on each side, and the northern plot was enclosed about half a century ago.



To the Angles, therefore, this expanded stretch of the Eye beneath Scotter was known as a "reach" or "reak," both words being derived from the Anglo-Saxon "reacan," to stretch or unfold. The word has continued in common use in this sense in Lindsey, for Canon Streatfeild mentions Winthorpe, Carlton and Marton Racks, and Hamble and Knaith Reaches, rack being the Danish equivalent of reach. We have already mentioned the boat-reach of Butterwick, but there is another instance of great interest. The hamlet of Ewster, known in documents as "Ewester," and colloquially as "Youster," stands on the west bank of the Trent, opposite Barlings. Of fifty Axholme charters examined, ten or more relate to the south field of Butterwick, containing the actual site of Ewster. They mention numerous landmarks, including the cross near Kelfield, and even Manfleet across the Trent, but never Ewster; and we must conclude that the hamlet did not exist in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and perhaps not in the fourteenth, for Ewster has not been found as a local surname. Ewster, like Scotter, has hitherto been regarded as a Scandinavian name; but the writer is convinced that it was originally the name of a reach of the Trent, extending from the point known as "Black Bank" to Susworth Mill. This straight reach is a mile long, and the River Eye runs into the Trent at its middle point exactly opposite the farm originally known as "Ewester." In Middle Age records "Eye" is the commonest spelling, but earlier and later variations of this river name include "Ee," "Aa," "Aye," "Heye," "Yea," "Eea," and "Eau." Its pronunciation is that of the letter "e" but as a boy the writer also heard the full dialect pronunciation "Ea," as in "real," and the dialect utterance of "beast," "wheat" and similar words. Ewester appears to be derived from *Eye's Reach*, the "y" becoming "w," and "t" being added to the contraction "re," as in "Scottre," forming "Ewestre" or "Ewester." The name is therefore of Anglian derivation.

The surname Scotrick is of exceptional interest, not only because it affords an instance of the full suffix only slightly modified—"rick" being a variation of "reak"—but because there can be little doubt that it arose at Scotter itself, for there is no other ancient place of this name; and also because the full suffix was evidently used as late as the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries as synonymous with the contracted suffix "re." The county is not without existing place names with the full suffix "rick," the most notable instance being Langrick near Boston, on the Witham River, with its alternative names, Tric, Northrike, Therike, Therroke, and Armtre. All these names have the same suffix, for Tric is simply a contraction of Therick, and in Armtre the suffix is "re" with the euphonic "t" added, as in Scottre and Ewester. It will be noticed that all these names, from Tric of Domesday Book to Langrick Ferry of present maps, appear to refer to the reach as a passage over the stream, and this confirms our belief that the suffix conveyed, in addition to its primary meaning, the idea of a river passage.

We may hope that the Anglian origin of the names Scotter, Scotton, Butterwick, and Wroot, has been proved, and that the hamlet name Ewester has been shown to be derived from the words "Eye's reach." As regards Scotter, Scotton, and Messingham, it may reasonably be asked why these parishes with Anglian names are crowded with "becks," "holmes," "howes," "carrs," "ings," and numbers of other Danish locality names. A careful list has been made of sixty-nine hamlet, field, and locality names existing in Scotter parish in the seventeenth century; and although in previous centuries monkish scribes had substituted Anglian for Danish names, such as "croft" for "garth" and "worth" for "wath," this list contains fifty-one names of Danish origin, but only eighteen of Anglian; and there is no reason to think that the proportion differs greatly in Scotton and Messingham. A full explanation of this remarkable fact would require too much space, but shortly it may be said to be the same as that which holds good for Gainsborough, Stamford, and numbers of towns and villages in Lincolnshire, which the Danes permanently occupied without any change of name. They captured and occupied these large village centres, either slaughtering and expelling the Angles, or filling up gaps in the village ranks; while such as could not find room, or disliked the Angles as neighbours, squatted around in isolated homesteads, or fared still farther afield. This explains those numerous instances where large villages with Anglian names are surrounded by hamlets with Danish names. In a word, the Danish occupation of Lincolnshire was much more complete than is indicated by a mere study of its place names; and he who wishes to accurately gauge this question must delve deep into the local nomenclature of past centuries.

Before closing this article we will briefly review what may be called the by-product of our inquiry. In Roman times the whole Cliff country on either side of Ermine Street was freely sprinkled with stations, camps, and villas, evidences of which are still found at many points, where coins and broken pottery are turned up by the plough. Several settlements existed even in the small area of our map. Broughton is believed to be Pretorium, where the Prefect of the Dalmatian horse had his seat, and interesting relics still exist there. Remains of Roman villas, a bath and a sepulchre, have been found in different parts of Scawby parish, and various evidences of a settlement near Hibaldstow, which was in the direct line between Caistor and Hardwick Hill. Kirton Lindsey, believed to be the *In Medio* of the Romans, occupies a commanding position on the western slope of the Cliff, midway between Wintringham (*Ad Abum*) and Lincoln; and this central station was in touch with the Trent through a tributary of the Eye. Here, too, Roman remains are found from time to time.

We are so accustomed to associate the Roman era in Britain with undeviating roads and other great engineering works that we are apt to forget the adaptability of the Roman genius. In this part of the tidal valley of the Trent it appears certain that the Romans did not adopt their usual course of constructing huge banks and stone roads, at immense cost in labour and life, but seized upon the easier and more rapid means of transit which Nature herself had provided; indeed, it is probable that they simply developed previous British practice. The indirect evidence that Butterwick was their main boating station on the tidal portion of the Trent is very strong. Professor Skeat tells us that the Anglian suffix "wick" was taken from the Latin word *vicus*, a village; and in this small fact, taken in conjunction with the full meaning of the name Butterwick, we have additional evidence that the Angles found here a boating-station, with boats ready for travellers crossing the valley or proceeding along the Trent—southwards to Hardwick Hill, or northwards to

Aquis, now Alkborough. Butterwick stands on the west bank, within a crescentic bend of the Trent—the boat-reach of the Angles; and its ferry-boats still ply on the reach, though in a shorter circuit, so that the name the Angles gave the village—Boat-Reach-Wick—is almost as appropriate as it was thirteen centuries ago. The only other instance of the suffix "wick" in the valley north of Gainsborough is the extinct village of Hardwick or "Herwyke," now Hardwick Hill, and we shall find that this too is the site of a Roman settlement, the approach to which is still known as "Silver Street."

Our inquiry has not extended to the Roman road from Doncaster to Butterwick, but with regard to that between Butterwick and Ermine Street it is fairly clear that it was, in the main, a water highway with several alternative routes, according to the part of Ermine Street which the traveller wished to reach. The existence of the name "Yaddlethorpe Stather" on the northern route only shows that this landing-place was used by the Danes coming up the beck from the Trent; but the inferential evidence that the Romans used this stream centuries before is very suggestive, for the outfall into the Trent was opposite Butterwick, just beneath their eyes, and this was the natural and only direct route to Pretorium, the site of which was possibly selected for this reason. Probably British and Roman boatmen could readily pass through the wooded valley between Messingham and Bottesford parishes to the foot of Holme Hill, near which broken pottery and a Roman hand mill have been found. And perhaps boats could even reach the foot of the Cliff Hills, beneath Pretorium, for we must remember that surface water was enormously more abundant than it is to day; and different remains, such as deer horns and a hollow brick cylinder or net weight found in or near the bed of the stream, point to the time when its waters were deep.

The middle route is rich in landmark names. These are chiefly Anglian and Danish, the prefix of Presthowes being, perhaps, Norman-French, while that of Wiglow is believed to be the Anglo-Saxon form of "via." The old Brigg gate from Scawby to Messingham has long been regarded as the Romano-British track, which here crossed Ermine Street for Butterwick and Doncaster, and a few years ago this road appears to have been laid bare, during sanitary work, several feet below the present highway in Scawby.

The evidence that the Romans used the Eye in travelling between Ermine Street and Butterwick is similar, but more varied. The landmark names, Boat Reach and Eye's Reach on the Trent, and Manfleet and South Cote Reach on the Eye, though later in date, are of considerable value in showing that the Angles and Danes used the Eye, bringing up even their sea-going vessels—for a boat 50 feet long, hewn from a single trunk, was dug up a century ago at the landing-place at Scotter. It is certain also that the Danes used the river beyond Northorpe; and our map shows a considerable tributary coming into the Eye from Kirton, thus connecting *In Medio* with the Trent. Hardwick Hill is the only point in the area of the map where high ground approaches the Trent. In Roman times the foot of the hill was washed by the tidal waters of the river, and it was not only admirably situated for watching the river, but was readily visible by beacon from Lincoln, twenty-five miles distant. Many relics, such as coins of Gallienus, Claudius II. and other Roman Emperors of the third and fourth centuries, have been found on the hill-top, and a perfect coin of Licinius thrown up from a rabbit burrow in Silver Street; also blue beads of varying shapes, a bronze toga brooch, a cube of crude bronze, and a quantity of broken crucible pottery, with furnace stones and masses of black molten cinder. In 1884 a row of slanting cinerary urns was found at Jenny Hurn, dry ground between the hill and the Trent; and in 1903, in cutting a large warping drain approaching the hill, a dug-out boat was discovered embedded beneath the Trent bank. Scotter Wood probably covered the low ridge on the north-east side of the hill; but whether this has any bearing on the ancient name of the south-western approach to the hill—Silver Street—cannot yet be asserted. Charcoal cinder and copper particles adhering to crucible ware suggest that the Roman soldiers occupied spare time in making blue beads, wood and sand being plentiful. This rapidly accumulating evidence shows that Hardwick Hill was a Roman outpost guarding from Saxon marauders the settlements and villas crowding the Cliff country along Ermine Street. The writer has a coin of Magnentius found on the ancient track through the wood; and Mr. S. Empringham has an unbroken vase and Mr. Peacock a fine Roman coin from the route between Scotter and Ermine Street, while pottery fragments have been found at different points near Scotter. The reach or ford at Scotter was evidently the link connecting Hardwick Hill with Ermine Street, and probably also the landing-place for travellers from *In Medio.* These facts and considerations, taken with the superior size of the Eye, and its subsequent use by the Angles and Danes, strongly suggest that it was used by the neighbouring Roman settlements of Ermine Street for reaching the Trent.

Finally, the evidence that all these tributaries of the Trent were used in Roman times is strengthened by the process of exclusion, for no stone road of Roman construction has been unearthed in the valley for at least four miles from the Trent at Butterwick; hence we conclude that no such highway existed, for the extensive cutting and draining operations carried on since the valley came under cultivation must have laid bare any Roman road. The swamps bordering the Trent were below the tidal level, and could be safely crossed in two ways only—by boat or by a hard road. We are therefore justified in asserting that the usual method was by boat, along these tributaries, one of which disappeared a century ago, while the others are no longer navigable, but, like Ermine Street, have fallen from the important use which they filled in Lindsey in the Roman era.

The writer's hearty thanks are due to Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A., and Miss Mabel Peacock, for particulars relating to Kirton and Bottesford; to H. I. Bell, Esq., of the British Museum, for his kindness in supplying translations of over fifty Axholme charters; to the Rev. H. E. Von Stürmer, of Riga, for the records from the King's Books and the Harleian MSS.; to the Rev. J. W. Fryer, of Chester, for kindly identifying the Roman coins; and to Dr. A. B. Prowse, of Clifton, for information respecting Devonshire names.

The Charter of Oxhey, A.D. 790: "The Manor of Rodenhanger."

By R. T. Andrews.

(*Concluded from p.* 417.)

IN the preamble of the charter as given by King Aethelred in 1007, he says, or rather allows those presenting it to him to say: "Of these lands, Offa, King of the Mercians, formerly held a part in right of this kingdom and granted it for ever to the aforesaid monastery (St. Albans). But after his death this part (Rodenhanger) was seized against all right by wicked men that were in power"—*i.e.*, not only kings, but nobles and priests, so that but little was left at the time of the compilation of Domesday Book by William the Conqueror in 1085. And so we find that Chauncy writes as follows from Domesday Book, and says:

Parish.	*Description.*	*Date.*
ARDELEY.	Was part of the revenue of the Saxon Kings.	Early.
	Athelstan gave Luffenhall and eight houses to the Church of St. Paul's, London.	About 934.
	The rectory and vicarage were given to St. Paul in perpetuity.	18 Edw. I., 1290.
ASTON.	The Bishop of Bayeux held Aston.	1085.
	So called by the Saxons Estone.	
	Later, three men under the Archbishop might sell it.	
	Afterwards Adelia, Queen of Henry I., gave it to the Abbot and monks of Reading.	
BALDOCK.	Was not in existence until Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, Lord of Weston, gave it to the Knights Templars who built it.	1139-40.
BENNINGTON.	Bertulf, King of the Mercians, lived in his palace here, and in 850 held a council.	850.
	Almer de Belinton, a Saxon, possessed it, *temp.* Edward the Confessor, and after him Peter de Valongies.	About 1066.

Parish.	*Description.*	*Date.*
Clothall.	Osbert held part of the land of the Bishop of Bayeux.	1085.
	Six men held under Stigan the Archbishop.	
Cottered.	The Saxons called this Coldridg.	
	Wachelin, Bishop of Winchester, held it.	About 1085.
	Queen Maud, wife to King Stephen, had it.	About 1135.
Broadfield.	Robert, Bishop of Chester, possessed it.	1066.
	Ledmar, under Stigan the Archbishop, held part.	1085.
	Earl Roger held part in the time of Edward the Confessor.	
	Hardwin de Scalers held part and others under him, and two others under Stigan the Archbishop.	
	Sigar de Cloches and one man under the Archbishop.	
Graveley.	The Reeves land.	Early.
	Terra William de Ow.	1085.
	Godfrey held of Peter de Valongies.	1096.
Kelshall.	Belonged to the Saxon Kings.	Early.
	Ædred, father of Edward the Confessor, gave it to the Monastery of Ely.	About 1050.
	Abbots of Ely.	1085.
Reed.	Earl Eustace Robert, son of Rozeline, held it.	1085.
	Hardwin de Scalers.	
	Eudo, son of Hubert.	
	Osbert held it of the Bishop of Bayeux.	
	Earl Allan, Hardwin held of him.	
	Alward held of Earl Allan.	
Royston.	Unknown till about 1100.	
Rushden.	Sigar de Cioches.	1066, 1085.
Sandon.	Belonged to the Saxon Kings.	Early.
Andon.	Athelstan gave it to St. Paul's Church.	About 934.
Shephall.	Parcel of the ancient possessions of the Monastery of St. Albans.	Early.
	Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, held some land here under the Abbot.	1066.
Stevenage.	Was part of the possessions of the Saxon Kings	Early.
Therfield.	Etheric, Bishop of Sherborne, gave it to the Church of Ramsey. Confirmed by Edward the Confessor.	Early.
	Terra Roberti Gernon.	1085.
Walkern.	A Saxon name, Wall = Wet, or moist place.	
	Terra Tainorum Regis.	
Wallington.	Saxon "Wall" waters or springs out of the earth.	Early.
	Wimund held of Earl Allan.	1085.
	William held of Robert Gernon.	
	Siwarde held of Geoffry (de Mannevile).	
	Fulke held of Jeffrey (de Belrace).	
	Siward held of Hardwin (de Scalers).	
Weston.	William de Ow held Weston.	1085.
	Terra Regis.	Early.

From this we see that at least ten of these parishes are mentioned as early Saxon or King's land with others upon their borders, and which, to the number of sixteen, we have included either in part or the whole, so that in this description all that is thought probable has been retained for the Manor of Rodenhanger according to our interpretation of the reading of the charter, making its probable acreage 45,106 acres.

We will now go on to describe some alternative lines which may also be thought probable, ones which would decrease this quantity in spite of the strong evidence adduced. The first is the possibility that the parishes of Therfield, Royston, and Reed may not have belonged to this manor, and that its line from the Icknield Way, southwestwardly, may have followed the parish boundary between Kelshall and Therfield to the Edwinstree boundary. The only evidence at present we have for this is that after writing of Frogbury (p. 8) and "from out of that place for : : thingham gate." That at about a mile and a half west of Royston on the Icknield Way is a turning into Cambs northward, known as Litlington Gate, and it is also nearly opposite to a bye-road on the south side of the way, which passes up Pen Hills and Church Hill to Wing Hall, and then, if continued, in a straight line by a very hilly and up-and-down surface, direct to Tuthill Farm, and so upon the parish boundary between Therfield and Kelshall. This Wing Hall may have been the "thingham" we are in search of, and the Litlington Gate the "thingham gate," which is about 1¾ miles in a direct line from Tuthill

Farm before mentioned. Now, if this was the line formerly taken as far as Edwin's boundary, the area would be decreased to 39,031 acres, and would bring us to the same point between Hodenhoe Manor, in Therfield parish, and Hyde Hall, in Sandon parish, that we passed to in going from the Ermine Street after leaving Royston; it thus excludes the parishes of Reed, Royston, and part of Therfield, and also the evidence we have brought forward in their support; and, although we remember that parishes were formed long before 792, the date given for Offa's charter, yet, when we see that there are no natural features on this line to lead us, we may be fairly certain that it was not the bounds of the Manor of Rodenhanger at this part of the district.

We have, earlier in this paper, attempted to find a natural boundary from the south-west point, or angle, of the Old Bourne nearly direct to the north-west corner of Woodhall Park; let us now, in the light of parish boundaries being probably adopted for our manor, think that, from the south angle of Cottered, the manor line might not have taken the Old Bourne ditch at all, but that it followed the parish boundaries between Ardeley and Great Munden, turning upon the same between Walkern and Great Munden, Bennington and Little Munden, Bennington and Watton, Aston and Watton, as far as the main road between these places, turning then north-west, for about a mile, upon the boundary between Aston and Datchworth till it touched Shephall at the low ground. Here, again, there are absolutely no natural features to warrant us in supposing that this was the line of our manor. If this is ever finally adopted, it will compel us to forsake the idea first proposed that the low ground commenced at the north-west part of Woodhall Park, and would confine us to Shephall for a beginning—*i.e.*, at or near Broadwater—and will reduce the area to 37,138 acres.

The only support we have for supposing that this was the actual line of the manor is that in no part of the charter is the word "ea" (water), or any equivalent word, as in the description of the bounds of Norton, used; still, the charter is so vague in its last clause that we may be pardoned when we say that we have no guide to show us which the true line was.

We can only say that, even with this quantity of land left outside, the manor was still a very extensive one. Seeing how many parishes were therefore included in this area, and how so many here, there, and elsewhere, were given away, is it anything to be surprised at, that when we come to the compilation of Domesday Book (1085), such a small quantity was therein mentioned:

Ardeley had been given to St. Paul's, London.
Aston to the Bishop of Bayeux.
Bennington to Peter de Valongies.
Clothall to the Bishop of Bayeux.
Cottered to the Bishop of Winchester.
Broadfield to the Bishop of Chester.
Graveley to William de Ow.
Kelshall to the Monastery of Ely.
Reed to Earl Eustace and others.
Rushden to Sigar de Cioches.
Sandon to St. Paul's, London.
Shephall to the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Therfield to Robert Gernon.
Wallington to various persons.
Weston to several persons.

The district is full of Saxon names—some of which have already been mentioned in this paper—others are:

Hagley Field Com^{n} in Shephall, "Hag," or "Hay"; A.S. "Haga"—a hedge.
Hanger, from A.S. "Hangra"—a meadow usually situated by a woodside.
Clothall, A.S. "Clæg" = clay—the hall in the clay soil.
Kelshall, A.S. "Keld" = a spring—the hall near the spring.
Shephall; Fairland and Faircroft Hall are in the same district. "Fair," derived from Scandinavian "faar"—a sheep.
Shephall = "Sceapa helae" = a sheep (nook).
Gatley Way Farm (Kelshal), A.S. "gadr"—a seat, or high hill, or the hill-top.
Coombe Bottom = "Cwm"—a dingle.
Wicker Hall (Therfield), A.S. or N. "wicca" = a witch.
Tuthill F^{m} (Therfield), A.S. "Tot," or "Toth" = the god of Tuesday; or "teotha" = a tenth, or tithing.

Bygrave, "By" = Bega's grave, a ditch or moat = Bega's trench, an earthwork (British).

Metley Hill (Wallington), perhaps from A.S. "metan" = to measure or enclose—with boundaries; "Moat"—ley, middle, compare.

Tickney Wood, from "Thecen" = a roof or tree = a beam indicating a house; "ney" = "Ey" = water.

Wisbridge (Reed), from A.S. "Wæs" = moisture.

Sloggans Wood, "Slog-gara" = the promontory by the slough, or hollow place.

Drawbackes, "Drægen" = drawn Dragan = to drag, bear, draw, proceed.

Frogmore, "Froga" = a frog.

Mooders Hill, "Mœde" = troublesome.

Copeland, "Capian" = to buy.

Chells, "Celan" = to chill, to be cold, refreshing, Chilterns.

Snidburrough, A.S. "Snid" = to lop, to cut off—perhaps in allusion to the line of Rodenhanger passing through or near and cutting it off from another hundred.

And so we may go on multiplying names and meanings here almost indefinitely.

We have just mentioned how much of all this large district had been allotted by the time of Domesday Book, and it is therefore not surprising that we find so little left for the Domesday surveyors to record. In that record, and immediately after speaking of Norton, it is mentioned (as per Baring's *Domesday Tables of* 1909, that "The Tenant in Chief in Rodenhanger was Alward de Merdlai, and he was the King's Thegn and undertenant." That "there were $\frac{3}{4}$ Hide in Demesne, or 90 acres, and 1 Team land, or 120 acres, and wood enough to sustain 24 pigs in pannage time"—*i.e.*, the autumn, probably about 30 acres—thus being equal to about 240 acres on the whole. That another "Tenant in Chief was Geoffry de Mandeville, and the undertenant one Lovet Alwin the King's Socman, in Rodenhanger," but that he only had 30 acres in Demesne and 30 acres as Team lands, or 60 acres on the whole. Yet we find also that in Aston the King had 4 Hides, or 480 acres, in Demesne.

In Mardley, Robert Gernon was the Tenant in Chief, Alward the undertenant, and the same was Saxon holder in 1065, and had at least 480 acres.

In Weston, Alesten, a King's Thegn, had 10 Hides and 23 Team lands, or 3,960 acres.

In Walkern, Derman, the King's Thegn, had 10 Hides and 12 Team lands, or 2,640 acres.

So that, with all this evidence we have adduced, we think that there is no question that the area we first laid out was originally the correct one, and that the name of Rodenhanger was applied generally to the whole of it, but that between the years 792 of King Offa's first gift to the renewal of the same (*i.e.*, so far as to the remainder which had not been given away, filched, or stolen) by 1007, that name has only survived in the few places before stated.

The Historical Monuments Commissions (England and Wales): Inventories of South Buckinghamshire and the County of Flint.

THE Second Report and Inventory issued by the English Royal Commission on Historical Monuments appeared on September 24. It is a substantial volume of more than 400 pages in linen case, which may be bought at the very moderate price of 15s. 6d., and relates to the southern part of Buckinghamshire, which contains 102 parishes and 1,535 monuments. The form of publication of this Inventory is slightly different from that of Hertfordshire, owing to the adoption by the Commission of the recommendations of an expert committee appointed by Lord Burghclere (chairman) to consider the subdivision and form of the inventories in counties where two or more volumes will be required. Inventories will now consist of not more than 500 pages to a volume, each representing some convenient geographical subdivision. In pursuance of further recommendations, the Inventory of South Buckinghamshire contains a sectional preface dealing generally with the subjects of the volume. The historical summary will be reserved for the second or concluding volume, which will contain the northern division of the county.

Acknowledgment is made of the assistance given to the work of the Commission by the members of the Buckinghamshire Archæological Society, and of the courtesy and hospitality extended to the Commissioners and investigators by the clergy and owners of houses in the county.

It is impossible to do more here than to call the attention of readers of the *Antiquary* to the splendid thoroughness with which the Commissioners are doing their work, and to the extraordinary value of such inventories as that contained in the volume before us. It is arranged in alphabetical order of parishes, from Amersham to Wyrardisbury, and fills 329 pages. No item worth record, it may safely be said, has been omitted. The sectional preface classifies and summarizes the record. Earthworks number some 128, but none is of outstanding importance. Roman remains are somewhat rare. The Inventory records no town, and no more than ten dwelling-houses, large and small together. The building materials used in both sacred and secular buildings are, for the most part flint, stone and brick. There is a certain amount of timber-framing, and "wichert," a local white earth mixed with chopped straw, is used as walling in some seventeenth-century cottages at four different villages. The preface groups the principal examples of the use of each material, and under "Fittings" classifies the more remarkable of these in the churches of the district in alphabetical order. At the end of the Inventory comes a Schedule of the Monuments selected by the Commissioners as especially worthy of preservation, containing about a hundred items, in which Eton College naturally figures. Prehistoric camps, almshouses, churches, inns, Jordans meeting-house of Quaker celebrity, fourteenth-century and later domestic buildings, are among the items contained in this schedule. A glossary of technical terms and a splendid index of over fifty pages complete the volume, at the end of which is a folding map. We should like to emphasize the value of the index. Besides references to places and persons and things, it contains collected lists of special features. Examples are Arabesque work, Bells, Bench-ends, Inscriptions—classified by date, place, and nature—Screens, and so on. Under "Screens," for instance, we find references to all in the district, classified under "stone" and "wooden," with subdivisions of date, sacred and secular, etc.

Antiquaries should further take note of the fact mentioned in the preface, that it has been found "impossible to reproduce within the compass of our Inventory the drawings of tracery and the plans and sketches of the monuments visited which are to be found on the cards of record prepared by our investigators. These cards, which in truth form the complete National Inventory, will ultimately be deposited for public reference in the Record Office, but in the meantime may be inspected on application by letter by any properly accredited person at our offices in Scotland House." A word must be added as to the illustrations, which are over 160 in number. Plans and photographic views of exteriors, interiors and details abound. They are excellently done. The whole volume is most attractively produced.

The Flint volume issued by the Welsh Commission is the second of the Welsh series. It is sold at 9s. in paper covers. Montgomeryshire was the subject of the first Inventory. The method pursued is much the same as that exemplified in the English volumes. The Inventory occupies 117 pages, and is prefaced by a full Introduction and a schedule of twenty-one monuments specified as especially worthy of preservation. It appears from the Report that the Commission, in investigating and describing the Flintshire antiquities, have been breaking new ground. There was not, before it began operations, any society within the bounds of the county "whose main purpose was the exploration and description of its archæological remains," and the work here done has, "in the main, been done by and for the Commission, for the first time." The hope is expressed that "Flintshire will yet produce a scholar who, from the broken fragments of its story that we have garnered, will recreate her honourable past, and make of it an abiding source of inspiration to her sons in the future." The publication of this remarkable Inventory should certainly stimulate local interest in archæology. The volume is thoroughly indexed, and is very freely and well illustrated.

One grumble we must have. We notice that attention was called to the point by a letter signed "Ex Libris" in the *Times* of October 10. The English volumes are issued in linen cases in convenient quarto size (11 inches by $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches). The Welsh are in paper covers, folio size ($12\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches), while the Scottish Reports, we understand—they have not been sent to us—are in octavo ($9\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 6 inches). Here are three sets of valuable Reports issued by the three Commissions, which naturally appeal to the same class of purchaser, yet they are issued in this ridiculous diversity of size and binding. It is impossible to shelve them together, as one would naturally wish to do. It says little for the common sense of the people in authority at the Stationery Office that such an absurdity should be perpetrated.

At the Sign of the Owl.

DEATH continues to take toll of our scholars. All frequenters of the British Museum Reading Room, as well as many who are unable to use that unequalled convenience for research, must have noticed with great regret the death on the 26th October of Dr. George K. Fortescue, Keeper of Printed Books at the Museum since 1899. Dr. Fortescue was in his sixty-fifth year, and would have retired under the age limit on Thursday, October 31. It was in 1884 that he succeeded Dr. Garnett as Superintendent of the Reading Room, and soon after began the compilation of the well-known Subject-Index, which is a complete guide to the literature of the United Kingdom, and to some extent of the Continent, from 1881 to the end of 1910. Dr. Fortescue also completed the catalogue of the famous collection of the Thomason Tracts—the 22,000 and more books, pamphlets, and newspapers relating to the period 1640 to 1661 which was formed by George Thomason, bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard.

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A few days later, early in November, died Dr. James Gairdner in his eighty-fifth year. His life-work was performed in the Public Record Office, where he was for many years an Assistant Keeper. His chief work was on the Calendar of the *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII.* He also edited various volumes for the Rolls Series, and produced the standard edition of the *Paston Letters.* For the Camden Society he edited the *Historical Collections of a Citizen of London*, 1876, and *Three Fifteenth-Century Chronicles*, 1880. His last work in volume form was *Lollardy and the Reformation in England*, 1908.

* * *

I also note with regret the death of Mr. Robert Brown, F.S.A., on October 16, at the age of sixty-eight. His work on the history of his native town, Barton-on-Humber, is well known, and among his various other books were *The Great Dionysiak Myth* in two volumes, and *Semitic Influence in Hellenic Mythology.*

* * *

Mr. H. Lambert, C.B., of The Larches, Banstead, Surrey, is about to issue by subscription a *History of Banstead*, which is an attempt, he says, "to write the history of an English parish on somewhat new lines. Instead of giving the usual accounts of descents of manors and pedigrees, the author has attempted to let the history speak for itself by contemporary documents, only intervening to make the series intelligible by means of a general historical introduction and full illustrative notes. The documents range from Domesday to within living memory, and include in particular very full information of the state of the manor in the late thirteenth and the fourteenth centuries as shown by accounts, surveys, and the Court Roll. . . . Among the later surveys, subsidy rolls, and other documents, there is information as to the state of the parish at the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries (two of which were large landowners in the parish). Later there are Churchwardens and Poor Law accounts, with other matter relating to the Church, the Charities, etc., one of the last documents being a School account before the passing of the Elementary Education Act of 1870."

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The Cambridge University Press announce for early publication a book with an attractive title—*Herbals: Their Origin and Evolution: a Chapter in the History of Botany*, 1470 to 1670, by Mrs. E. A. Newell Arber, Fellow of Newnham College, Cambridge.

* * *

The *Athenæum*, November 9, says that Messrs. Oliver and Boyd will publish shortly *The Miraculous Birth of King Amen-hotep III., his Coronation and Osirification*, together with a description of the New Year procession from Karnak to Luxor and back, by Dr. Colin Campbell, with numerous photographs by the author. The second part of the volume will be devoted to an account of two Theban tombs, which will also contain photographs not hitherto published.

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The next meeting of the Bibliographical Society will be held on December 16, when Mr. Crous will contribute a paper on "The General Catalogue of Incunabula."

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How many people know why the part of a cheque retained by the drawer is called the counterfoil? I take the following interesting paragraph from Mr. R. L. Poole's *The Exchequer in the Twelfth Century*, recently published by Mr. Henry Frowde: "The money paid in [to the Treasury] was receipted by means of tallies. A tally was a stick usually of hazel wood, measuring in length the distance between the tip of the forefinger and the outstretched thumb, about eight inches. It was bored near one end so that it could be filed on a rod. The sum paid was denoted by incisions on the two edges of it. A thousand pounds was marked by cutting out the thickness of the palm of the hand, a hundred by the breadth of the thumb, a score by the breadth of the little finger, one pound by that of a swelling barleycorn, a shilling somewhat less, 'but so that the cut took out a piece of the wood and left a little furrow.' Pence were marked by simple incisions without cutting out any wood. . . . When the sums paid had been cut on the two edges of the stick, and the name had been recorded, it was split nearly to the bottom, so that one part contained a stump or handle, and the other only a flat strip. The larger part which was kept by the sheriff was the tally; the smaller which was retained at the Exchequer was the counter-tally or *recautum*. The two parts were also called the stock (*stipes*) and the foil (*folium*), and later on we find the stock known as the *scachia* or *chacia* from the Old French *eschace*, a 'stick.' But either part spoken of by itself might be indifferently called a tally. The terminology has left a permanent imprint on our language. If you lent money to the Bank of England down to a hundred years ago, tallies were cut for the amount; the Bank kept the foil and you received the stock; you thus held 'Bank stock' of the amount recorded upon it. When the form of cheque was adopted, it was not indeed called a foil, but the part retained by the payer is still the counterfoil; and the word 'cheque' itself goes back ultimately to the same root as 'exchequer.' . . . The tallies remained undisturbed until the statute of 1834 put an end to the old system of the Receipt."

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The Montrose relics to which I referred last month were sold at Sotheby's on November 13, and realized the not extravagant sum of £340.

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In a hurriedly written paragraph last month I attributed the authorship of the *A.B.C. of Gothic Architecture* and the *Introduction to Gothic Architecture* to the late Mr. James Parker. They were of course written by his father, the well-known John Henry Parker.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE new volume, xxxiii., of the *Proceedings* of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club is a substantial tome of xxxii + 244 pages. Besides a brief summary of the proceedings at the winter meetings and various business details, it contains a round dozen of papers. Several of these represent the activities of the Natural History side of the Club, and are outside our province. Among the others we notice "A Comparison of Dr. Stukeley's Account of the Roman Amphitheatre at Dorchester with the Result of the Excavations, 1908-10," by Captain Acland, which shows the worthy Doctor to have been unexpectedly accurate in his observations. Mr. H. S. Toms rides one of his hobbies with his usual skill and enthusiasm in an able paper, well illustrated, on "Some Surveys of Valley Entrenchments in the Piddletrenthide District, Central Dorset"—entrenchments to which his attention was drawn by an account in the *Antiquary* of the Club's excursion in the district in 1907. Mr. Alfred Pope writes on "Some Dew-Ponds in Dorset," and comes to the conclusion, in which many observers will concur, that the theory involved in the name of "Dew-Pond" will not in fact "hold water"—unless rain, mist, and fog, may be comprised in the word "dew," which means that the name is a misnomer, as indeed we think it is. Mr. Neilson Clift contributes an historical paper on "The Mystery of Corfe," and Mr. H. Symonds writes on "Bridport Harbour through Seven Centuries." The volume contains a variety of illustrations, and in every way is well produced.

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Part iv., vol. v., of the Viking Club's *Old Lore Miscellany* contains a note on what is called "The Orkney Portrait" of Mary Queen of Scots—the half length attributed to Farini, now in the possession of the Duke of Sutherland. A reproduction of the portrait is given as frontispiece to the part. Other well-produced illustrations are portraits of two northern worthies—James King, Lord Eythin (1589-1652), and the Rev. John Morison, D.D., Minister of Canisby, Caithness, 1780-1798—both accompanied by short biographies. The other contents include "Glimpses of Shetland Life, 1718-1753," by Mr. R. Stuart Bruce, from private papers; and extracts from various sources, contributed by Mr. A. W. Johnston, describing the sword-dance in Papa Stour, Shetland. The Club also issue vol. i. part x. of *Orkney and Shetland Records*, containing sundry sixteenth and seventeenth century documents.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, on November 6, the paper read was "The Walled Town of Aigues Mortes," by Mr. C. H. Bothamley, with lantern illustrations.

A joint meeting of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY and the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held at Lambeth Palace on October 26, by permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. S. W. Kershaw showed the party round the buildings and gave much historical information. The visitors next inspected the library, over which they were conducted by the Rev. Claude Jenkins, librarian, who explained its various treasures. He said that the library was the dining hall of the Palace from the days of Archbishop Warham. It was demolished during Commonwealth days, but rebuilt on the old foundations by Archbishop Juxon shortly after the Restoration. The designs were attributed to Wren, but he could find no authority for that statement. If they could imagine the bookcases removed, the walls painted red, and a stone floor in place of the present one, they would see the room where Warham entertained Colet, Erasmus, and Holbein. It was no use coming to that library, he said, for theology, as the supply of books on that subject stopped in 1760; but for historical works, especially of the seventeenth century, it probably contained a collection without a rival. One of the treasures was the Marprelate Tracts, of which they had the only complete set known. When Archbishop Laud was carried off as a prisoner from Lambeth cartloads of manuscripts and books were seized, many of which were now in the Public Record Office, and, he supposed, would not be returned. The Archbishops had not always supported the library as they might have done, for one holder of the office gave only two books during his fourteen years' tenure, one a volume on butterflies and the other a treatise on gout! The library, he continued, contained one of the few known copies of the Gutenberg Bible; Queen Elizabeth's Prayer-Book, with prayers in the languages which she knew, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and Italian; a Prayer-Book printed by Wynkyn de Worde, belonging to the mother of Henry VII., in which prayers were addressed to Henry VI. as a saint; and twenty-five volumes of Bacon manuscripts, which were a delight to both Baconians and anti-Baconians. There could also be seen the signature of George IV. to his Coronation Oath, written in the Archbishop's Prayer-Book, owing to the customary parchment containing the oath having been forgotten. In a year or two, Mr. Jenkins concluded, it was hoped to have in the library a bookcase once belonging to Archbishop Laud, which the present owner had offered to them as a gift.

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A meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held on November 7, when Mr. William Lempriere, Deputy Clerk of Christ's Hospital, read a paper on "The Old Christ's Hospital in Newgate Street." Mr. Charles E. Keyser, President, was in the chair. Mr. Lempriere, in his paper, spoke of the sermon preached by Bishop Ridley before Edward VI., which led the Lord Mayor of London and certain prominent citizens to take steps for the establishment of the hospital. At first the scholars were clad in russet, but after they had attended the Spital Sermon in the following year they appeared in blue. In place of the present bands the boys wore ruffs, and until sixty years ago they wore caps.

Yellow petticoats were also worn under the long coats until 1865. The education was classical, but the girls were only taught to read, write, and sew. The children were in school eight hours a day, beginning at seven in the morning; and even when there was half-holiday they worked six hours per day. The school governors acted *in loco parentis*, and the children might be apprenticed for seven years, or even sent to Virginia, without their parents being consulted. The early accounts showed that where 55s. was spent on beer, only a penny was spent on milk. Twenty years ago beer was struck out of the school dietary. Even in modern times the boys used wooden piggins and platters at their meals. At the time of the rebuilding of the school, which had been half laid in ashes by the Great Fire, Wren was one of the governors. Pepys was another, and by his influence a royal mathematical school was founded for the training of boys who were to become officers in the Royal Navy. Ruskin was a later governor, and presented a valuable collection of minerals to the school museum.

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The BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY opened its session on October 21, when Mr. John E. Pritchard, F.S.A., presided, and read a paper on "Bristol Tobacco-Pipes of the Seventeenth Century and their Makers," exhibiting many examples. A guild of makers was founded in London in 1619—about thirty years after tobacco came—and a Bristol Guild followed in 1652. That does not mean that pipes were not made there before, for, of course, there must have been makers to form the guild. Mr. Pritchard had traced a great number of names in the burgesses and other lists, and with his exhibits and slides made up a very attractive evening with a subject that in less skilful hands might have proved almost dull.

The second meeting was held on November 11, when the Rev. C. S. Taylor read a paper on "The Banwell Rood Loft," giving much detailed information from the still preserved book of the Wardens' Accounts from 1515 to 1602.

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A special meeting of the BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS was held on October 29, Lord Justice Kennedy presiding. The Chairman spoke on the value of the study of the classics, and at the conclusion of his address, the Director, Mr. R. M. Dawkins, gave an account of the site of Datcha, the ancient Stadeia, on the promontory of Cnidus, on the western coast of Asia Minor. This was to have been the object of the School's excavation this spring, but the outbreak of the Turco-Italian War made it necessary to postpone the work. It is hoped to carry out the excavation in the spring of next year. The site had already yielded a number of antiquities, and there was every reason to suppose that below the surface were the remains of an important sanctuary or temple of the archaic period of Greek art. The researches of the Librarian of the School, Mr. F. W. Hasluck, had added considerably to the interest of the site. The story of the Knights of Rhodes searching for building material to repair their castle of St. Peter at Budrum, the ancient Halicarnassus, and how they found a building covered with sculptures, which they first admired and then destroyed, was well known. That building had hitherto been supposed to have been the famous Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, the sculptures from which are now in the British Museum. Mr. Hasluck had shown that there was good evidence that this view was incorrect, and that the building found was not at Halicarnassus, and consequently was not the mausoleum, but some quite different building at the site now known as Datcha, the distance of which from Halicarnassus by sea is inconsiderable.

Mr. A. J. B. Wace briefly described the excavations of the school in Thessaly, and outlined the results of exploring journeys undertaken by Mr. M. S. Thompson and himself in Macedonia. At Halos, in Thessaly, some experimental excavations were made in the Necropolis. The principal results were obtained from a tumulus, one of a group of ten, concealing sixteen burnt graves or pyres. The bodies had been burnt on the spot, and then a cairn of huge slabs about half a metre high was heaped over them. Later the tumulus of earth was built over the group of pyres. With the dead were burnt also all their gear, quantities of geometric or Dipylon pottery, iron knives, and iron swords and spears, or bronze brooches and bracelets. In the six pyres which contained bronze brooches and bracelets no weapons were found, so that in all probability these were the graves of women. In those which contained the iron weapons there was no bronze, and these were the graves of warriors. A warrior's equipment consisted of an iron sword, an iron spear, and two or more long iron knives. No traces of helmets or body armour were found. These pyres belonged to the developed Iron Age, and dated probably between 900 and 800 B.C. In Macedonia many important inscriptions had been found, including an important boundary decree of Trajan, settling the frontier between Thessaly and Macedonia.

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The opening meeting of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on October 22, when Mr. Frank Simpson read a paper on "The City Guilds or Companies of Chester," with special reference to the Smiths, Cutlers and Plumbers Company. Among the points treated were the charters, the oaths of aldermen, stewards and brethren, the Miracle Plays and Midsummer Show, the City Waits, etc. The paper was illustrated by a large number of lantern slides.

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On November 4 the Bath and District branch of the SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion to Bristol. They first visited the Church of All Saints, which was described by the Rev. C. H. Dickinson, who said that the original church was thought to have been built in 1066. About 1100 four Norman pillars were erected, serving to show that the church was built on the old foundation. In 1422 the Priest's House was built, and it formed an interesting relic. That house had been recently restored and converted into useful rooms. In 1716 the existing tower of the church was finished, Edward Colston contributing

£250 towards that object. He was buried in the church in 1721. The Vicar had some curious particulars respecting the eastern part of the structure, and said that the real window of the church was 6 feet behind the wall. Some person formerly had built a house and utilized the east window of the church. He narrated what was done by Minor Canon Caley when he was Vicar of All Saints some years ago in respect of this part of the church. Afterwards the members crossed to the Council House, where the civic insignia and other objects of interest were exhibited by the City Treasurer. From the Council House the visitors proceeded to the Church of St. John the Baptist, which was inspected under the guidance of the Rev. S. E. Swann. After luncheon, visits were paid to St. Peter's Hospital, which was described by Mr. Simpson and by Mr. J. T. Francombe (Chairman of the Bristol Board of Guardians), who also gave a description of the chief objects of interest at St. Peter's Church. The concluding item in the day's programme was an inspection of the remains of Bristol Castle by permission of Mr. T. J. Griffin.

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At the meeting of the Halifax Antiquarian Society on November 4 Mr. T. W. Hanson read a paper, giving the history of the Edwards family, bookbinders and booksellers. William was described in his obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* as a world-renowned bookbinder. In 1764 Edwards and Sons had a shop in Pall Mall. James Edwards was said to be the first to have a shop where rare books and prints were on view, and it became the meeting-place of those interested in such. He visited the Continent to secure rare volumes, and the story of how he secured the Bedford Missal for 203 guineas, which George III. intended to have, but for which his limit was 200 guineas, as Queen Caroline thought that such an amount was excessive, was very interesting, and led to him being looked up to as, not merely a dealer, but one who appreciated a rare work, and was prepared to purchase it. James took out a patent for rendering vellum transparent, so that a design on the under side could be seen. The patent was exhibited, also a number of books of Edwards's binding, some from the Reference Library, others from private collectors. Thomas Edwards, of 2, Old Market, occupied one of the then largest shops in Halifax, 1811. Quotations from the diaries of Miss Walker, of Walterclough, and Miss Lister, of Shibden Hall, were given, which had reference to the Edwards family.

About this time was revived the art of fore-edge decoration of books, which had obtained in the reign of Charles II. A number of these were on view, the designs being beautifully executed.

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The Worcestershire Archæological Society met on November 4, Mr. C. J. Houghton presiding, when Canon Wilson read a paper on "Some of the Ancient Manuscripts preserved in Worcester Cathedral." Facsimile photographs of the following sheets of manuscript were shown to the members, as well as the lantern slides of them. The lecturer also stated that volumes of facsimiles, thirty in number, will shortly be published by the Oxford University Press, which have been prepared by Mr. C. H. Turner, F.B.A., of Magdalene College, Oxford. The first two illustrations were from the Latin Vulgate, the one showing the last few verses of St. Matthew's Gospel, and the like page of St. Mark, and the second containing the summary of St. Mark, chap. ix. 14 to the end. These fragments belong to the eighth century, possibly even to the seventh century, and were found pasted down on the final boards of a manuscript of the twelfth century. They are taken as historical evidence of the learning of the English clergy in the very early days of the Church, and confirm the truth of King Alfred's letter to Bishop Werfrith, of Worcester (A.D. 873), in which he stated that foreigners came to this land in search of wisdom and learning from the wise men of that time. These are the earliest remains of any kind that we have in Worcester. The next illustration was from a fragment of a copy of St. Jerome's *Commentary on St. Matthew's Gospel* now placed in a glass case in the north-east transept of the Cathedral. It is inferred from the character of the writing that the fragments are parts of a manuscript written in Spain not later than the middle of the eighth century. A copy of a manuscript on the Regula Pastoralis of St. Gregory the Great was next shown. Only three leaves of this manuscript and three half-leaves have been found, and, like the former manuscript, these were pasted on the boards of a later manuscript. It is of great interest to know that it was to Bishop Werfrith, of Worcester, that King Alfred applied for help in translating this well-known work of Gregory the Great, Pope of Rome, and it may well be that the fragments now referred to were parts of the copy translated by Bishop Werfrith for King Alfred. The last manuscript dealt with was a page of the work by Paterius—*De Expositione Veteris et Novi Testamenti*. He was a monk of Rome, contemporary with Gregory the Great, whose works and sermons he selected and arranged in order. The page photographed contains part of his Exposition of the Book of Genesis, and was first identified as his work by Dame Laurentia, of Stanbrook Abbey, Powick.

Canon Wilson concluded his delightful exposition of the manuscripts dealt with by an exhortation not to be perturbed by the changes of interpretation which this age was witnessing, when we consider the various stages through which man's present knowledge of the meaning of Scripture has been reached. He had previously given Gregory's quaint exposition showing that the Ark was a type of the Church, and that on the small city of Zoar he founded an allegory to indicate the relation between married life, and on the one hand celibacy, and on the other profligacy. The Canon stated that it was necessary for us to realize that many changes of interpretation have taken place in the past, and that our present way of regarding the Bible has resulted from many previous ways; and that, in its turn, with the acquirement of further knowledge, our present position may itself become archaic.

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Other meetings have been the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries on October 30; the annual meeting of the Staffordshire Archæological Society on November 2; the Bucks Archæological Society in October, when Mr. W. W. Watts, of the Victoria and Albert Museum, lectured on "Old English Silver and Old Customs," with lantern illustrations; the Viking Club on November 1, when Dr. Gudmund Schütte lectured on "A Map of Denmark, 1900 Years Old," with lantern illustrations; the Cambridge Antiquarian Society on October 21, when Professor Flinders Petrie lectured on his excavations at Heliopolis and Tarkhan; the Brighton Archæological Club on November 6, when Mr. R. A. Smith lectured on "Cissbury as a Palæolithic Site" and two excursions of the "Earthworks Survey" section of the Club on October 12 and November 9; the annual meeting of the Birmingham Archæological Society on October 23; the Society of Biblical Archæology on November 13, when Mr. L. W. King read a paper on "Some Unpublished Rock-Inscriptions and Rock-Carving in Turkish Turkestan"; the annual meeting of the Burton-on-Trent Archæological Society on October 18; the annual dinner of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society on October 23; the St. Albans and Herts Archæological Society on November 19, when Mrs. Flinders Petrie exhibited a series of lantern slides, illustrating "Recent Discoveries in Egypt," and gave explanatory notes.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

Castles of England and Wales. By H. A. Evans. With thirty-four illustrations and thirty-three plans. London: *Methuen and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xviii + 368. Price 12s. 6d. net.

There is a strange fascination about the remains of the old military architecture of England and Wales. During quite recent years much learning has been expended on the origin, development, and history of our castles. In little more than a twelvemonth Mr. Hamilton Thompson's fine work on castle architecture, Mr. Harvey's able summary and classification of our fortresses, together with an account of walled towns, as well as Mrs. Armitage's *Early Norman Castles*, have been issued from the press. Although Mr. Evans's book is by no means so scholarly or so acceptable to real antiquaries as those just named, it is attractively written, the historical facts are accurately compiled, and the series of photographic illustrations is aptly chosen. The ground-plans are reproductions from the 25-inch Ordnance Surveys. The castles selected for treatment number thirty-one. They begin with a group of eleventh-century fortresses, such as those of Pevensey, Corfe, and Rochester, and end with that of Dunstanburgh, erected on the wild coast of Northumberland in the fourteenth century. It is difficult to understand on what principle one or two castles of comparative insignificance have been included in these pages, whilst others of greater interest have been omitted. We look, for instance, in vain for Dacre or Penrith in Cumberland, Burgh in Westmorland, Dunster in Somerset, or Carisbrooke in the Isle of Wight.

We have almost got tired of the reiterated descriptions of some well-known castles, such as Kenilworth and Ludlow, or Conway and Carnarvon, but Mr. Evans happily supplies good essays on others which are much more rarely visited. Brougham Castle, for example, near Penrith, is adequately treated after an excellent fashion. The castle occupies an important strategic position, where the old Roman road from York to Carlisle crossed the River Eamont by a ford. The Norman lord built his castle close to the Roman station of Brovacum. The Norman keep of this picturesque pile of ruins rises boldly among the buildings by which it was surrounded at later dates. Having recently visited and carefully examined these remains, we believe Mr. Evans, following in the main Mr. Whyte's description in vol. lviii. of the *Archæologia*, is right in his approximate dates. He considers that the keep was probably erected about 1170; that the two gatehouses, forming the main entrance on the east side, are respectively *circa* 1270 and *circa* 1315; and that the building to the north of the small open court between the gatehouses is *circa* 1380. Above the outer doorway is a stone inscribed "Thys made Roger," which perhaps refers to the last of the three Rogers de Clifford, who died in 1390. But this stone, puzzling to the architectural student, was, however, ignorantly set up here during the last century; it is known that it used to be over the inner gatehouse. Mr. Evans gives a particularly clear account of the different floors of the keep, and also of the rectangular tower which fills up the south-western corners of the main ward. The whole details of this ruin are aptly explained for future visitors. The writer is justly sorrowful over the utter "desolation and neglect" which characterize every part of the interior of this historic and valuable ruin. Its condition doubtless helped Mr. Evans to come to the conclusion in his introductory chapter that it would be well if the State took over the charge of these historic monuments.

We are glad to find that the author of this work abstains from joining in the scorn recently poured on Mr. G. T. Clark, the pioneer among castle expounders, because of possible errors in his estimate of the date of certain earth-mounds. Contrariwise, he says that "The collection of his scattered papers entitled *Mediæval Military Architecture in England* (1884) must long remain the chief textbook on the subject."

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County Churches: Nottinghamshire. By J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. With many illustrations. London: *George Allen and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. Foolscap 8vo., pp. xviii + 251. Price 2s. 6d. net.

Dr. Cox's industry is wonderful. Nine volumes, dealing with seven counties, in this most useful series have now appeared, and five of them are from his pen. Dr. Cox naturally complains that the "worst of writing one of these handy guides to churches is the great amount of condensation that is necessary to keep the book within due limits. It is positively painful to write about churches, brimful of interest, after the model of a telegram." Yet the result is an immense amount of information closely compacted, for which every ecclesiological student and church-loving visitor may well be grateful; while, after all, Dr. Cox's expert pen, with a caustic touch here and there, succeeds in making the book readable. Here are one or two examples of the things that enliven the summarized details of description. At Barnby-in-the-Willows: "Egregious bad taste has ejected fine Laudian altar-rails; they were covered with coal-dust under the tower during a visit of 1904. Their place taken by a common 'church-furnisher's' rail, supported on painted cast-iron standards!" (p. 31). The pulpit at Kirklington has holes in the sides filled up with more recent wood. A sporting Rector of a century ago "used to have this pulpit, which was loose from its base, carried down on week-days to a swamp in the parish frequented by wild duck, where it served as a screen for the parson when firing at the birds through the holes made for that purpose" (p. 126). During the restoration of Thrimpton Church, 1878, "a curious and quaint record made by the village carpenter, and concealed beneath the pulpit, came to light. On a board the following couplet had been burnt in:

> 'A proud parson and a simple squire
> Bade me build this pulpit higher' (p. 218).

These may serve as examples to show that the book is by no means entirely written "after the model of a telegram." The illustrations are numerous and good.

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TROY: A STUDY IN HOMERIC GEOGRAPHY. By Walter Leaf, Litt.D. Illustrated. London: *Macmillan and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi + 406. Price 12s. net.

If the war in the Balkans should drive the Turks, not only from the plains of Thrace, but out of Constantinople itself, a new city may yet rise up on the plains of Troy, to cover the lonely ruins which once were the walled towers of Priam's town. As Dr. Leaf says, in this latest weighty and authoritative addition to Homeric literature, "the thoughts of statesmen turned more than once (in olden days) to the idea of making Troy the great city of the world." But even if a modern Sultan cannot do what neither Alexander, nor Augustus, nor Constantine accomplished, mankind will continue to make pilgrimage across the Hellespont; such are the spell of the past and the glamour of great literature. Dr. Leaf's main conclusion, in that section of his book to which he naively invites the overtaxed reviewer, is that "the whole situation described in the *Iliad* is absolutely in accord with the references which are to be drawn from geography on the one hand, and the ruins of Hissarlik on the other." In this volume, well equipped with photographs, diagrams, plans and maps, according to the tradition of the famous publishing house from which it dates, he sets out exhaustively the data for this conclusion. It is a work which carries the student far beyond the actual excavations of Schliemann. Its archæological and topographical records carry the *imprimatur* of Dr. Dörpfeld, who has read its proof-sheets. But Dr. Leaf's new "discovery" lies in the picturesque but careful reconstruction, based on scientific study, of what the Great Foray of the *Iliad* really means, what the seafaring commerce of Lydia was, how Priam and his collectors took the tolls of a busy trade, and how the Greeks became tariff reformers in their own lively way. Ancient Greece still remains a rich and fascinating work-field for scholars, and Dr. Leaf stands among the foremost. The wording of his pathetic prefatory tribute to his great fellow-worker, Andrew Lang, shows the humanity which must make such work as this a labour of love.

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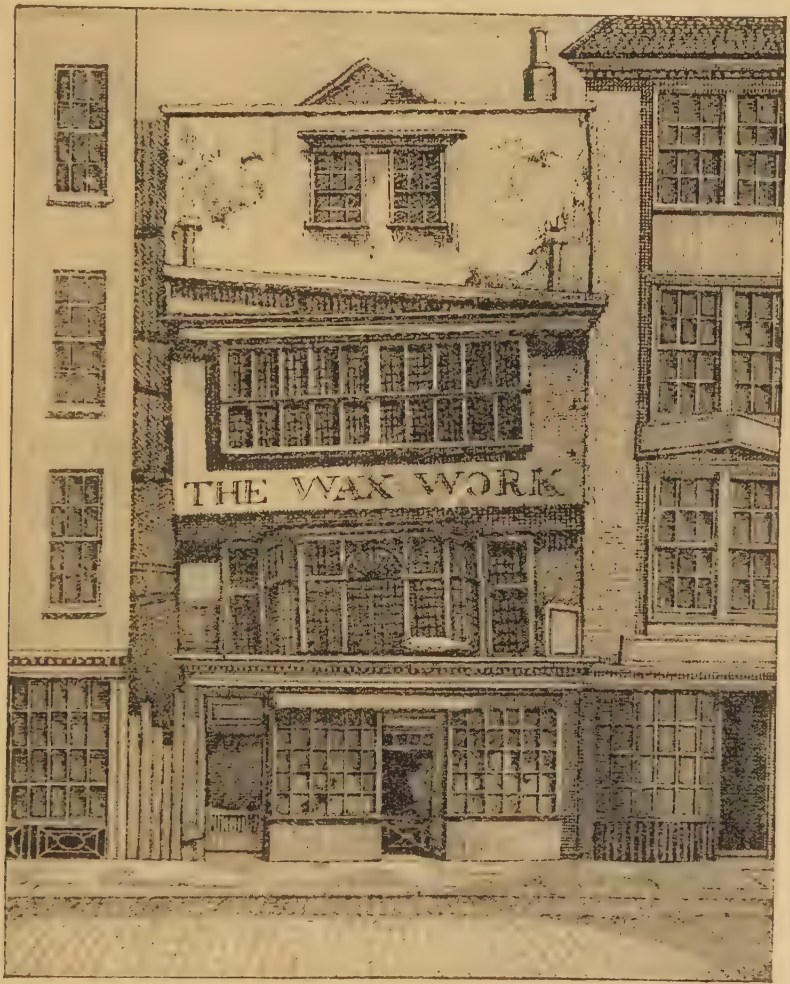
FLEET STREET IN SEVEN CENTURIES. By Walter George Bell. Forty-six illustrations. London: *Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd.*, 1912. Large crown 8vo., pp. xiv + 608. Price 15s. net.

The sub-title of this massive and handsome volume describes it as "Being a History of the Growth of London beyond the Walls into the Western Liberty, and of Fleet Street to our Time." It is difficult nowadays to think of Fleet Street as a suburb of London; but it is the tracing of this growth of the suburb beyond the Fleet River—the "growth of London beyond the Walls into the Western Liberty"—which gives special value to the earlier chapters of Mr. Bell's book. These chapters constitute a capital piece of work. From the City Letter Books, the Hustings Wills, and other original sources, Mr. Bell gives his readers a series of vivid pictures of life and death, of lawlessness and riot, of faith and custom, and the daily domestic and business round in the mediæval suburb of Fleet Street. He emphasizes, with ample illustration from the records, "the cleavage that existed in the early mediæval age between London within the walls and its liberties, or suburbs, lying without." The rise and fall of the Knights Templars, and the coming of the lawyers, are two of the most outstanding events in the history of the suburban Fleet Street. "The lawyers came, and wherever settled, they have never admitted the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor within the Inns of Court." The Templars came and went, the Friars later came and in time passed, but the lawyers still remain. The bulk of the book naturally unrolls the panoramic history of Fleet Street from the Middle Ages to the present time. The famous names associated with it are innumerable. Royal pageants and progresses, the playhouses, the growth and characteristics of Alsatia, the taverns and old inns, old buildings and old booksellers, the Fleet parsons, men of letters and their haunts, and in recent times the coming of the newspapers—these are a few of the matters which find description and illustration here. Mr. Bell has given us a book which every London lover must possess. It is, on the whole, thoroughly well done. The difficulties of the task must have been many, for the historian of Fleet Street is overwhelmed with material, and is tempted to be for ever branching off here and divagating there. But Mr. Bell keeps himself and his subject admirably in hand, and has given us the best book on Fleet Street yet published, and the best book we are likely to have on the subject for a long time to come. It is well written and well illustrated. One of the illustrations we are courteously permitted to produce on this page. Mrs. Salmon's waxwork exhibition, a forerunner of Madame Tussaud's show, was a standing attraction for country cousins in Fleet Street for very many years. It is mentioned in the *Spectator* of 1711, and after Mrs. Salmon died in 1760, the show retained her name, and held its own till early in the nineteenth century. The illustration, which is from a print by Nathaniel Smith, shows the first identified home of the waxwork in Fleet Street.



MRS. SALMON'S WAXWORK, NO. 189, FLEET STREET.

There are little slips here and there in the text. It is surprising to read, for example, on p. 35, "The data *is* not complete," and Dr. Jessopp's name is once more misspelt—but these are trifles. The name of Mr. A. W. Clapham, F.S.A., is distorted into "W. Crapham, A.F.S.A.," below the plan on p. 103. The book is well and honestly wrought, and we are glad to add that there is a sufficient index.

ROSE CASTLE. By James Wilson, B.D., Litt.D. Plans and illustrations. Carlisle: *Charles Thurnam and Sons*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xviii + 270. Price 6s. net.

Rose Castle has been the residential seat of the Bishop of Carlisle from about the middle of the thirteenth century until the present time. It was more or less burnt and otherwise devastated more than once during the Scottish wars of the fourteenth century. It has been rebuilt and added to at different dates. Various Bishops have demolished here, and have added there. Internally and externally, indeed, it has undergone many transformations. Dr. Wilson, whose scholarly historical work is well known, has evidently written this book *con amore*, although it is perfectly plain that the clearly worded and readable chapters which fill some 300 pages are based upon an immense amount of hard work in the shape of examination and collation of original documents, many of them not easy of access. These chapters deal with the history of the castle itself, and of the constructional and other changes it has undergone; with the changes and developments in the precincts of Rose; the chapel, in both its modern and its technical meaning—part of this chapter appeared in the *Antiquary* of May, 1906; the household of Rose, with many interesting details of mediæval organization; the Constable of Rose, an office which died with John Lowther in 1624; the park of Rose; and the Bishop's Dyke—the earthen barrier, of which a small portion is still extant, "which traversed the Manor of Dalston on the north and west sides at distances from Rose ranging from two to four miles," and which, whatever its origin, was a protection to castle and tenants alike from the Scottish raiders. There follow sixty pages of original illustrative documents, for the most part hitherto unprinted, and including many referred to in the text, and an excellent twelve-page index. The Vicar of Dalston deserves the thanks of northern antiquaries for this admirable example of how such history should be written. The printing and production of the book reflect much credit upon its Carlisle publishers.

* * *

ENGLISH AND WELSH CATHEDRALS. By T. D. Atkinson. With twenty illustrations in colour by Walter Dexter, R.B.A., twenty in monotone, and forty-eight plans. London: *Methuen and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xxxvi + 370. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Of the making of books about our cathedrals there seems to be no end. It is to be presumed that they all find their respective publics, and certainly those that are written from an individual point of view justify their existence. Mr. Atkinson is an architect, and naturally, therefore, he treats the subject chiefly from the architectural or constructional point of view, linking individual constructions with the general trend of architectural history and development. He groups the cathedrals as the Canons' Churches, the Monks' Churches, and the Foundations of Henry VIII., with brief accounts of the cathedrals of the "New Sees," in order of the foundation of the sees—*i.e.*, of Ripon, Manchester, Truro, St. Albans, Liverpool, Newcastle, Southwell, Wakefield, Southwark, and Birmingham. This method is not without its drawbacks, but on the lines he has laid down for himself Mr. Atkinson has done his work accurately and effectively. It is a little curious that in writing of St. Albans, while expressing the opinion, in which all antiquaries will agree, that "the grand old church has during the last few years been the object of liberality the most unstinted and the most ill-applied," he nowhere mentions the name of the misguided owner of that ill-applied wealth. Many visitors to English and Welsh cathedrals, especially those who are interested chiefly in the architectural side of their history, will find this handy and handsome volume a useful and instructive companion. Mr. Walter Dexter's drawings, reproduced in colour, are delicately done, and for the most part are effective, though some seem to us rather weak. The photographs are well reproduced, and the supply of ground-plans is to be commended, though they would have been more useful if they had been drawn to a uniform scale.

* * *

WILLIAM HONE: HIS LIFE AND TIMES. By Frederick William Hackwood. With twenty-seven illustrations. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. 373. Price 10s. 6d. net.

The compiler of the *Every Day Book* and its companions, and the man who beat Lord Ellenborough and the Government in the matter of the "Three Trials," certainly deserves a biography. Original materials have long been in existence, but owing to various circumstances, explained in the introductory chapter, the intended biography has not been written until now. It is satisfactory that the family collections have fallen into such capable hands as those of Mr. Hackwood. He has wisely made the book of a reasonable size. Written with fairness, though with a natural bias in favour of its hero and the causes which he supported, the biography gives graphic pictures of life at the close of the eighteenth century, and in the earlier decades of its successor. Hone's own Autobiography, and the account of his early struggles, which fill chapters ii. and iii., have many vivid and revealing little touches. In some respects Hone was in advance of his age, and his sympathy with philanthropic schemes of social amelioration was often expressed by word and deed at the expense of his own personal interests. His well-known compilations, the *Every Day Book*, *Table Book*, and *Year Book*, were really remarkable performances at the date of their publication, and they will always have a certain amount of value and interest. It is a great pity that Hone did not devote himself to the peaceful paths of antiquarianism and literature, and let politics and polemics alone, though his honesty and fearlessness do him honour. The details of his intimacy with Charles and Mary Lamb here given are disappointingly meagre, but that is not his biographer's fault. Mr. Hackwood, despite a few repetitions, has performed a useful task capably and effectively. The bibliography seems fairly complete, but the index is somewhat exiguous. On p. 236 "Hardwick" is an odd misprint for "Harwich." The illustrations, which include reproductions of cartoons, title-pages, portraits, etc., are decidedly good.

* * *

THE CIVILIZATION OF ANCIENT MEXICO. By Lewis Spence. Seven illustrations and map.

BRASSES. By J. S. M. WARD, B.A. Twenty-five illustrations. Cambridge: *University Press*, 1912. Small 8vo., pp. viii + 121 and viii + 159. Price 1s. net each.

These are two of the latest issues in the wholly admirable series of "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature." Mr. Spence has compressed much information into small compass, but has also been able to make his little book quite readable. His purpose has been "to provide not only a merely popular history of ancient Mexico, but such a sketch of the subject as will appeal to serious students who may wish to adopt the study of Mexican antiquities"; and he has certainly succeeded. The short bibliography at the end will be found very useful by the students whom Mr. Spence has in view.

Mr. Ward has produced a handy little manual of "Brasses." He arranges his matter mainly by historical periods, with some sections on special types, and gives a suggestive outline of the whole subject, with some useful instructions for beginners in "rubbing." As the book is intended for "the ordinary man in the street," a glossary should have been added. The "ordinary man in the street" knows nothing of pauldrons and haquetons and laminar cuissarts and the like. The illustrations are numerous, and, though most of them are necessarily small, are well produced. It is curious to find in the text (p. 17), "He holds the Royal Standard in his right hand," while the illustration shows the two hands placed together in the usual attitude, and the Royal Standard held by the bend of the right arm. On pp. 33 and 89 there are references to a non-existent "frontispiece," the illustration intended being placed at the end of the book. On p. 68 "Haine's" is a bad misprint for "Haines's." On p. 75, line 1, "is" should be "are." An appendix gives lists of brasses, dated, in chronological order, and classified under various headings. A short bibliography shows the reader the directions in which he can follow up the subject.

Both volumes are well indexed, and are good examples of the shilling manual which can be full but not stodgy, scholarly but not dull. The design on the title-page of each volume of the series is, with the exception of the coat-of-arms at the foot, a reproduction of one used by the earliest-known Cambridge printer, John Siberch, 1521.

* * *

ETYMOLOGISK ORDBOG OVER DET NORRÖNE SPROG PAA SHETLAND. Part III. By Jakob Jakobsen. Copenhagen: *Vilhelm Prior*, 1912.

This third part, *liver* to *sju* (pp. 481-722), follows Part II. at an interval of three years, but it is worth waiting for. Nothing could be more thorough than this Shetland dictionary in the hands of such an expert in Scandinavian dialects as Dr. Jakobsen. To read it is to view nature in every aspect of sky, sea, and shore, as visible to the Shetlander, to share his close observation of animals in all their varieties and stages of growth, and to enter into the old-world farming, fishing, and domestic life of the North. Many interesting scraps of folk-lore can be picked out under the headings of *Lokki's lines* and *Lokki's wool* as plant names; the *Narulsa nunn*, the *serinsten*, the *nidi heart-cake*, *nine-midders'-meat*; and names of "bogies," such as *nikker*, *njuggel*, *pist*, *pobi*, *puki*, and *rogi*. The series of sea-words or taboo-language included in this part runs to about seventy entries, giving not only words connected with the sea and fishing, but also names for animals and persons on shore. A few places, notable as fishing-sites, have special names for use at sea. Half of the seventy are good Old Norse; of the rest, Dr. Jakobsen traces many to Scandinavian origins, while a few seem to be a kind of slang, as *rami*, a cat, from its *rams*, or claws; and *mjawi*, from its voice. One or two appear to be alien loan-words. In the derivation of other words we are tempted to fancy that a few might be further explained or illustrated by popular or dialect English: *riggarendal* is practically the Cumbrian "rigg and rane dale"; several meanings of *make*, *set*, and *sit* are not unfamiliar in England, though perhaps we also borrow them from Old Norse; *nuggin*, a dram, *numskolt*, a dolt, *progjek*, an exploit, look very like "noggin," "numskull," and "project." But there are only about half a dozen Celtic etymologies in nearly 250 pages of this Part, and Dr. Jakobsen's parallels from Old Norse, Icelandic, Faeroese, and the local forms of Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian, throw on Shetland Norn as a nearly pure Scandinavian tongue, and in passing on our various Anglo-Scandinavian dialects, a light which no student of English can afford to neglect.—W. G. COLLINGWOOD.

* * *

SOMERSET IN BYGONE DAYS. By William J. Tate. London: *Simpkin, Marshall and Co., Ltd.*, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. 128. Price 5s.

In the well-printed pages of this little book Mr. Tate gives us an *omnium gatherum* of notes and brief papers relating to the Somerset of long ago. The longest and best gives a readable account of "the Father of English Botany," Dr. William Turner, Dean of Wells in the sixteenth century—"in the Middle Ages," Mr. Tate rather oddly says. From the State Papers of divers dates are derived notes on the condition of clothiers and wool-combers in the early seventeenth century, arrests for sedition in 1619, and miscellanea of the Stuart period. An account of a thirteenth-century lawsuit from the Year-Books of Edward I. is followed by an extract from Ingram's translation of the Saxon Chronicle. Genealogists will note some lists of names from the Somersetshire Visitations of 1573, 1591, and one or two later years. Another note contains a list of the electors who voted at the Wells Parliamentary Election, 1765. There are other items of varying degrees of interest, but the little book as a whole is rather disappointing. There is no index.

* * *

EARLY ENGLISH CLASSICAL TRAGEDIES. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by John W. Cunliffe, M.A., D. Lit. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. c+352. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The tragedies here printed are *Gorboduc* (1561), from text of 1570-71; *Jocasta* (1573), from text of 1575; *Gismond of Salerne*; and *The Misfortunes of Arthur* (1587). As plays they are drearily unreadable; but the maxim that "the play's the thing" does not apply here. *Gorboduc* and its brethren have their place in our literature as examples of Renascence tragedy, and in this volume they serve as a peg whereon Professor Cunliffe hangs a learned Introduction, discussing with much ability the history of Tragedy from classic times downwards, with especial reference to the revival of classic tragedy in the sixteenth century both in this country and abroad. The book is a useful contribution to the literature of its subject. Besides the Introduction it is equipped with fifty pages of notes, indicating, *inter alia*, the classical originals of the many imitations with which the tragedies abound, a glossary, and an index to the introduction.

* * *

In the same week that Professor Skeat died, a new issue of his well-known edition of Chaucer was added to the "Oxford Standard Authors" of the Oxford University Press. The volume is an amazing production. The type is small but clear. The book contains a 14-page introduction — biographical, bibliographical, and philological—by Dr. Skeat; the complete works of Chaucer, filling 718 pages; an appendix of variations and emendations of 14 pages; and a glossarial index of 149 pages, double column. The handy volume, which contains so much, is issued at the nominal prices of 2s. and 1s. 6d. net. It must surely be one of the cheapest books ever issued.

* * *

No. 1 of Vol. VI. of the *Journal* of the Gypsy Lore Society appears in a cover of new and tasteful design. "Bulgarian Gypsy Folk Tales," recorded by Mr. B. Gilliat-Smith; "The Criminal and Wandering Tribes of India," by Mr. H. L. Williams, of the India Police; and "A Few Words on the Gypsies," by Mr. Arthur Symons, are among the contents. The *Musical Antiquary*, October, begins a new volume. It occupies a field hardly touched by other publications. We note in particular in this part "An Old English Positive Organ," by the Rev. F. W. Galpin; "Francesco Cavalli (1602-1676)," by Dr. Taddeo Wiel; and "Studies in the Technique of Sixteenth-Century Music," by Mr. H. E. Wooldridge. No. 4 (October-December) of *History*—a capital quarterly—has, among much other good matter, "Robert Blake at the Siege of Lyme and the Battle off Portland," by Mr. A. M. Broadley; "Mediæval Commerce," by Mr. H. W. Gidden; and "History and the General Public," an interview with Professor A. F. Pollard. The *Essex Review*, October, has an excellent article on the engraver and etcher John Browne of Finchingfield, by Mr. H. W. Lewer, with remarkably successful reproductions of three of Browne's engravings. A tribute to the memory of the late Mr. E. A. Fitch; some curious incidents in the life of William Juniper, the Gosfield seer, contributed by Mr. H. S. Tabor; and an account of a thirteenth-century survey of "Feering Manor, Essex," by Dr. A. Clark, are among the other contents of a good number. Fascicule 12 of the *Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie* (Paris: 19, Rue Spontini) is as valuable a contribution to the international bibliography of art as its predecessors—which is saying much.

* * *

The *Architectural Review*, November, is distinguished by a study of "The Wooden Doors of Santa Sabina," the ancient church on the Aventine, Rome, by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry, illustrated by two very fine plates. There is also a paper on "Some Saracenic Doorways," by Mr. W. Harvey. The whole number is most lavishly illustrated. The *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal*, October, is an unusually strong number. It has an article by Mr. C. E. Keyser on Didcot Church, with a dozen fine plates; "The Manorial Descent of Frilsham," by Dr. Horace Round; "The Church of Blewbury," by Mr. J. W. Dodgson, and other attractive matter. The Milford-on-Sea Record Society has issued No. 5 of its "Occasional Magazine" (Milford-on-Sea: E. W. Hayter; price 6d.). It contains "Notes on Salterns"—salt works at Milford are mentioned in Domesday Book; a summary of Acts of Parliament relating to beggars, founded on some old parochial documents; a brief personal reminiscence of local smuggling over sixty years ago; and an account of the origin of the Baptist community in Milford by a secession from the Church of England in 1815-16. We have also received a brief note, with two illustrations, on "Some Prehistoric Earthworks of Unknown Origin near Boscastle," by Mr. Henry Dewey, reprinted from the *Journal* of the Royal Institute of Cornwall; Part xxxviii. (price 1d.) of the London County Council's *Indication of Houses of Historical Interest in London*, recording, with biographical memoranda, the placing of tablets on 36, Onslow Square, where Thackeray lived 1854-62, and on 9, Arlington Street, where Charles James Fox lived in 1804 and later; and *Rivista d'Italia*, October.

Correspondence.

DOMESTIC MORTARS.

TO THE EDITOR.

In December, 1897, there was a long article in the *Antiquary* on "Domestic Mortars" by Miss Peacock, and reference is there made to a mortar at Saffron Walden, dated 1527, with three letters upon it and a crown transfixed by two arrows. It was suggested that this mortar might have been made by Stephen Touni, but I think that this was not so, for the reason stated—viz., that the casting on which the crown appears is rectangular, and not narrowed, towards the base.

Now, I have a mortar dated 1619 with the same device of crown and arrows on a rectangular panel, and the initials $\overset{\text{S}}{\text{WA}}$, each on a separate casting. I think the initials represent the name of the founder, for the reason that I have heard of another mortar, dated 1635, which bears exactly the same initials.

Can you or any of your readers suggest the name of the founder who owned these initials?

It was suggested somewhere, I think, that Miss Peacock intended to write a book on the subject of mortars. Can you tell me whether this project was ever carried out?

I have a good collection myself, but I find it very difficult to get hold of much literature on the subject. The history of church bells in different counties is of some assistance, but there is so much repetition in these histories that it requires a great deal of research to find very little.

A. G. Hemming.

Cambridge Lodge,
Horley, Surrey,
October 21, 1912.

Note to Publishers.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

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